Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

— CSS 2024 Solved Papers —

JAHANGIR'S

VOL 17 ISSUE VIII MAY '24

WORLD TIMES



PRUDENCE not BELLICOSITY

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC



SALE ON BOOKS

CSS PMS FPSC PPSC BOOKS

Aghazetaleem.com

0332-5339708

National Officers Academy NOA Publication NOA Publications'

Caravan

JAHANGIR'S World Times PUBLICATIONS



Aghazetaleem.com

CSS PMS PPS FPSC ISSB MCAT

NOA, JWT, CARAVAN, KIPS, HSM, DOGAR

ILMI and all other publishers books available.

KIPS

KIPS CSS – PMS PREPARATION

ADVANCED

DOGAR'S UNIQUE

HSM Publishers

CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

Join Our WhatsApp Group

0332 5339708

Our Paid Group Services

Daily Dawn Newspaper

Daily Dawn Vocabulary and Opinion Editorial Translation

JWT NOA CARVAN KIPS DOGAR ADVANCED Publishers PDF Books

CSS PMS FPSC PPSC PDF Books

Monthly JWT Magazines

NOA Foreign affairs The economist Magazines

And many more.....

0332-5339708

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

0332 5339708

NOA
JWT
DOGAR
KIPS
CARAVAN
ADVANCED
HUGE
SALE

0332 5339708

WhatsApp For Order 0332-5339708

Rs.1000
Rs.700

Rs.1000
Rs.700

SUPER
SALE

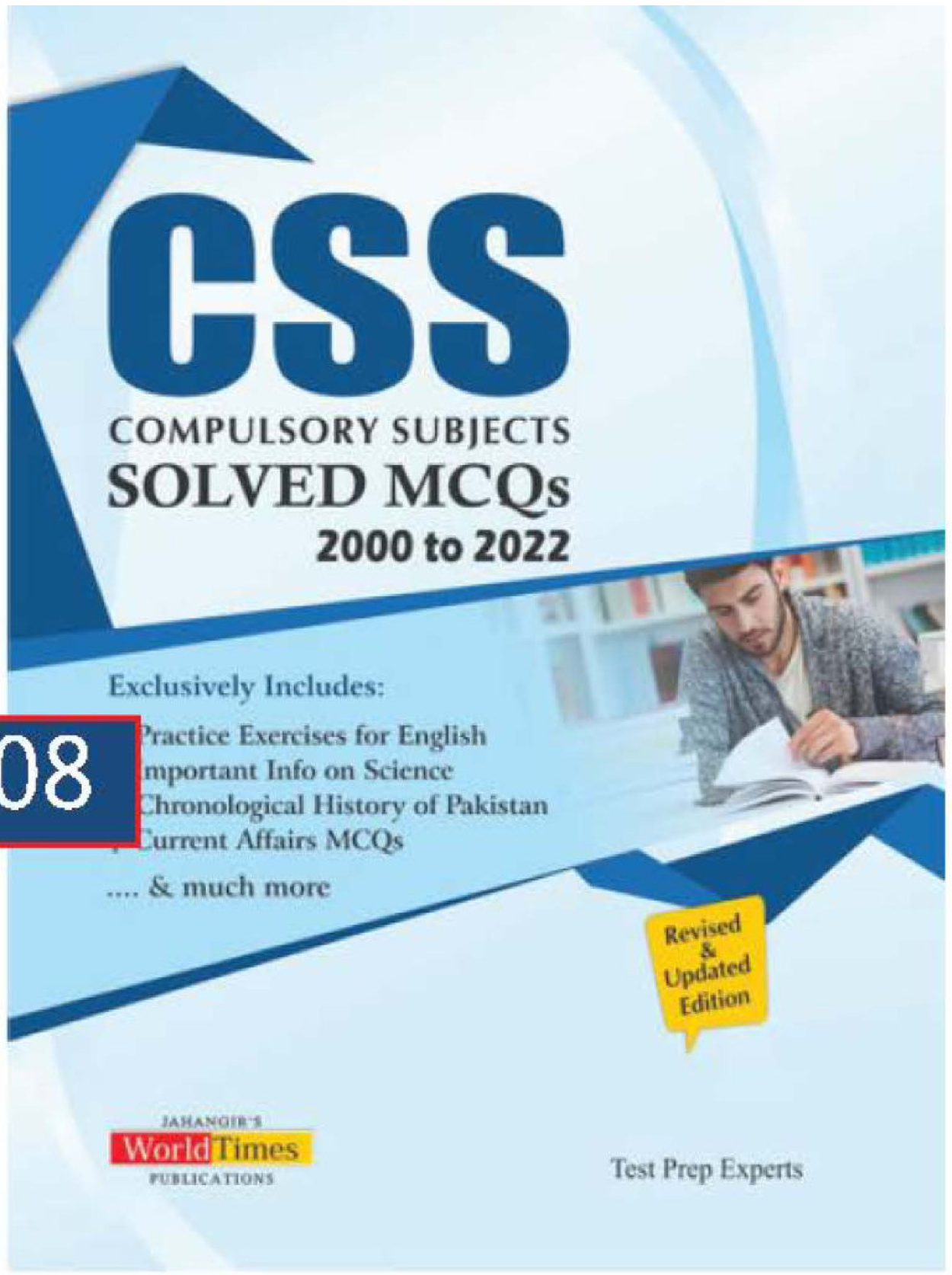
30% OFF

0332-5339708

Aghazetaleem.com
Free PDFS Books MAgazines

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC







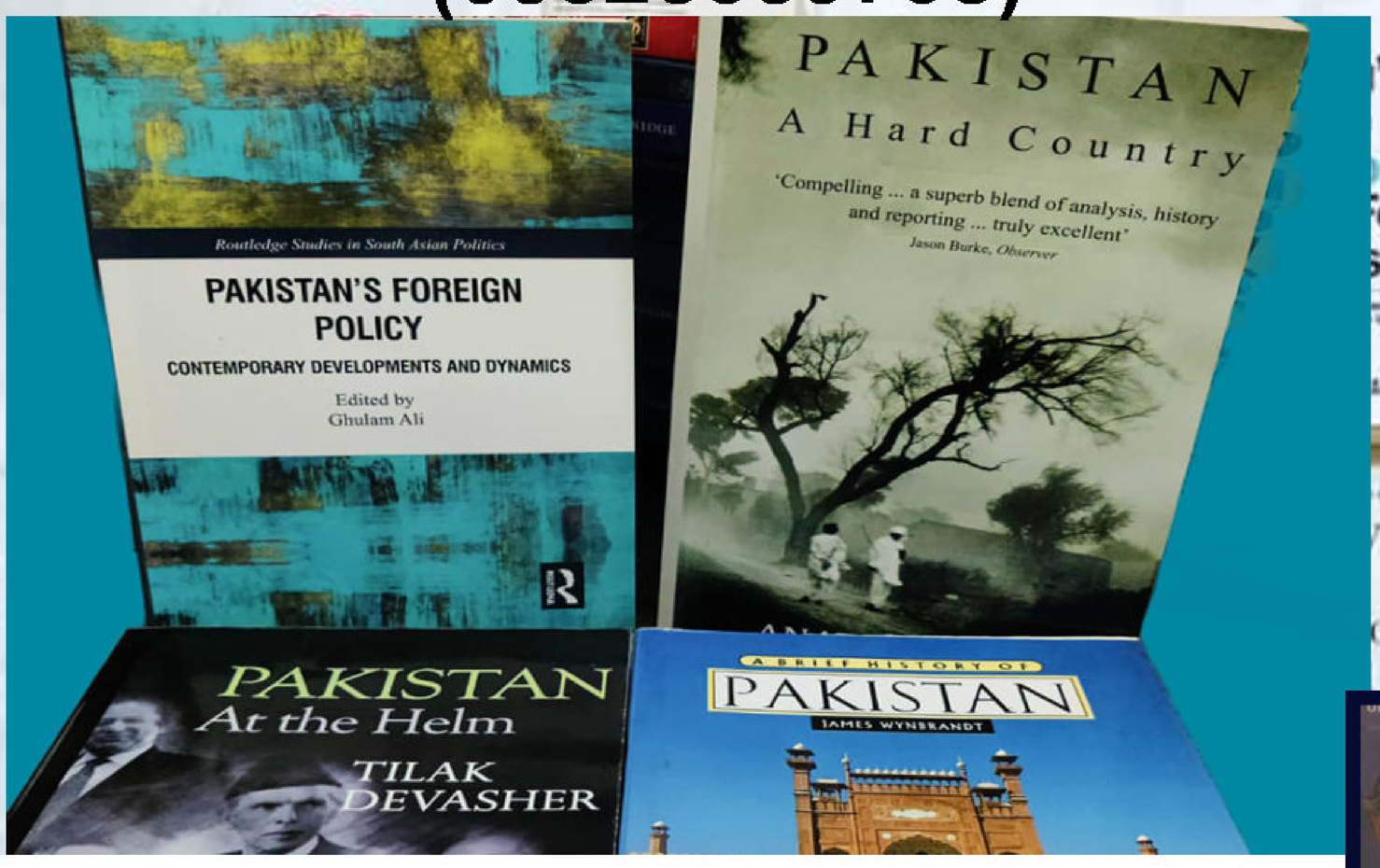
0332-5339708

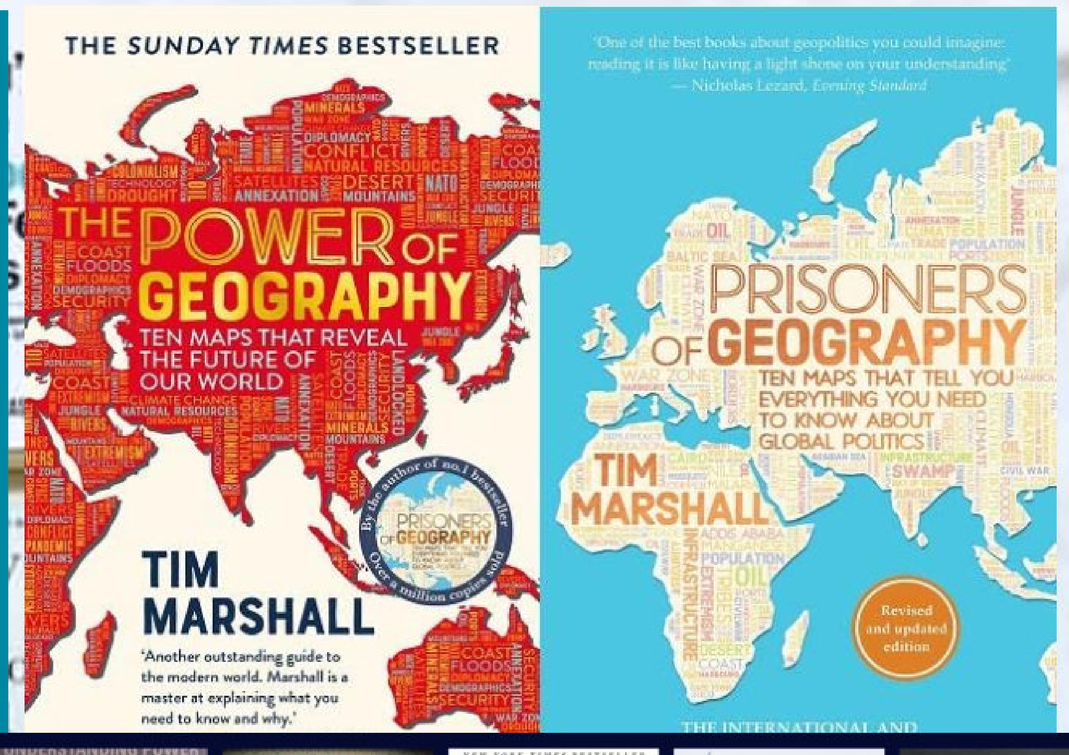
Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

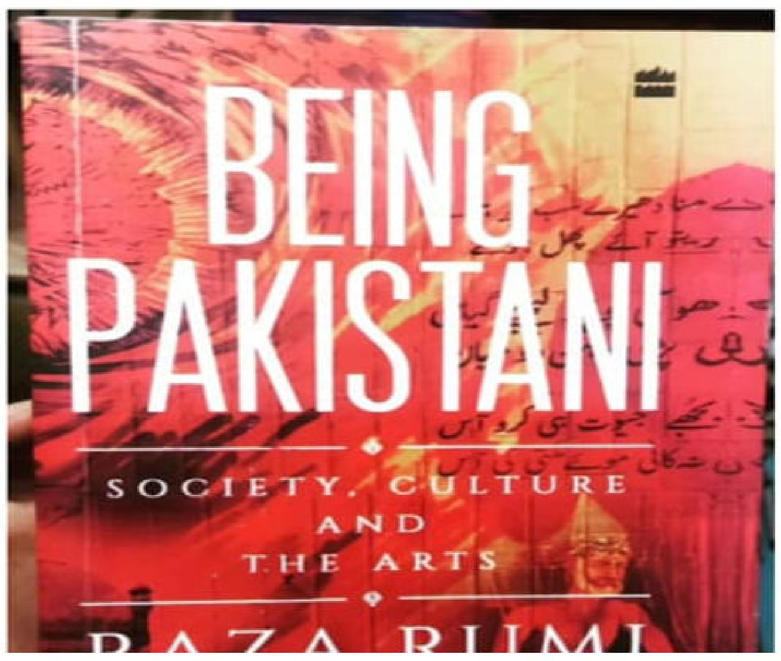


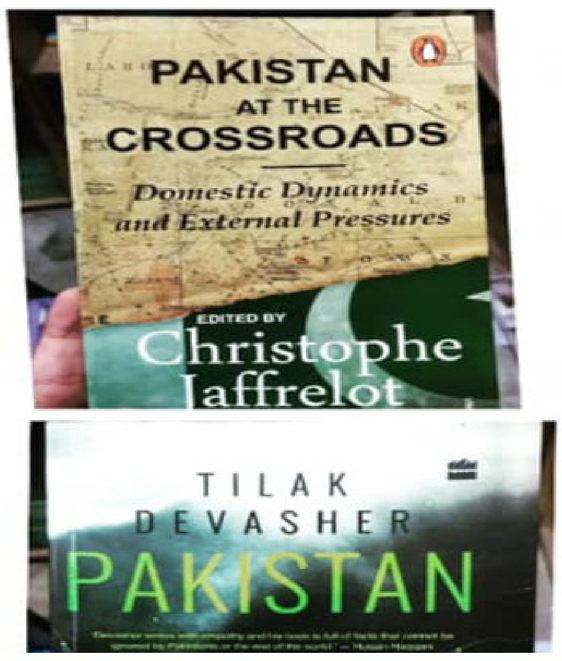
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

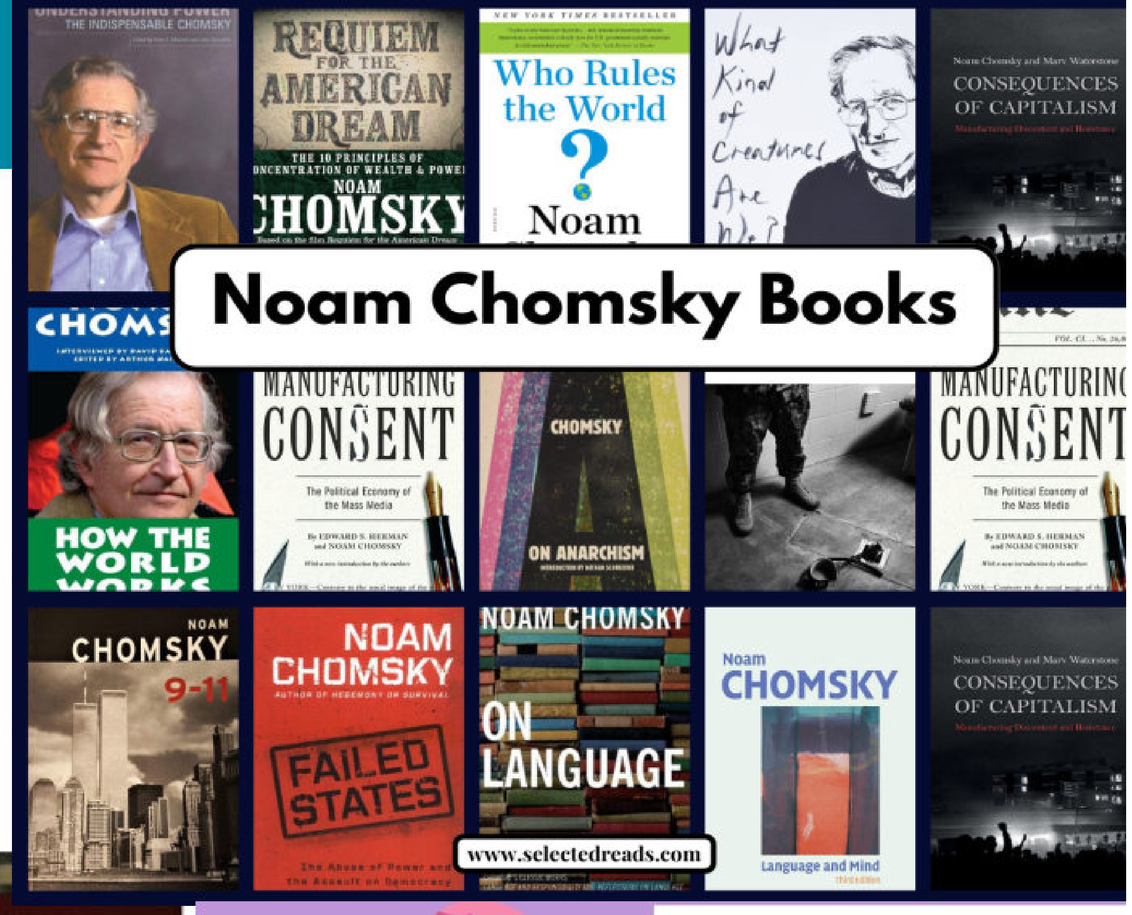
English And Urdu Novels Available (03325339708)



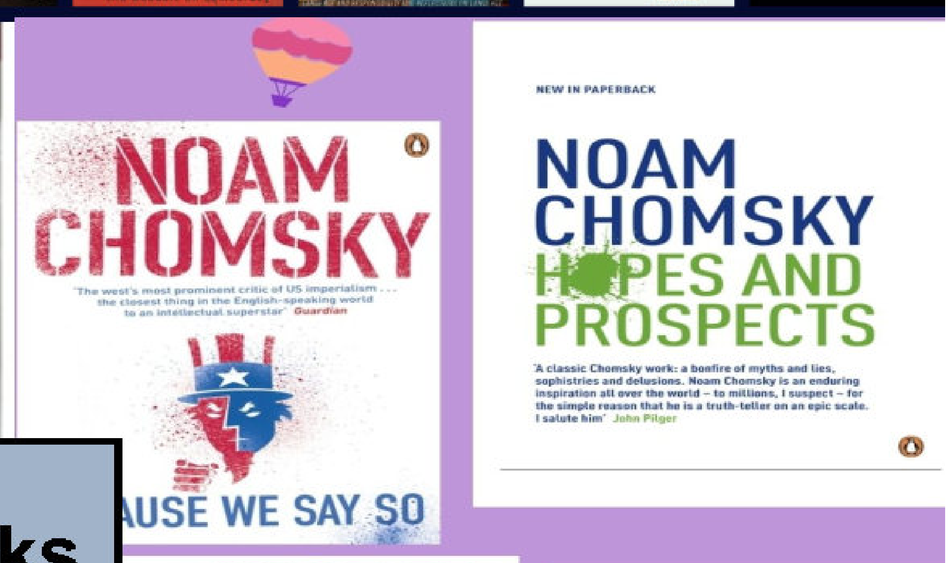






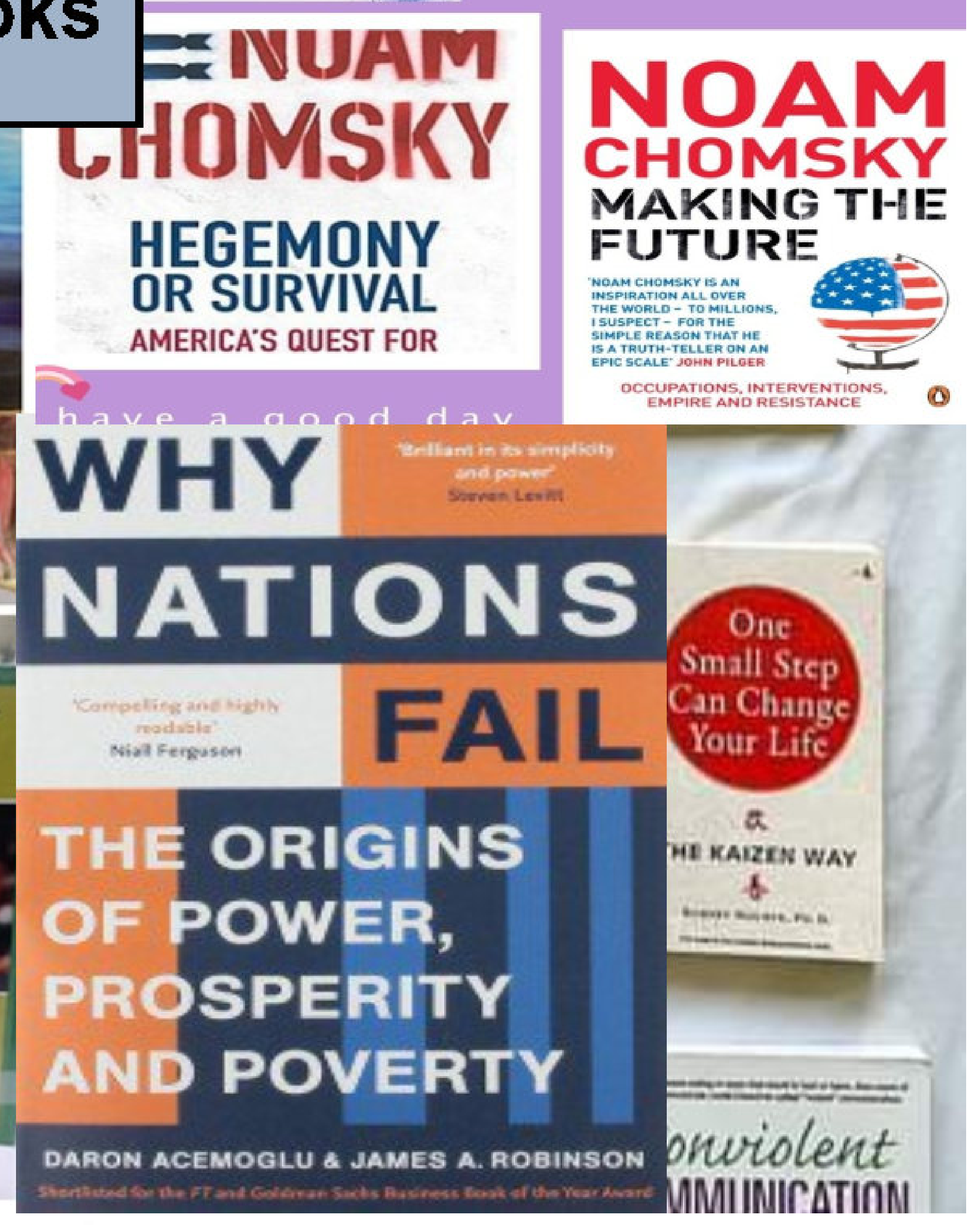


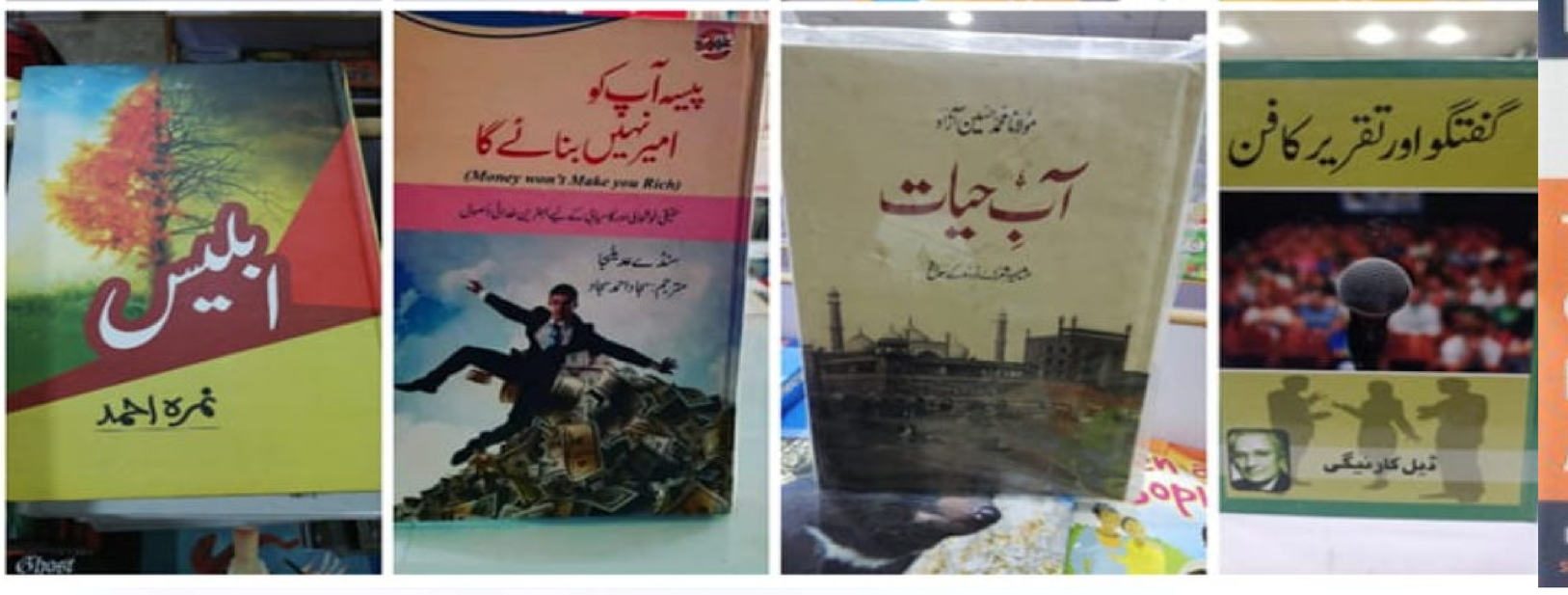




0332-5339708 (WhatsApp To Buy Books



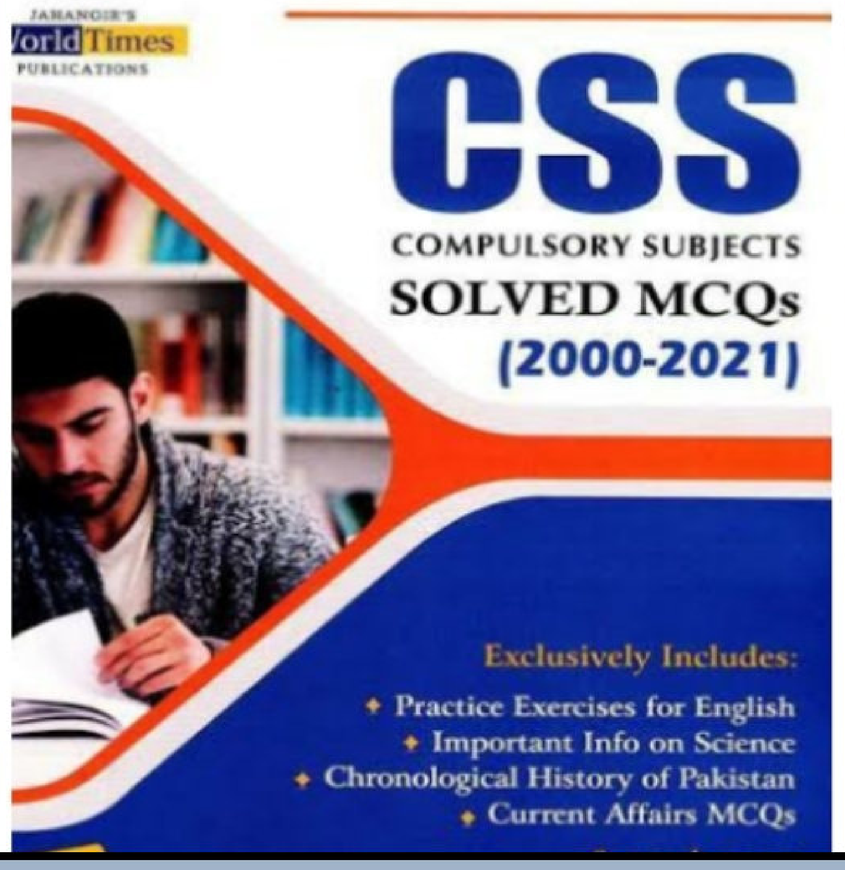


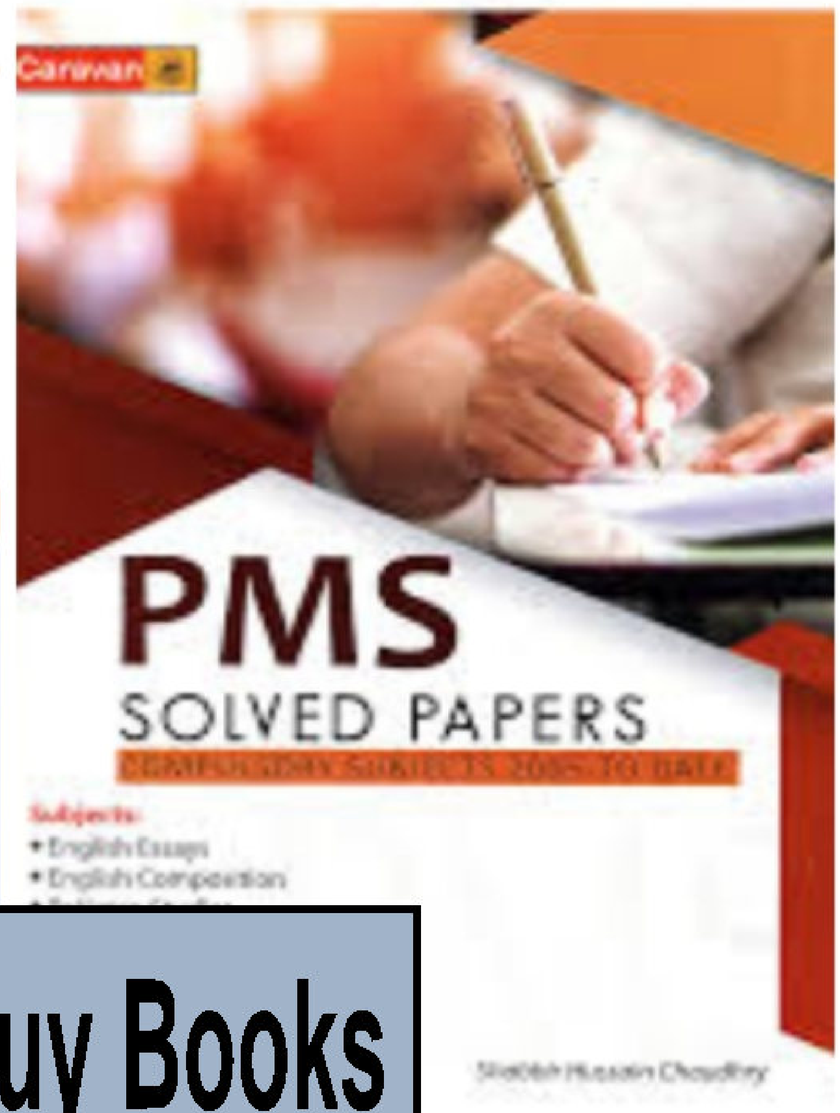


Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

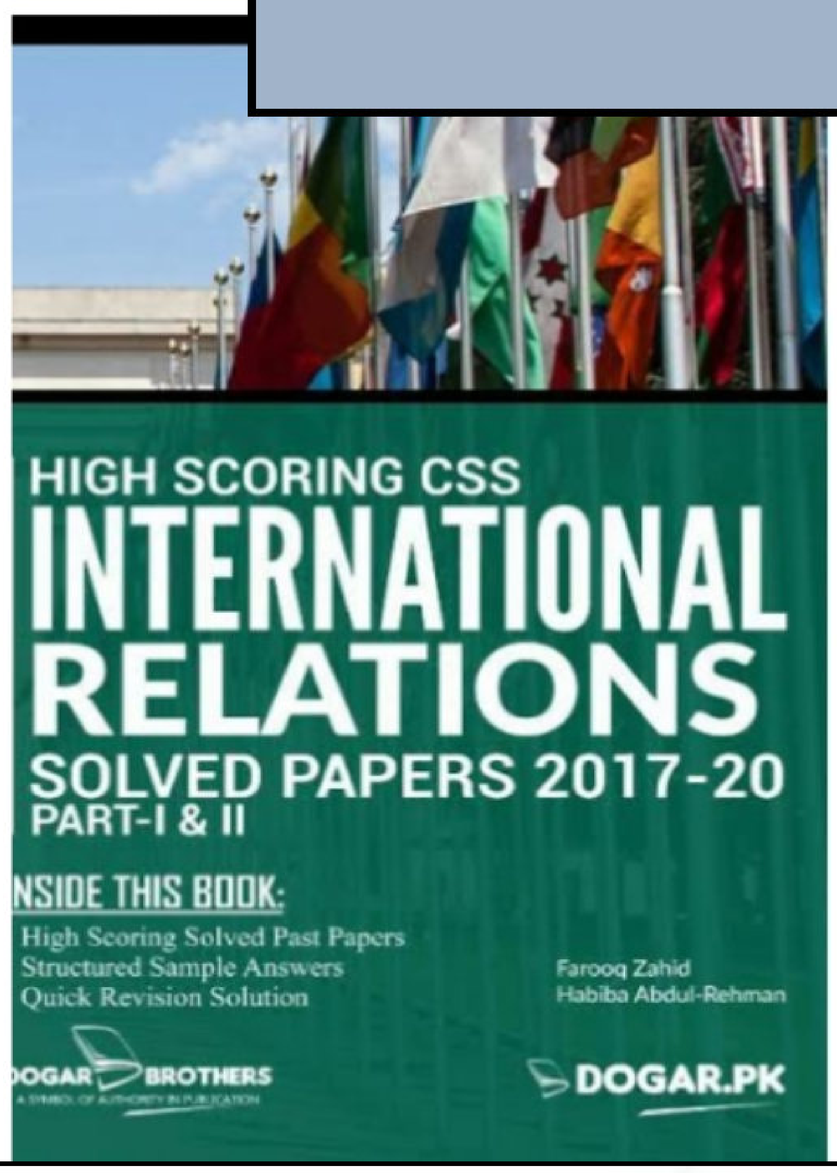
Contents

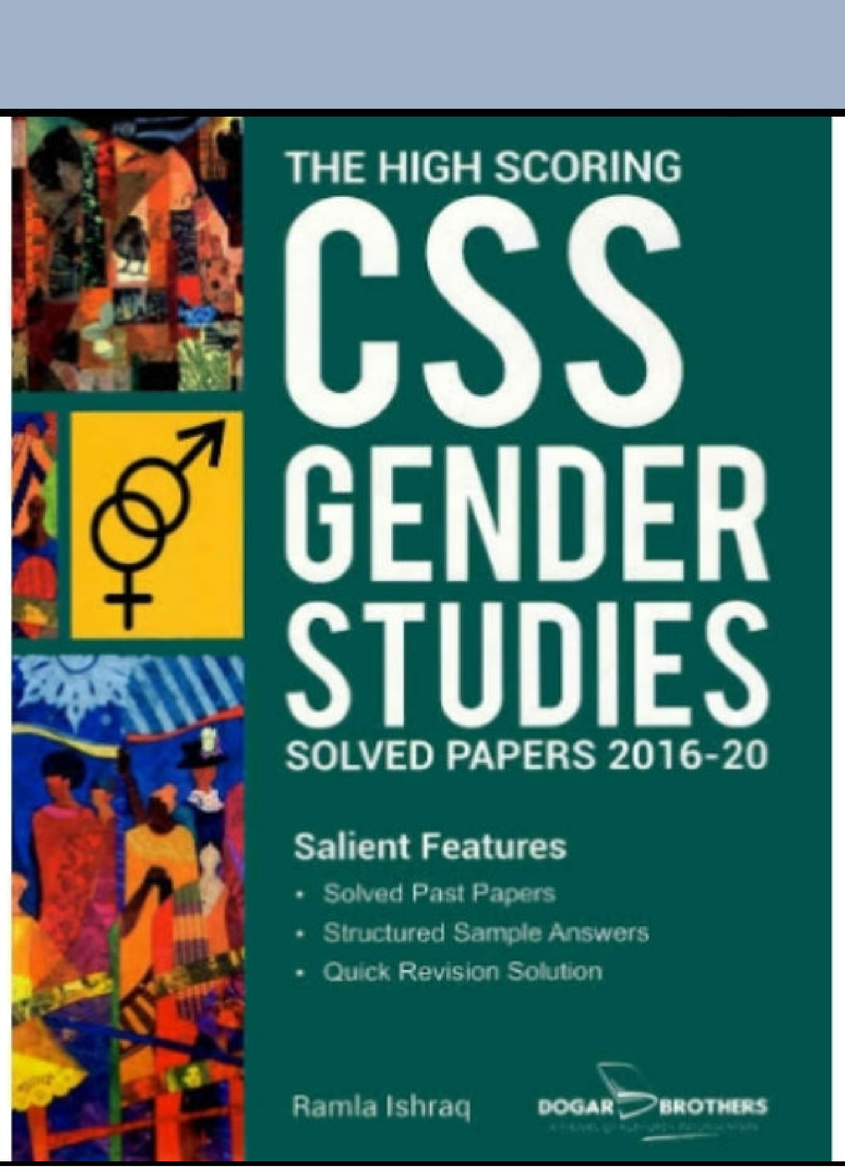




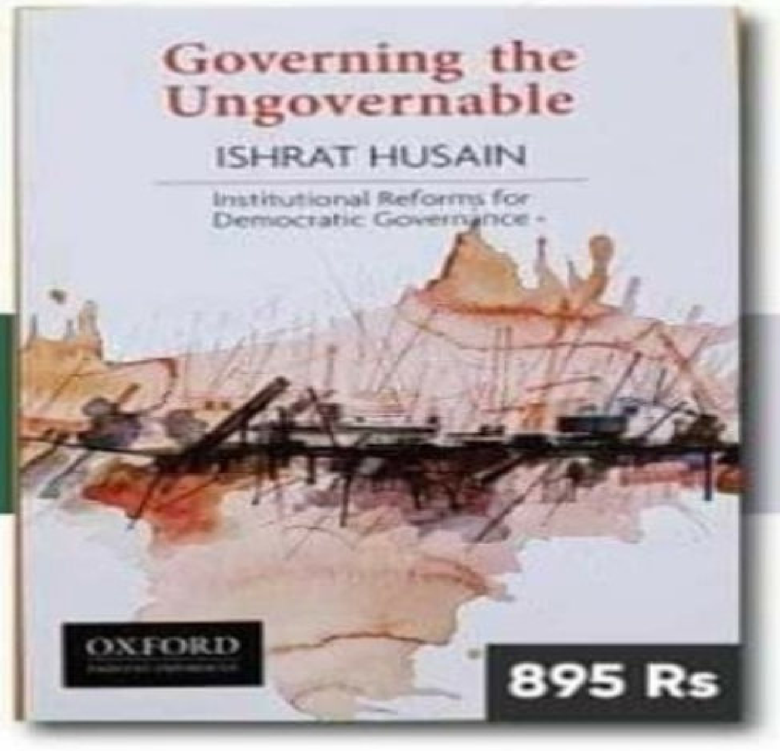


0332-5339708 (WhatsApp To Buy Books

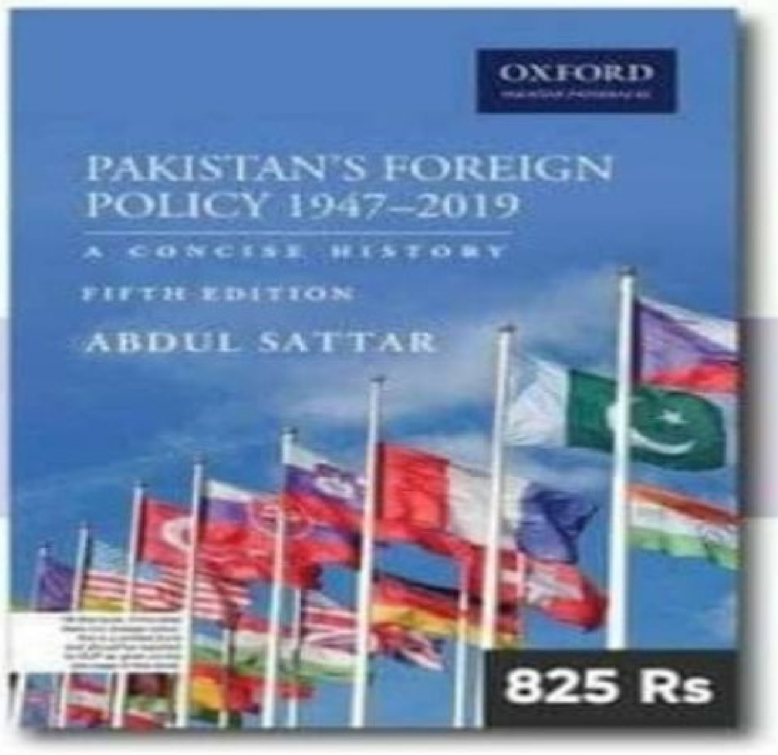




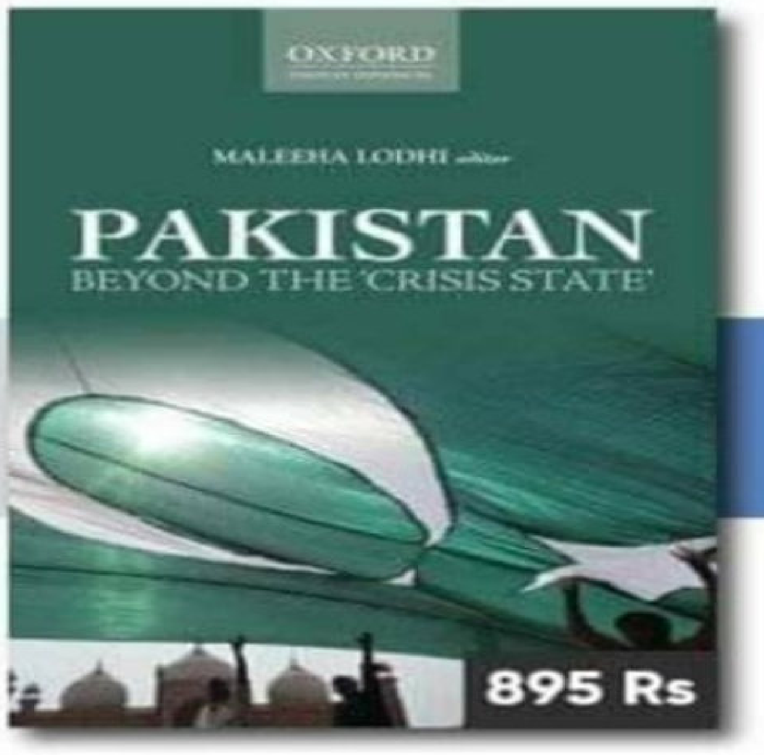




Governing The Ungovernable



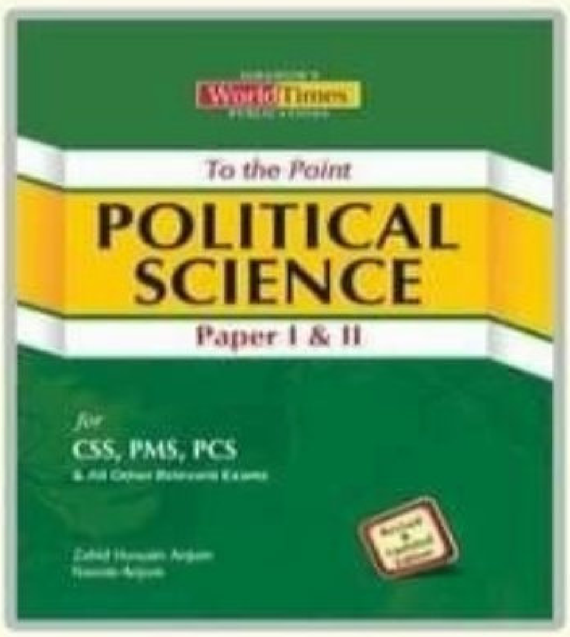
Pakistan's Foreign Policy 1947-2019

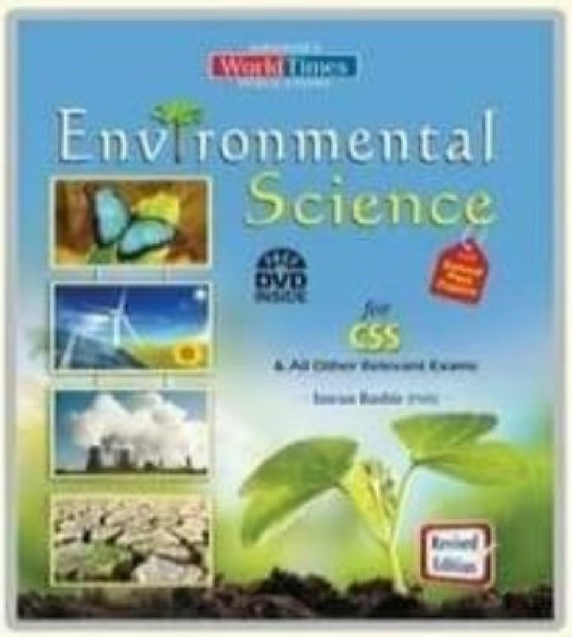


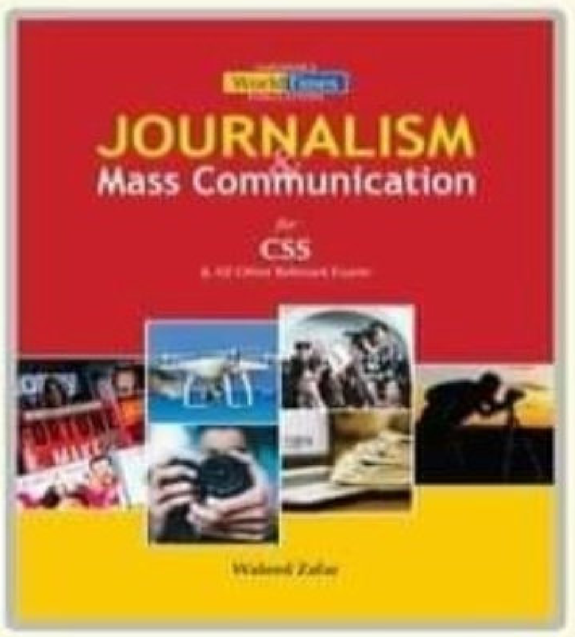
Pakistan Beyond The Crisis State

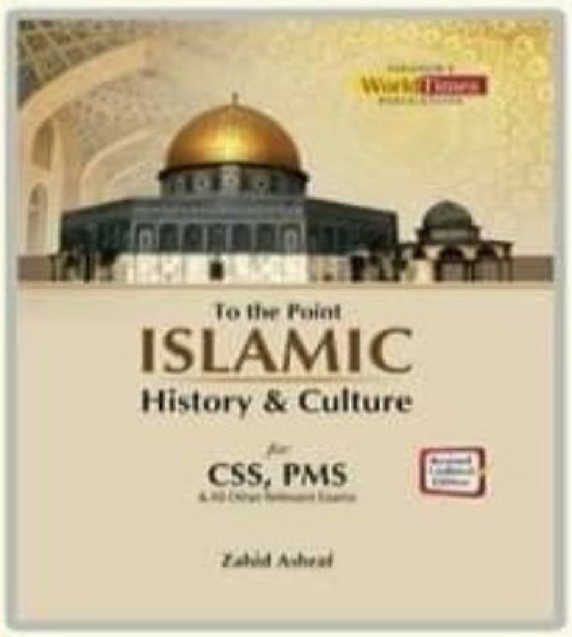
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

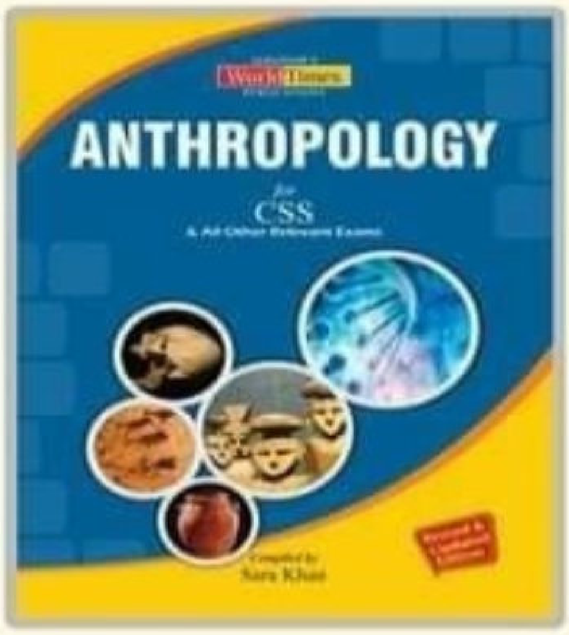
Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708



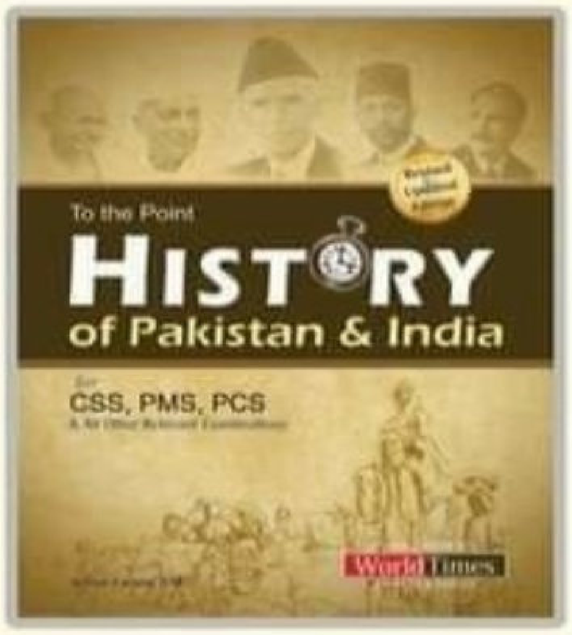


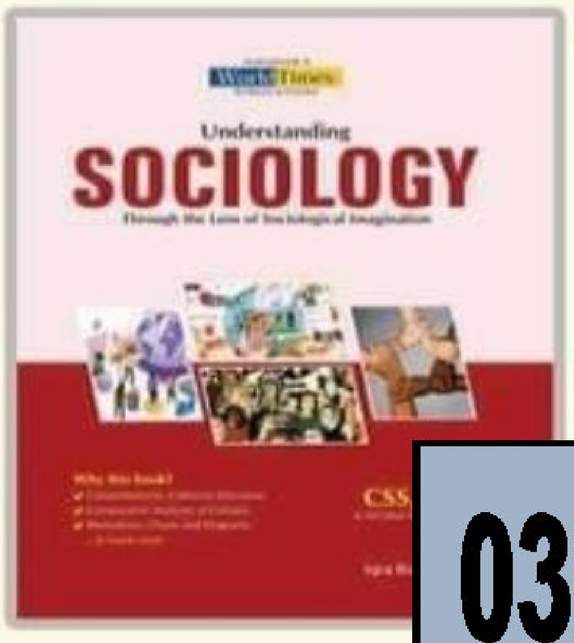


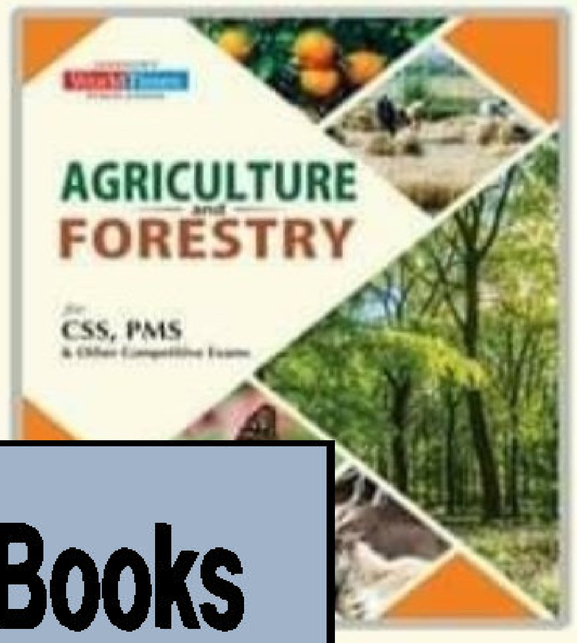




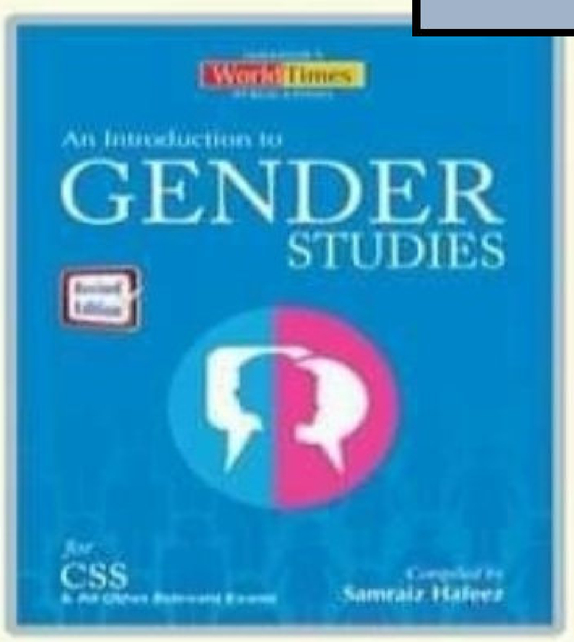
Best BOOKS for Optional Subjects

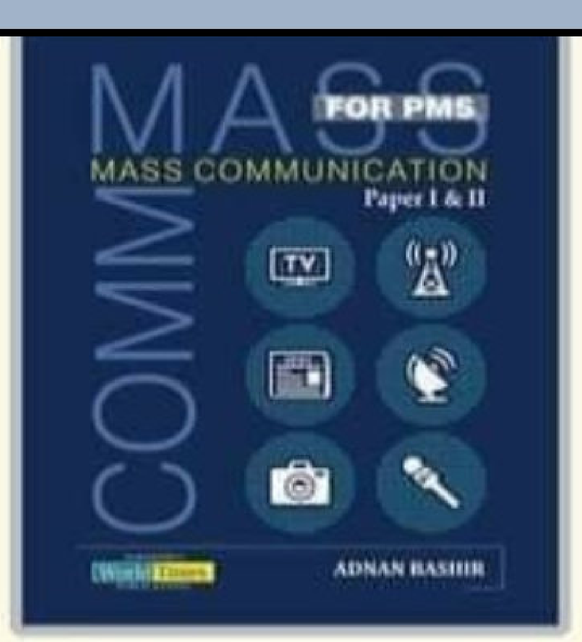


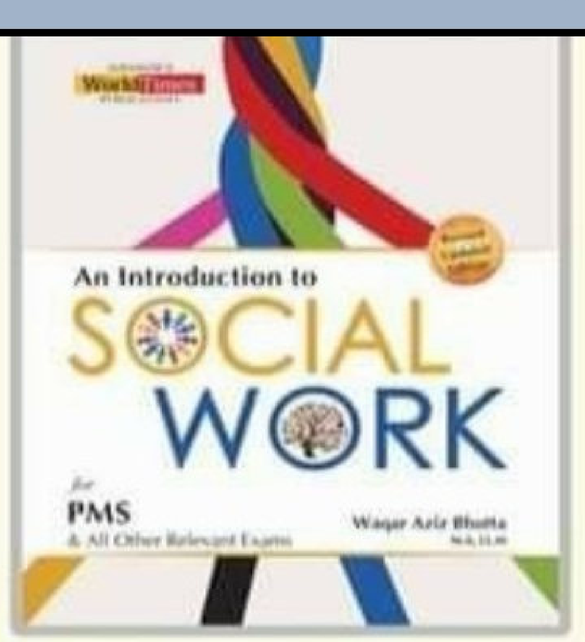


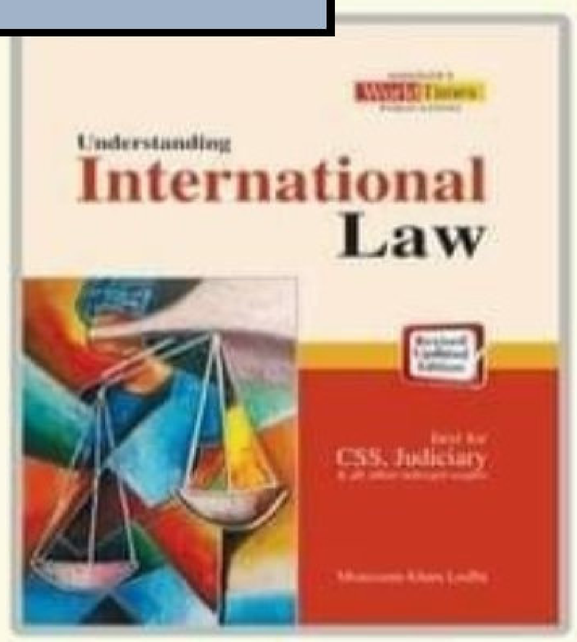


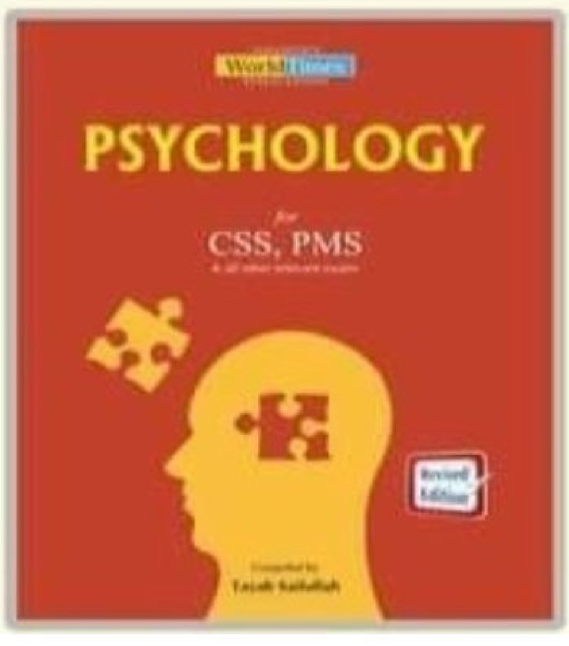
0332-5339708 (WhatsApp To Buy Books

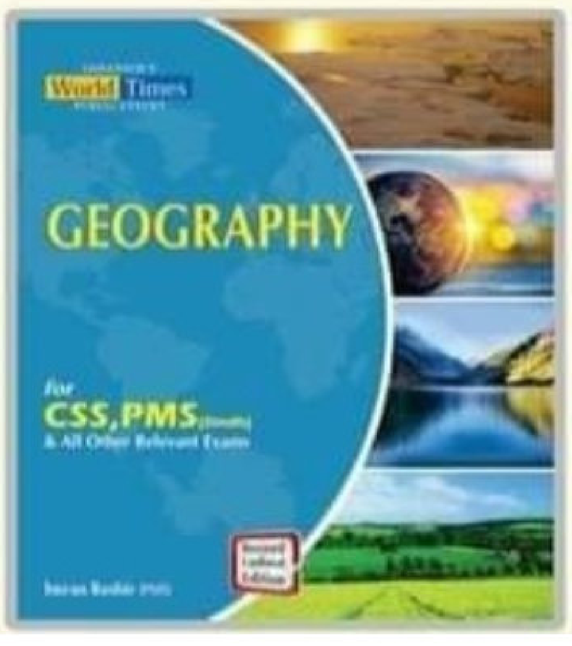


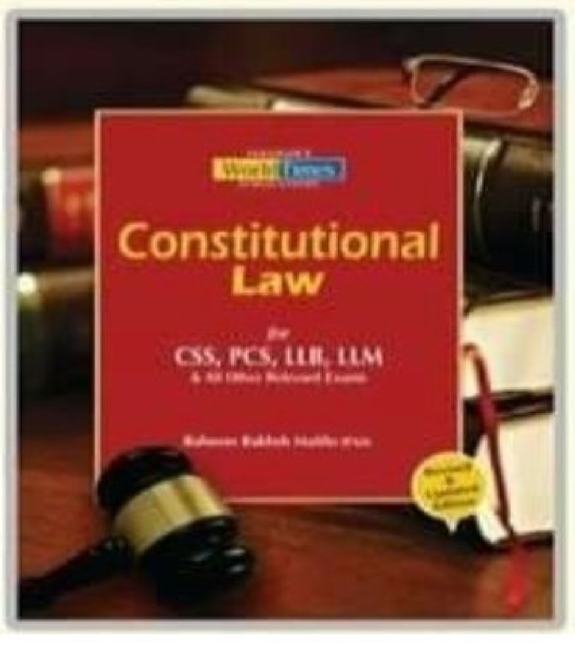


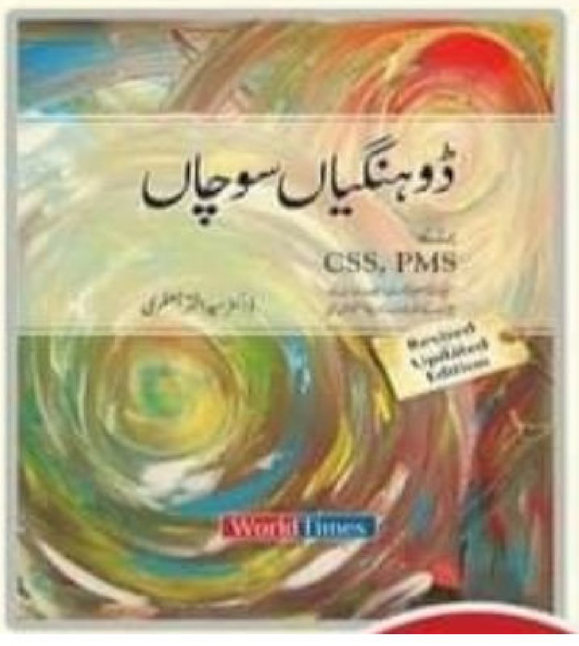












Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

Governing the Ungovernable

ISHRAT HUSAIN

Institutional Reforms for Democratic Governance



OXFORD
HIGHER EDUCATION

CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

THIRD EDITION

HAMID KHAN

OXFORD
PAKISTAN PAPERBACKS

PAKISTAN
THE GARRISON STATE

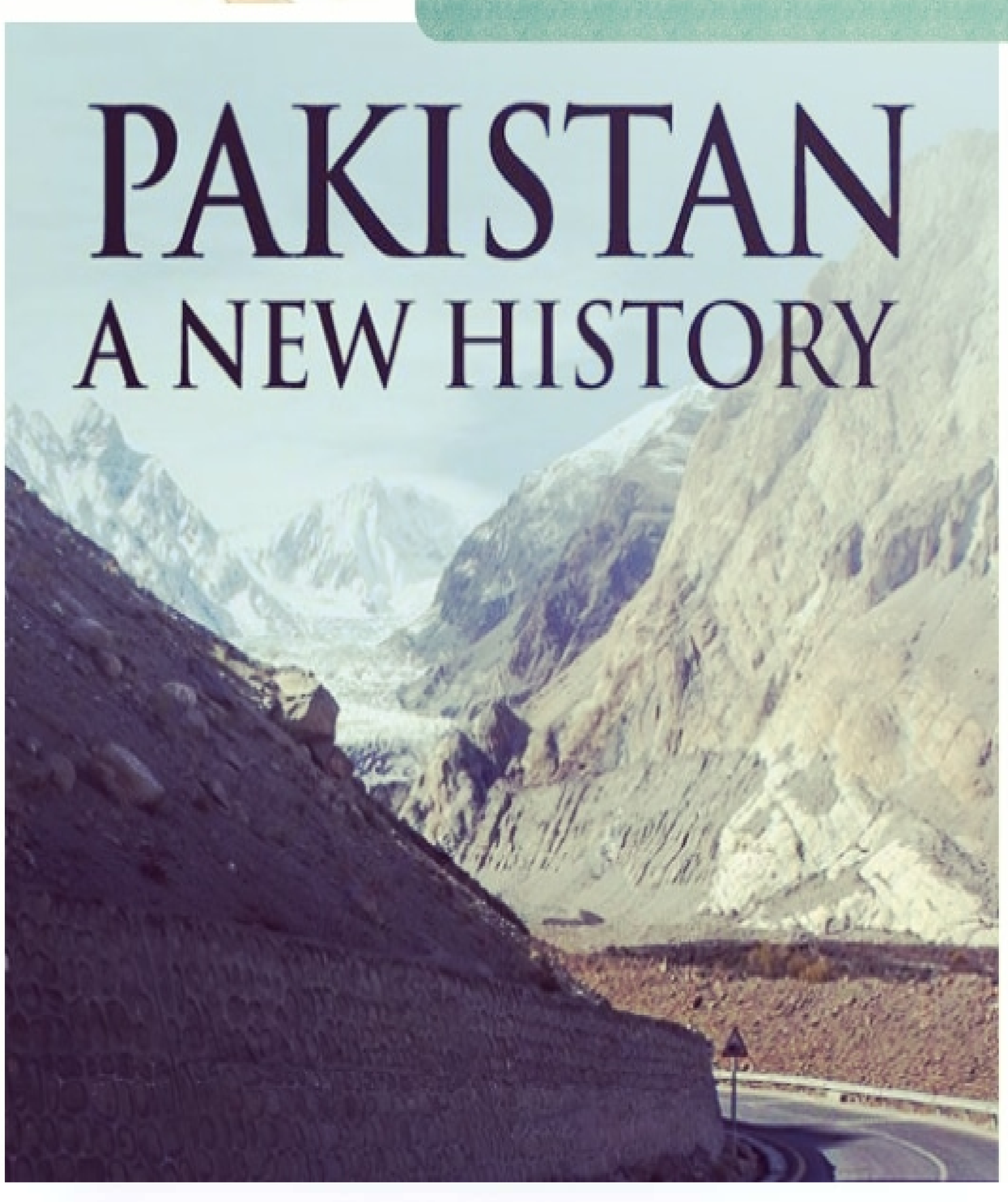
Origins, Evolution, Consequences 1947–2011

ISHTIAQ AHMED



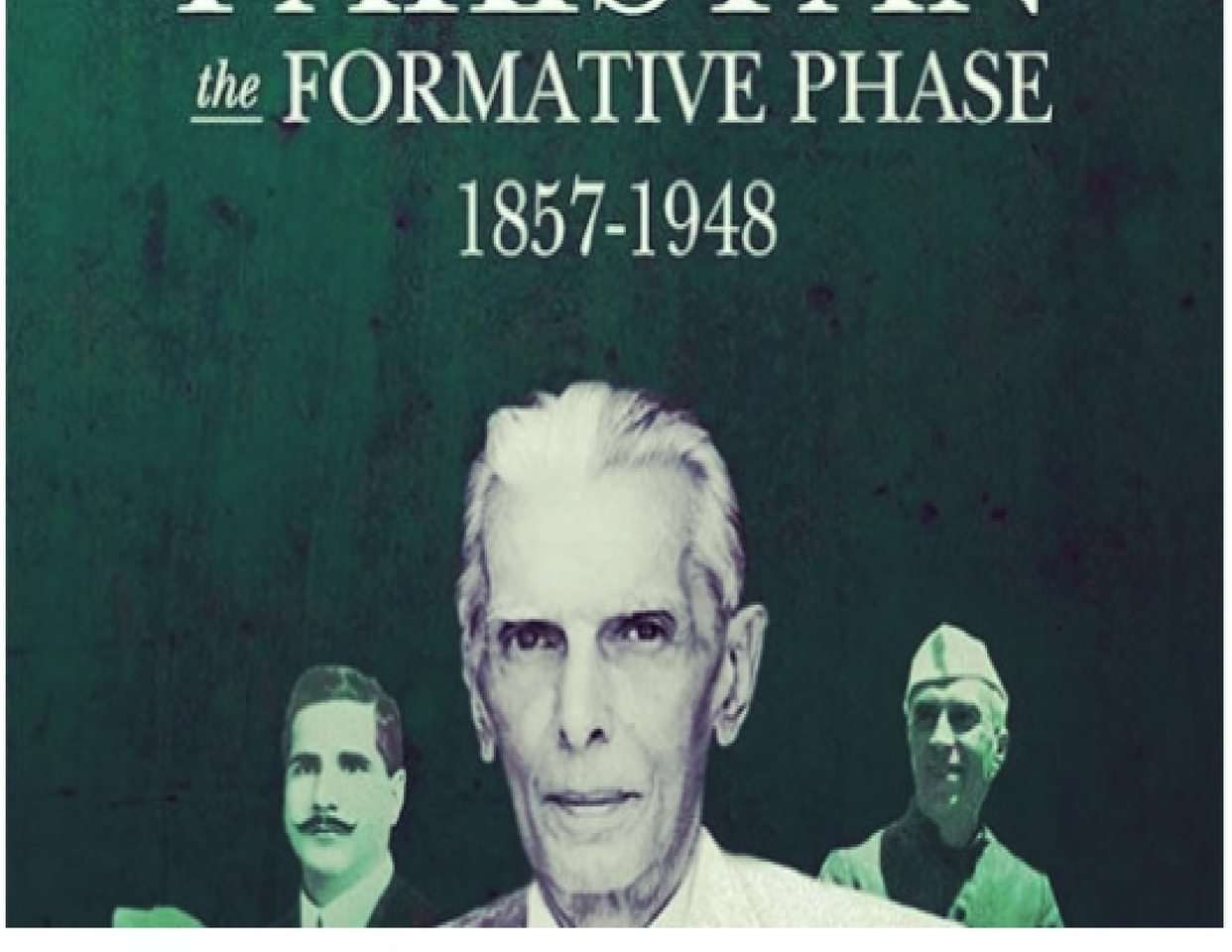
0332-5339708

PAKISTAN
A NEW HISTORY



KHALID BIN SAYEED

PAKISTAN
the FORMATIVE PHASE
1857-1948



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

0332-5339708 (WhatsApp To Buy Books

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

In memory of our esteemed and illustrious Niaz Jahangir whose dedication and professionalism set the standard for all.

First Comprehensive Magazine for students/teachers of competitive exams and general readers as well. Opinions reflected in articles/reviews published in Jahangir's World Times are those of the authors and should not be attributed to the Editor or the Publisher. Obliged acknowledgments are due to the resources Jahangir's World Times has used.

EDITORIAL

On Path to War?

The next war could be just around the corner

In a tit-for-tat response to the Israeli attack on its consulate in Damascus on April 1, Iran launched an unprecedented aerial assault on the illegitimate Jewish state with a barrage of more than 350 missiles and drones. Although Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu initially vowed to exact a measure of revenge against Iran by saying that Israel will defend itself "against any threat and will do so level-headedly and with determination," both sides have, thankfully, downplayed the face-off. However, experts believe that their actions could be the spark that ignites another full-fledged war in the Middle East. And, these apprehensions seem true, as Iran's audacious actions may barrack other groups like Hezbollah to intensify their targeting of US forces and Israel. Moreover, other Muslim countries that have long been facing American and Israeli conspiracies may also find it viable to take practical steps to stop the growing Israeli oppression and domination by force. The current situation risks further escalation of an already highly combustible transnational conflict. If there is an escalation in tensions, the possibility of war in the region cannot be ruled out. And, if, God forbid, a war breaks out in this situation, it may be the last war in which nothing will be left, including human life.

The global leadership must realise the gravity of the situation. The United States and the West must realize that more than four decades of economic boycott and the imposition of sanctions have made Iran such a mighty military power – instead of weakening it – that it stands firmly in front of these global powers. They should find a way to engage Iran diplomatically and end their policy of ostracizing the Islamic Republic. Moreover, they should press Israel to give Palestinians their right to live peacefully and without any fear of persecution or victimization.

The US-led West has shown gross hypocrisy since Israel's ruthless campaign against innocent Palestinians. This war, in which the Zionist state clearly has an upper hand due to the military and technological support of the West, required strenuous efforts by the West to stop Israel from bombing hospitals, refugee camps and educational institutions and make it abide by international law. But, they gave all-out support to Israel – they even suspended, albeit briefly, their financial contribution to the Palestinian refugee agency, i.e. UNRWA. They have urged for de-escalation and peacebuilding, but only when Israel is under attack. They kept a deafening silence when Israel was ruthlessly committing genocide against the Palestinians.

It is true that making efforts for peace is very important, but this cannot and must not be done by ignoring the crimes of the murderer. These countries never came forward in practical support for the Palestinian freedom movement because, in doing so, their plan to enslave the Muslim majority of the Middle East and establish their military bases there gets jeopardized.

With the Trump-backed Abraham Accords, many Muslim countries have accepted Israel as a reality, but there should be a realization in Israel, and the imperialist countries that patronize it, that the Palestinian state is also a reality and that the Palestinians have the right to live in peace, free from the fury of Zionism. Countries in the region still have a lot to do to realise this. Although relations between Iran and Saudi Arabia are on a path to normalization, and countries in the Middle East are poised to establish robust ties with China and Russia through mega economic projects, there is still much to be done to deter Israel from committing any more atrocities and grave violations of human rights.

It is clear that resolving the conflict in Gaza is the only key to defusing tensions and preventing further escalation. In the light of this, regional actors as well as world powers, especially the US and the West, must redouble their efforts to pursue a diplomatic resolution. Doing so not only holds the key to easing immediate tensions but also serves as a critical step towards averting a broader conflict.

Adeel Niaz
adeelniaz78@gmail.com
Facebook.com/AdeelNiazJWT

OUR TEAM

Patron-in-Chief: Ejaz Rahim (Sitara-i-Imtiaz)
Honorary Advisor: Shamshad Ahmad Khan (former Foreign Secretary)
Senior Consultant Editor: Capt. (r) Syed M. Abid Qadri
Chief Editor: Nabeel Niaz
Managing Editor: Fawaz Niaz
Editor-at-Large: Jawad Akmal Butt
Senior Editor: Khalid Mehmood Shah
Editor: Adeel Niaz
Consultant Editors: Dr Munawar Sabir, Dr Anjum Zia, Osman Khan
Assistant Editors: Muhammad Usman Butt, Sajida Naeem, Osama Rizvi
Subeditor: Shafqat Javed
Senior Analyst: Shaukat Mahmood Piracha
Senior Political Analyst: Riaz A. Sheikh (Advocate)
Legal [illegible]**r:** Ch. Riaz Akhtar (Advocate)
Contributing Editors: Zahid [illegible] Anjum, Dr M. Mahmood Alam
[illegible]**-Charge Publishing:** Hina Adeel
In-Charge Sales: Sajjad Ahmad
Bureau Chiefs: S[illegible]slamabad), Asghar Naeem (Canada), Khawar Naeem (Spain)

[illegible]posing, Layout & Printing Department:
Usman Ahmad (Senior Designer)
Waqar ul Hassan (Composer)
Honorary Business Advisor: Rizwan Abbas (Khi)
Manager Admin: Asma Saeed
Circulation Manager: Aftab Abbassi 0302-5556802
Marketing Managers: M. Imran Yousaf 0345-4664771, Hassan Nafees 0333-4198173

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

PUBLIC NOTICE

The rights under copyrights/publication/editor/press laws exclusively confer upon its holder of the ownership/membership/registration, inter-alia, to the reproduction of the work in material form, storing the work in any medium by electronic means, publication of the work, performance of the work in public, making of its adaptations and translations which enables the owner of above-said rights to reap the monetary benefits, reputations, etc.

In view of the above, therefore, it is published/announced/intimated publically that infringements of above-said rights under copyright/publication/editor press laws having been ownership/membership/registration with concerned departments of Pakistan, will not be tolerated in the interest of business of holder of the ownership/membership/registration and the doers such infringement may be prosecuted before appropriate forum.

Price Rs 400

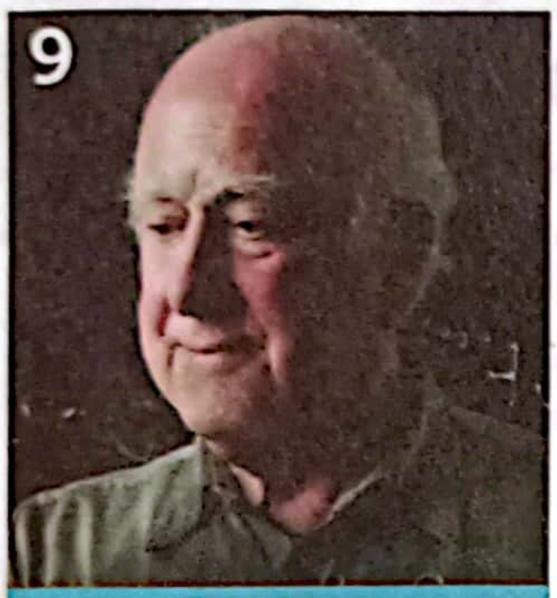
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

CONTE

WORLD TIMES

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708



Peter Higgs



We Govern AI



Criminal Law in India

GENERAL

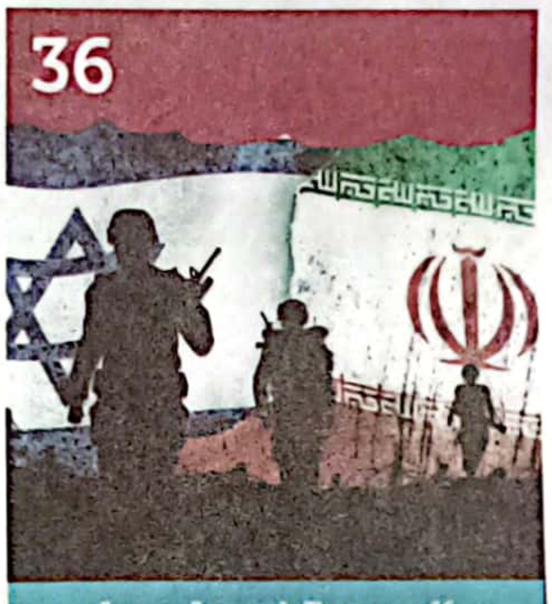
4 | From the Editor's Desk
8 | Letters to the Editor
10 | Qi
64 | The Spotted Lake
66 | The World's Most Beautiful Mosques
69 | Bureaucracy and AI
84 | Goethe

INTERNATIONAL

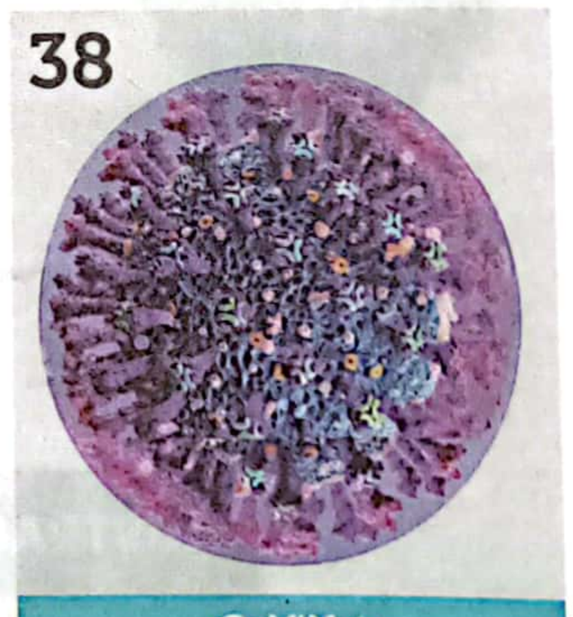
14 | Global Climate Report 2023
17 | Taiwan Conundrum
21 | China's Ideological Pivott
24 | India's Dystopian Secularism
26 | Cyber Threats to Nuclear Weapons
30 | Nuclear Energy Summit
34 | Climate Change and Human Rights

NATIONAL

40 | Constitutional Framework
42 | Academic Excellence
44 | Regional and Global Challenges
48 | Pakistan's Maritime Security
50 | Breaking the Gridlock
53 | Solar Energy
54 | Digital Literacy Maters



Iran-Israel Face-off



CoViNet



Solar Power

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

NTS

worldtimesinst1
worldtimesinstitute
World Times CSS Videos
www.jworldtimes.com
www.facebook.com/jworldtimes
www.facebook.com/worldtimespublications
worldtimesinsta
worldtimespublications

NMCSS Group
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708



Plastic Waste

EXAM PACK

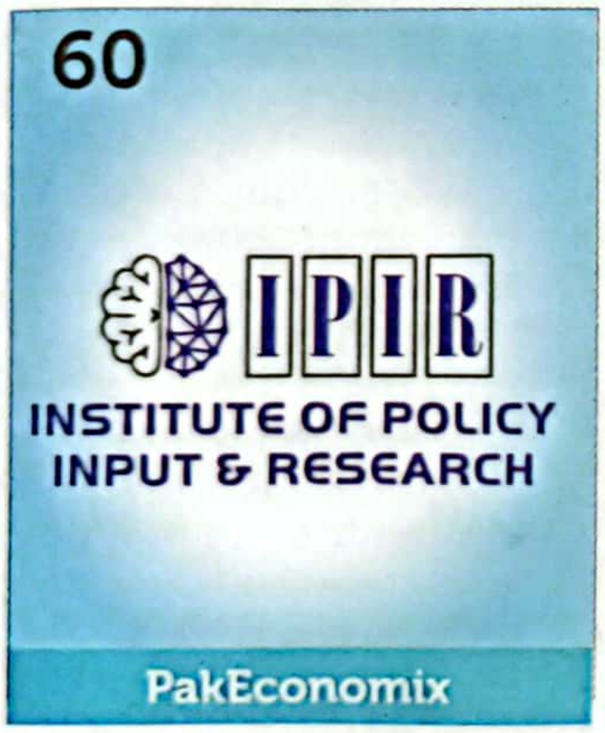
78 | Judicial Accountability
79 | How to Read Newspapers
82 | Improve Your English Skills
86 | The Crucial Role of Literature
90 | Artificial Intelligence
94 | Oilseed Crops Pakistan
96 | The Middle East Battleground

GK Corner

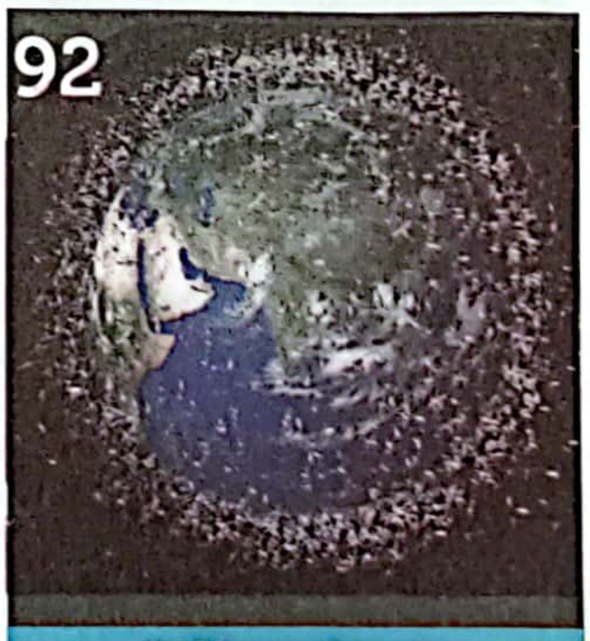
98 | Development and Environment
100 | Havana Syndrome
102 | Data
116 | World in Focus



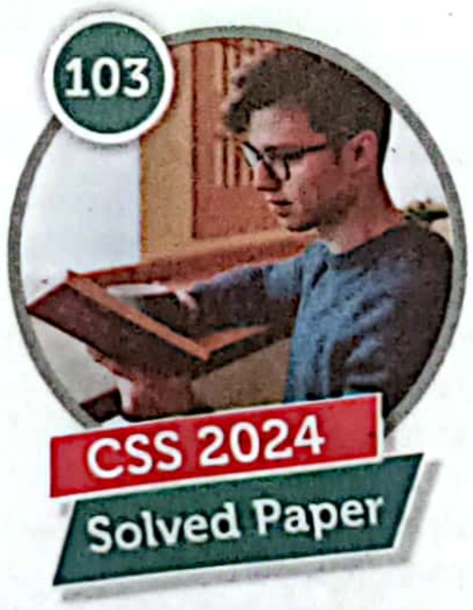
Print Media



PakEconomix

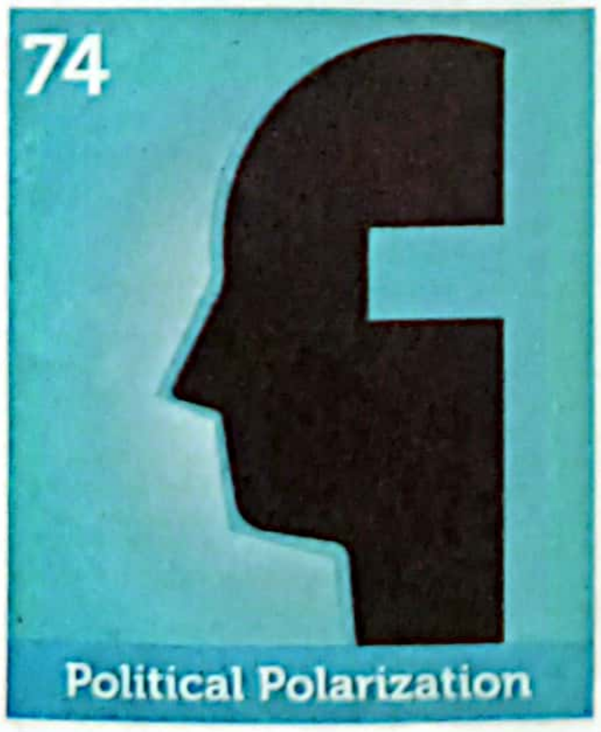


A Clean Space

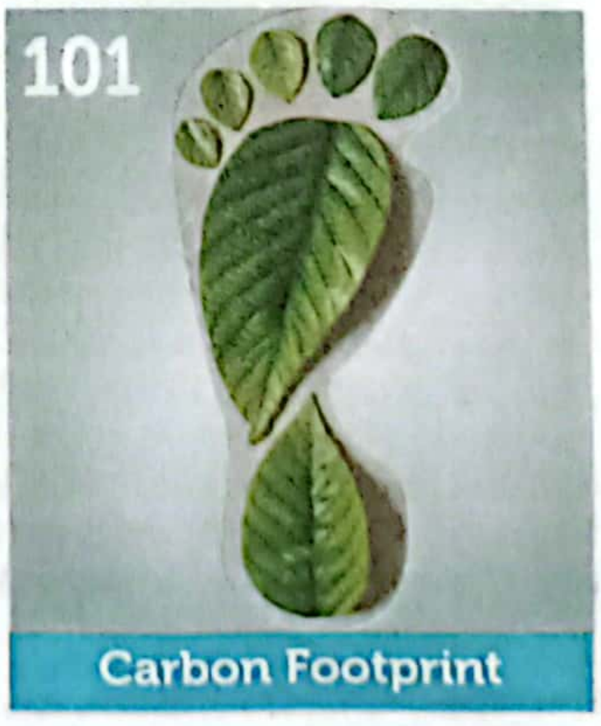


INTERVIEWS

62 | Noman Hafeez PAS)
5th in Pakistan
CSS 2022-23
70 | Muhammad Shoaib
3rd in Gilgit-Baltistan
PMS 2021-22
72 | Gull Shahnaz Akram
Assistant Director (Investigation)
FIA



Political Polarization



Carbon Footprint

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

For feedback and suggestions, please write to us at:

editorjwtmag@gmail.com
adeelniaz78@gmail.com

NMCSS Group

LETTER to the EDITOR

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Population Explosion

One of the most daunting challenges developing countries are facing today is the rising population. With a population of more than 240 million people, Pakistan is also included among these countries, and the annual population growth rate here is 2.5% – the highest one in south Asian countries. However, with worrisome economic conditions, the country is also facing an existential crisis of unemployment and poverty. At present, the country is passing through an alarming condition of high unemployment. And, quite astonishingly, about 10 million people are at risk of slipping into poverty. Moreover, every year, more than 8 million youth enter the job market in the country. Among these youths, a handsome number include those students who have their degrees from prominent institutions in the country and abroad. To pre-empt the alarming situation of population explosion and the resultant social ills, people should understand the repercussions of futuristic challenges and issues and should prepare accordingly. Similarly, the state should critically chalk out strategies and pragmatically implement these strategies to prepare for future experiments. The population should be controlled at any cost. The existing population control policies have yielded no satisfactory results. Moving with the prevailing mode and tempo, the situation is further going to disrupt and literally heading towards an irreparable end.

Arfa Khatoon, Chitral

Hydroponics is the Future

Hydroponics, the method of growing plants in a water-based, nutrient-rich solution, is gaining huge popularity nowadays. In this innovative method, vegetables and fruits are grown vertically and there is no need for soil – root system is supported using an inert medium – for the germination of high-value crops. However, it is a costly technique at the initial stages and there is a need to search out specific markets for the consumption of highly valued vegetables and fruits. Fruits and vegetables grown through hydroponics have many health benefits. Every nutritional ingredient to feed plants is given in a calculated way. At different stages of plants, the requirements of plant feeds are different. For hydroponic crops, neat and clean irrigation water is used. That is why they have immense nutritional value along with cosmetic beauty and due to this, they are a favourite choice of people across the globe. Moreover, hydroponic vegetables and fruits fetch higher prices as compared to those grown in soil. The Netherlands, the USA and China are earning huge amounts by exporting these crops. The government should extend subsidies to introduce hydroponics techniques across the country, as the promotion of hydroponic vegetables and fruits can help attract handsome foreign exchange. It should also help farmers and business concerns explore export opportunities. At the international level, there are so many markets and hydroponic vegetables are much liked in Europe. People are ready to pay for nutritionally rich vegetables and fruits.

Salma, Hamid, Peshawar

The Throat-Slitting Strings

Every government claims to take strict action against kite flying, yet it is rampant and hundreds of people are getting injured or killed. As per media reports, during the past few weeks, a number of people have died and hundreds have been injured in Punjab as a result of their throats being slit by metallic kite strings. Most of these incidents are reported in big cities such as Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi and Gujranwala. It is despite the fact that kite flying is prohibited by law and constitutes a bailable and non-bailable offence. In case of violation of this law, the minimum punishment is three years imprisonment and a fine of Rs100,000. The manufacturing, storage or sale of kites is also strictly banned. However, despite the presence of such a strict law, there is no concrete enforcement. Moreover, this practice causes a lot of problems with the electricity supply, as when a huge kite falls on power lines, it often damages transformers to the extent of being blown away with an explosion. This is the reason why kite flying became a nightmare for WAPDA, costing them millions of rupees while the public had to bear the agony of power suspension. In case of an incident, instead of suspending the SHO (station house officer) of the concerned area, the kite flyer should be traced.

Munawar Farooqui, Gujranwala

Pak-Saudi Ties

The recent visit of the Saudi foreign minister with a large delegation indicates that both Pakistan and Saudi Arabia want to forge their ties and take them to new heights. Media reports suggest that Saudi Arabia intends to invest $5 billion in Pakistan, centred on increased trade and commerce, apart from $21 billion to be put up in an oil refinery in Gwadar, and $7 billion in copper mines, not to mention an investment of $1 billion in the Reko Diq gold mining project. It is welcome news, as both countries are tied together by strong cultural, religious and economic bonds. Pakistani economic ties have been based on the large labour force of Pakistanis, who are both an important source of the energy of the Saudi economy and of foreign exchange remittances to Pakistan. Whereas Saudi Arabia is both the centre of Islam and oil-rich, Pakistan has a large population, and is also the only Muslim nuclear power. It cannot be said that the Pak-Saudi relationship has been friction-free, but the bonds tying them together are very strong, and the present exchange of visits has ensured that they remain on even keel.

Salman Haider, Karachi

Correspondence and suggestions should be addressed to:
Mr Adeel Niaz,
Jahangir's World Times

121-D, Gulberg II, Lahore, Pakistan.
Tel: 042-35754518, 35760323
Fax: 042-35760322
Email: www.jworldtimes.com
adeelniaz78@gmail.com,
adeelniaz@jbdpress.com
Bureaus
Urdu Bazaar, Lahore,
Tel: 042-37220879
11-G, Johar Town, Lahore,
Tel: 042-35290892-3
48-C II, Gulberg III, Lahore,
Tel: 042-35771000-1
Bohar Gate, Multan,
Tel: 061-4781781
Kotwali Chowk, Faisalabad,
Tel: 041-2627568
Urdu Bazaar, Karachi,
Tel: 021-32765086
19-C, Main South Park Avenue,
Mezzanine Floor, Phase II (Ext.)
Defence, Karachi,
Tel: 021-35383410
Mehran News Agency, Hyderabad,
Cell: 0321-3060477, 0315-2063470
Ansari Book Stall, Quetta,
Tel: 081-2826741
For Rawalpindi, Islamabad, Wah Cantt, Taxila, Murree, Gujjar Khan & Chakwal Contact:
Ashraf Book Agency,
Tel: 051-5774682
Printed by: Banquet Printing Press,
28/A Nisbet Road, Lahore

LifeStyle Publishing
Also available in UAE
Lifestyle Publishing
Office # 009714-3314114
Fax # 009714-3314224
Email: info@lifestylepublish.com
www.lifestylepublish.com

Jahangir's World Times
Member APNS / ABC Certified
Published by: Nabeel Niaz

121-D, Gulberg II, Lahore, Pakistan.
Tel: +92-42-35754518; 35760323
0304-11 11 598(JWT);
Fax; +92-42-35760322

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

THE NOBEL PRIZE FOR PHYSICS

Peter Higgs was awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 2013 for his work in 1964 showing how the Higgs Boson helped bind the universe together by giving

Peter Higgs was awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 2013 for his work in 1964 showing how the Higgs Boson helped bind the universe together by giving

particles their mass. Higgs shared the award with F Englert who independently came up with the same theory.



On the day of the announcement, Higgs left home for a quiet lunch. He was on his way home when a former neighbour gave him the news.



THE GOD PARTICLE EXPLAINED

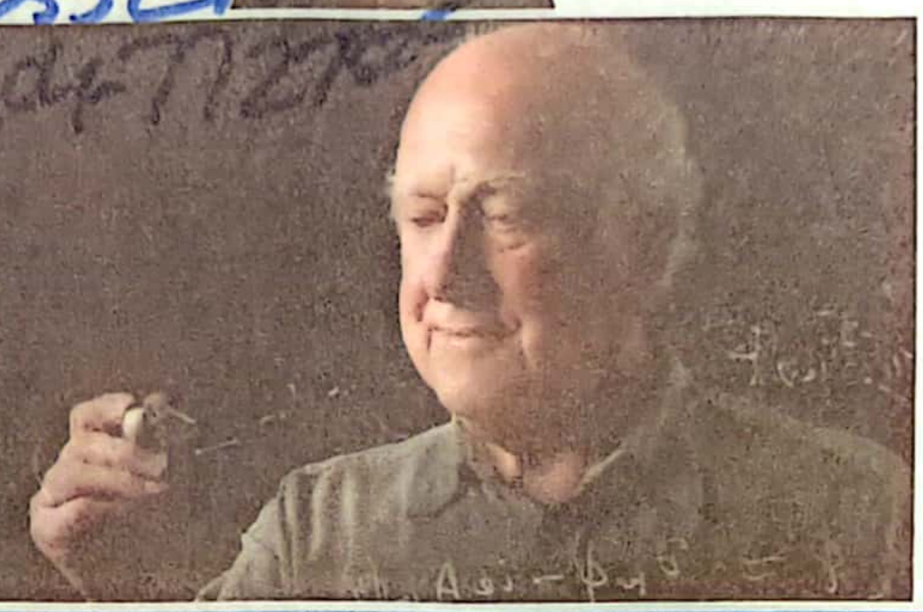
Higgs' work sheds light on a fundamental cosmic puzzle: **how the Big Bang, 13.8 billion years ago, generated matter from nothing.**

Without 'the God particle' (Higgs boson) providing mass, particles wouldn't coalesce into the tangible matter that surrounds us daily.

Because the Higgs boson helps explain where mass comes from, many scientists think it may also offer insights into dark matter and dark energy, which make up about 96% of the universe.

THE MAN WHO SHED LIGHT ON DARK MATTER

Peter Higgs, the Nobel prize-winning physicist who proposed the existence of the Higgs boson — nicknamed the 'God particle' — changed our understanding of the universe.

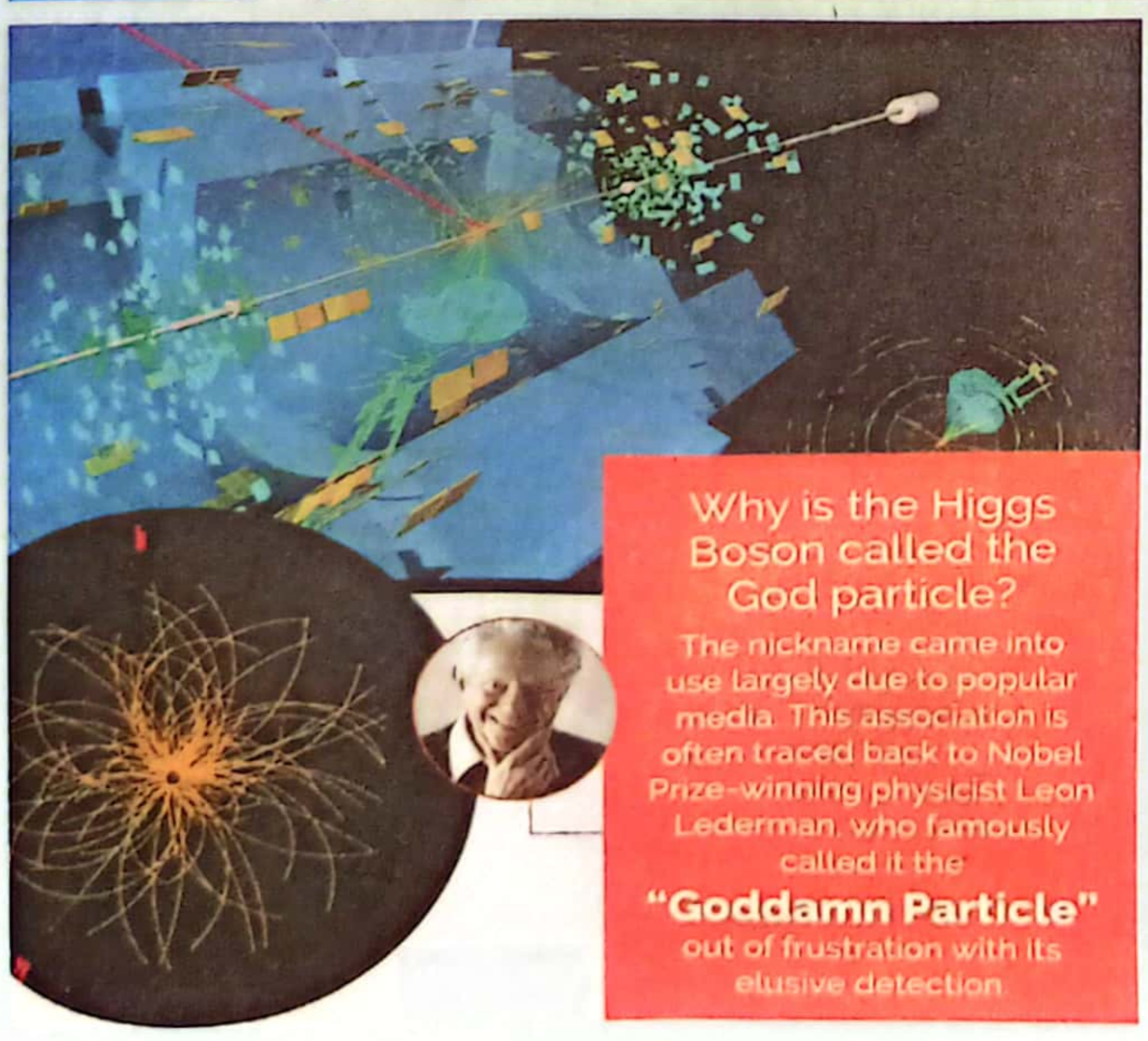




Dr Abdus Salam, Pakistan's only Nobel laureate, helped develop the theoretical framework that led to the apparent discovery of the subatomic particle the Higgs boson, also known as the "God particle" – It is known as the "God particle" because its existence is vitally important towards the understanding the early evolution of the universe. Discovered by a team of scientists in July 2012 in Geneva, it is a particularly recalcitrant subatomic particle that supposedly helps explain how the universe acquired mass and could in principle, therefore, explain how decay takes place. Salam and Steven Weinberg, with whom he shared the prize, independently predicted the existence of the Higgs boson. In fact, Salam and Weinberg had, as long ago as 1967-1968, identified all the properties of the Higgs boson, except its mass, in their electroweak theory.

In fact, in his Nobel Lecture, delivered on 8 December 2013, Peter Higgs mentioned the name of Dr Abdus Salam twice.

1. In 1962 a paper entitled "Broken Symmetries" by Goldstone, Salam and Weinberg proved the "Goldstone Teorem," that "In a manifestly Lorentz-invariant quantum feld theory, if there is a continuous symmetry under which the Lagrangian is invariant, then either the vacuum state is also invariant or there must exist spinless particles of zero mass."
2. Like Nambu, the six of us who published in 1964 expected to apply our ideas to the broken favour symmetries of the strong interactions, but this did not work. So it was lef to Weinberg and Salam in 1967 to fnd the right application.



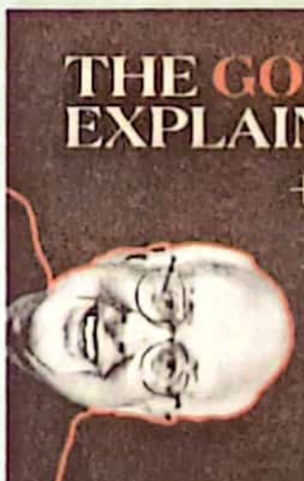
Why is the Higgs Boson called the God particle?

The nickname came into use largely due to popular media. This association is often traced back to Nobel Prize-winning physicist Leon Lederman, who famously called it the

"Goddamn Particle"

out of frustration with its elusive detection.

THE GOD PARTICLE EXPLAINED



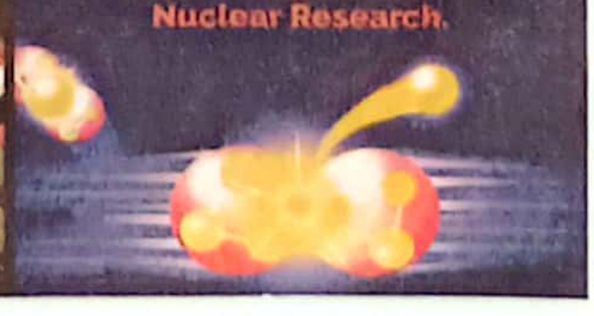
+ **In 1964, Peter Higgs proposed the existence of a new particle,** now called the Higgs boson. Higgs explained how this particle helped bind the universe together by giving particles, and consequently celestial bodies, their mass.



+ **Without this particle, the standard model of physics** (the set of equations physicists use to describe the world), which underpins our understanding of the universe, would be incomplete.



The existence of this mass-giving field was confirmed in 2012, when the Higgs boson particle was discovered at CERN, the European Organization for Nuclear Research.



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



Qi

The psychophysical energies that permeate the universe

The Chinese philosophy of qi, also spelled as "chee', "chi" or "ki," is a fundamental concept in Chinese philosophy, particularly in Taoism, Confucianism and various aspects of traditional Chinese medicine, martial arts, Feng Shui, and philosophy. It can be translated as "vital energy," "life force" or "breath." Qi is believed to be present in all living beings and in the natural world, permeating everything in the universe.

Zohaib Ahmad

Qi (or chi) is the energy of the universe, according to Chinese culture. That sense of vitality you feel flowing through yourself moves through all living beings, and is what is considered to connect us physically, emotionally, and spiritually. If you feel low, unmotivated or having a lack of energy, it can mean there is a blockage somewhere in the body. Our qi is our "essence," and when it cannot flow freely, we feel the lack of an animating force in our life.

Introduction

In traditional Chinese medicine and philosophy, qi (pronounced chee) is the "vital life force" or "flowing vital energy". It is an unseen energy that flows through everything, binding all things together within the micro and macro elements of the universe. It is a complex and multifaceted concept that encompasses physical, energetic and spiritual aspects.

Understanding Qi

- Qi represents the body's innate energy or vital life force. It is intangible yet measurable, guiding both physical and mental processes.

Chinese philosophy views qi as the body's intelligence, maintaining homeostasis — the ability to regulate the internal environment for good health.

- One of the most essential concepts in Chinese philosophy is "yin and yang," a symbol that represents the harmony of the opposing forces and elements that comprise universal existence.
- Yin describes aspects of the universe that are material, solid, cold, dark, passive and moist. Yin also refers to the earth and femininity.
- Yang describes aspects of the universe that are expanding, ascending, light, warming, dry, active and aggressive. Yang is maleness as well as heaven.
- Within the concept of qi, when yin and yang are balanced, there is harmony, contentment and well-being. When yin and yang are out of balance, disharmony arises, and one can experience illness and suffering.

Qi in humans

Within the human body, qi has two main branches: the vital energy and fluids of the body and the physical environment we take into our bodies, such as food, air and water. When qi in the physical body is balanced, one experiences health, stability and inner calmness. When qi is imbalanced, one can experience physical sickness, mental illness, and emotional instability. Qi can exist in the human body in three potential states: balance, deficiency and excess.

Main aspects

The three main aspects of Qi are:

- **Power:** The life force that drives growth and change.
- **Intelligence:** The wisdom guiding our body's processes.
- **Function:** The dynamic activity that keeps us alive and well.

Importance for human well-being:

a. Health and healing

In traditional Chinese medicine, the balance and flow of qi within the body are central to health. Illnesses and diseases are often seen as disruptions or blockages in the flow of qi. Practices such as acupuncture, qigong, tai chi and herbal medicine aim to restore the balance and proper flow of qi to promote health and healing.

b. Mental and emotional well-being

According to Chinese philosophy, emotions are seen as manifestations of qi. Emotional imbalance or stagnation of qi can lead to mental and emotional disorders. Practices like meditation, mindfulness and martial arts are believed to help regulate emotions and cultivate inner peace by harmonizing qi flow.

c. Physical performance

In martial arts such as tai chi and qigong, practitioners focus on cultivating and harnessing qi to improve physical strength, balance, flexibility and overall performance. Proper breathing techniques are often emphasized to enhance qi circulation and optimize energy levels.

d. Environmental harmony

Qi is not only within individuals but also believed to be present in the environment. Feng Shui, the ancient Chinese art of arranging spaces harmoniously, is based on the flow of qi within the environment. By optimizing the flow of qi in living and working spaces, Feng Shui aims to promote well-being, prosperity and harmony.

e. Philosophical perspective

Qi is not just a physical or physiological concept but also carries philosophical implications. It represents the interconnectedness of all things in the universe. Understanding and aligning with the flow of qi can lead to a deeper sense of connection with oneself, others and the natural world, promoting overall well-being and harmony.

Conclusion

The concept of qi in Chinese philosophy plays a significant role in promoting holistic well-being by emphasizing the interconnectedness of mind, body, spirit and environment. Practices that aim to cultivate, balance, and harmonize qi can contribute to physical health, emotional balance, mental clarity and a deeper sense of connection with the world around us.

The writer is a member of staff.

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetalee Buy Books Online 0332-5339708 3399708

CSS '25 WEEKEND EXECUTIVE PROGRAM

(Friday, Saturday & Sunday)

Starting From

10th May '24



Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

NM CSS Group

world times institute

227-Upper Mall, Lahore.
Ph: 04235754518 UAN: 0304 1111 598

World Times Institute

FOCUSED STUDY GROUP

- Customized Evaluation Plan For CSS / PMS Aspirants
- Targeted Prepration
- Structured Learning
- Tailored Mentorship
- One on One Feedback

Register Now

WORLD TIMES INSTITUTE

227-Upper Mall Lahore. 042-35754518 0302-5556805/6

www.worldtimesinstitute.com.pk

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

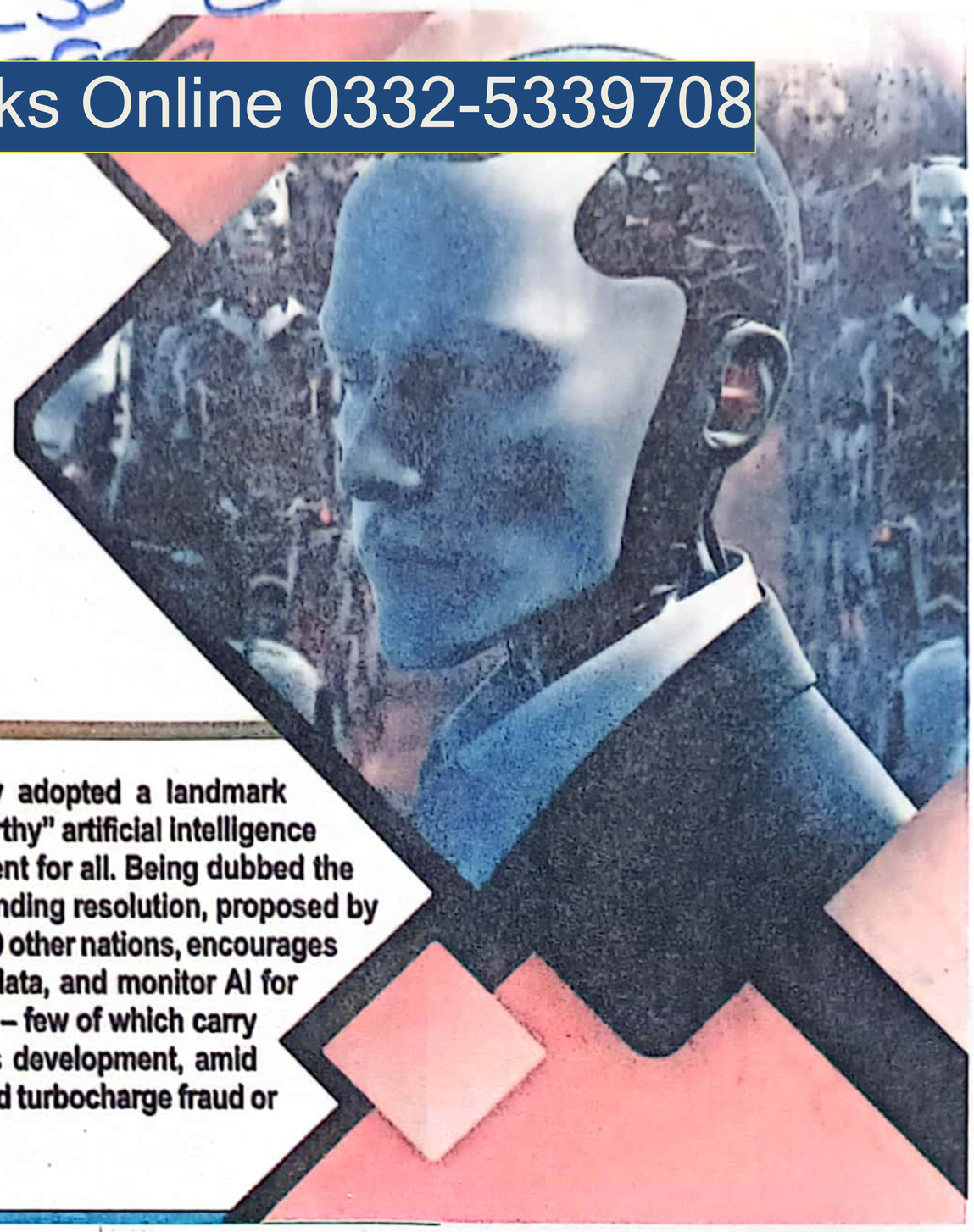
Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

INTERNATIONAL NMCSS Group

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

We Govern AI

Analysing the UNGA Resolution on AI Safety



On March 21, the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted a landmark resolution on the promotion of "safe, secure and trustworthy" artificial intelligence (AI) systems that will also benefit sustainable development for all. Being dubbed the first global resolution on artificial intelligence, this nonbinding resolution, proposed by the United States and co-sponsored by China and over 120 other nations, encourages countries to safeguard human rights, protect personal data, and monitor AI for risks. The resolution is the latest in a series of initiatives – few of which carry teeth – by governments around the world to shape AI's development, amid fears it could be used to disrupt democratic processes and turbocharge fraud or many lead to dramatic job losses, among other harms.

Shafqat Javed



Artificial intelligence (AI), beyond a buzzword, intricately weaves into our lives. It isn't a distant concept any more; it's already revolutionizing how we combat diseases, manage finances and make real-world decisions. However, as AI increasingly relies on vast datasets, the need for robust privacy measures intensifies. With an emphasis on human oversight, robust cybersecurity and evaluating long-term impacts, ethical AI development becomes ubiquitous. It's about steering innovation responsibly, and aligning progress with enduring human values.

It was in this backdrop that the General Assembly of the United Nations (UNGA) approved, on March 21, the first UN resolution on artificial intelligence, giving global support to an international effort to ensure the powerful new technology benefits all nations, respects human rights and is "safe, secure and trustworthy." Sponsored by the United States and co-sponsored by 123 countries, including China, the resolution was adopted by consensus without a vote, meaning it has the support of all 193 UN member nations.

Background

The resolution, titled "Seizing the opportunities of safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems for sustainable development," resulted from three months of negotiation, and the stakeholders involved seem pleased with the level of international cooperation. It builds upon work already undertaken by the United Nations to protect human rights and advance the prospects of its less prosperous members through institutions such as the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

The initiative joins a series of efforts by governments worldwide to influence the trajectory of AI development following the launch of ChatGPT and GPT-4, and the enormous hype raised by certain members of the tech industry in a public worldwide campaign waged last year. Critics fear that AI may undermine democratic processes, amplify fraudulent activities or contribute to significant job displacement, among other issues. The resolution seeks to address the dangers associated with the irresponsible or malicious application of AI systems, which the UN says could jeopardize human rights and fundamental freedoms.

Key Highlights

The resolution calls on UN member states to "promote safe, secure and trustworthy AI systems" to address issues related to "poverty elimination, global health, food security, climate, energy and education."

It encourages all countries, regional and international organizations, tech communities, civil society, the media, academia, research institutions and individuals "to develop and support regulatory and governance approaches and frameworks" for safe AI systems.

The resolution is in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. All 193 member nations in 2015 agreed to work toward the agenda's 17 goals – which include ending extreme poverty and tackling climate change – but those efforts are far off track.

It warns against "improper or malicious design,

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

NMCS Group

Buy Books Online 0332-533970

development, deployment and use of artificial intelligence systems, such as without adequate safeguards or in a manner inconsistent with international law."

Central to the resolution is its focus on narrowing the digital gap between developed and developing nations. It calls for inclusive discussions on AI, ensuring that all countries, regardless of their economic status, have a seat at the table. Moreover, the resolution highlights the necessity for developing countries to access the technology and capabilities needed to tap into AI's advantages. These include improving healthcare, agricultural productivity, disaster management and workforce training. This inclusive approach aims not only to foster technological advancement but also to promote equitable global development.

A key goal, according to the resolution, is to use AI to help spur progress toward achieving the UN's badly lagging development goals for 2030, including ending global hunger and poverty, improving health worldwide, ensuring quality secondary education for all children and achieving gender equality.

The resolution calls on the 193 UN member states and others in assisting developing countries to access the benefits of digital transformation and safe AI systems. It "emphasizes that human rights and fundamental freedoms must be respected, protected and promoted through the life cycle of artificial intelligence systems."

The resolution acknowledges the rapid pace of AI development and the urgent need for a cohesive global stance on its governance. With the European Union setting a precedent through the adoption of comprehensive AI regulations, and other major economies, including the US and China, moving in a similar direction, the UN's initiative seeks to harmonize these efforts. It encourages stakeholders from across sectors to develop and support regulatory frameworks that ensure AI systems are safe and beneficial. Importantly, it also addresses the potential misuse of AI, advocating for safeguards that are consistent with international law and respect human rights.

The resolution recognizes the rapid acceleration of AI development and use and stresses "the urgency of achieving global consensus on safe, secure and trustworthy artificial intelligence systems."

It also recognizes that "the governance of artificial intelligence systems is an evolving area" that needs further discussions on possible governance approaches. And it stresses that innovation and regulation are mutually reinforcing — not mutually exclusive.

The writer is an Assistant Editor of JWT.



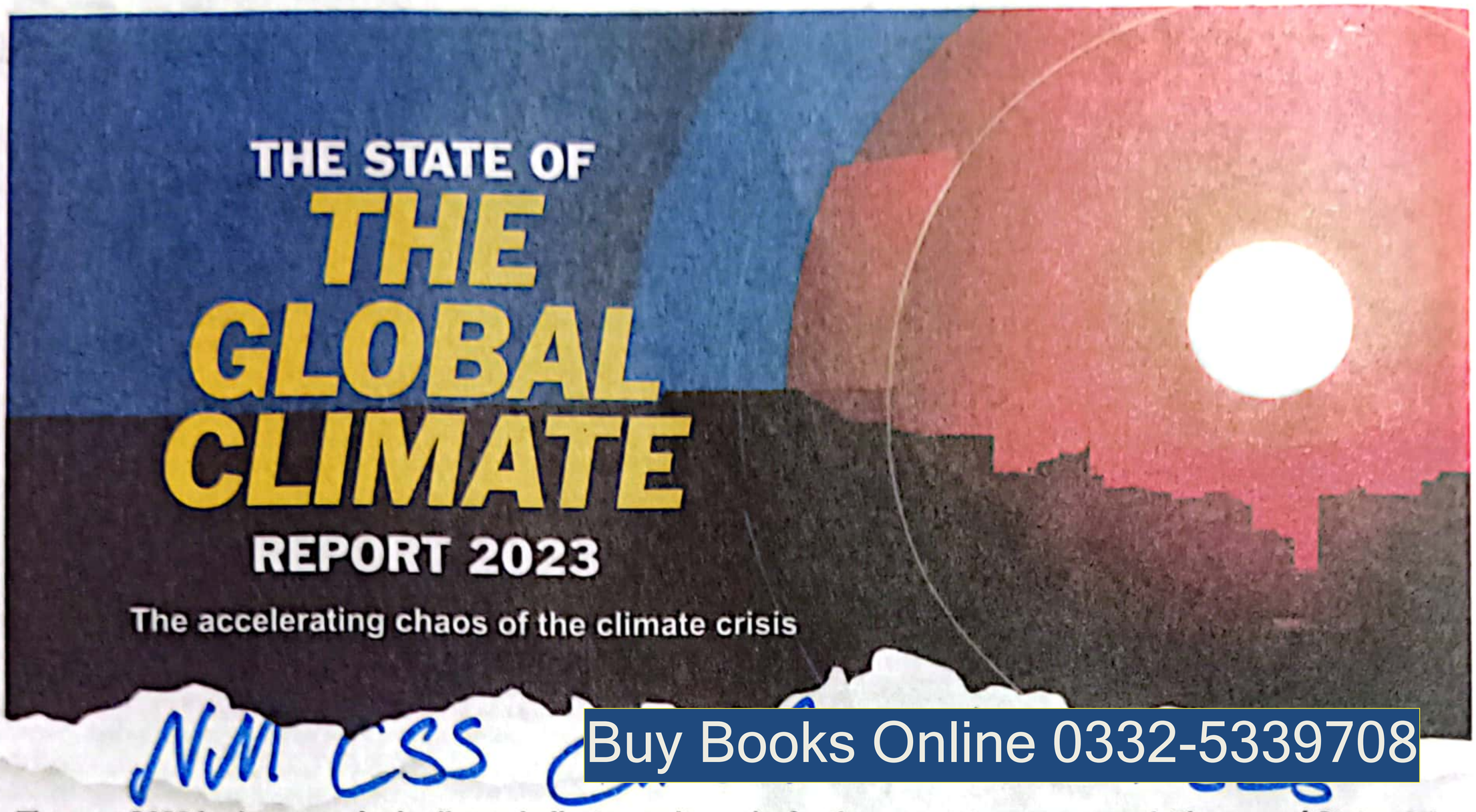
General Assembly

- Founded in 1945 in New York, the UNGA is one of the six main organs of the United Nations.
- It is the UN's main policy-making body, and is made up of all 193 member states, each with an equal vote, making it the only UN body with universal representation.
- It is responsible for deliberative, supervisory, financial, and elective functions relating to any matter within the scope of the UN Charter.
- It provides a forum for multilateral discussion of international issues covered by the UN Charter, and makes key decisions for the UN.
- The UNGA can grant observer status to non-member States and intergovernmental organizations.
- Permanent Observers with this status may participate in UNGA sessions and activities and maintain missions at the UN Headquarters.
- Each year, in September, the full UN membership meets in the General Assembly Hall in New York for the annual General Assembly session, and general debate, which many heads of state attend and address.
- Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new members and budgetary matters, require a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly.
- Decisions on other questions are by simple majority.
- The President of the General Assembly is elected each year by assembly to serve a one-year term of office.



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



NM CSS Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

The year 2023 broke every single climate indicator, as it was by far the warmest year on record. The annual State of the Climate Report by the UN's World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) has revealed that records were once again broken for greenhouse gas levels, surface temperatures, ocean heat and acidification, sea level rise, ice cover and glacier retreat. The global average temperature in 2023 was 1.45 ± 0.12°C above the 1850–1900 average. Never have we been so close – albeit on a temporary basis – to the 1.5°C lower limit of the Paris Agreement on climate change. The report added that the period between 2014 and 2023 was the "hottest 10-year period" in history, approximately 1.20°C above the average of 1850-1900.

Dr. Sidra Muqeet

The climate crisis is the defining challenge that humanity faces at present. A glimpse into this can be had from the fact that during 2023, heatwaves, floods, droughts, wildfires and intense tropical cyclones wreaked havoc across the globe and caused huge socio-economic losses. Concentrations of greenhouse gases continued to rise. Ocean heat content and sea level reached record observed highs, and the rate of increase is accelerating. Antarctic sea ice extent hit record observed lows. Key glaciers suffered record losses. During this year, global temperatures "smashed" heat records, as confirmed by the State of the Global Climate report, an annual publication of the UN's World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). The report has confirmed preliminary data showing that 2023 was by far the hottest year ever recorded. Numerous records for indicators of the climate system, including greenhouse gas (GHGs) levels, surface temperatures, ocean heat, sea level rise, Antarctic sea ice cover, glacier retreat, etc., were broken.



Key Highlights of the Report

a. Record-High Ocean Heat Content

The heat content of the world's oceans reached a record high in 2023, with the highest level of ocean heat content ever recorded. This increase in ocean heat content is attributed to anthropogenic climate drivers such as GHG emissions and changes in land use.

b. Contrasting Heating and Cooling Patterns in the North Atlantic

While the majority of the world's oceans are experiencing warming, relatively small regions, such as the subpolar North Atlantic Ocean, are experiencing cooling. This cooling is linked to the slowdown of the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation (AMOC), a system of ocean currents that circulates water within the Atlantic Ocean, bringing warm water north and cold water south.

c. Global Average Sea-Surface Temperatures

Global average sea-surface temperatures (SST) were at a record high in 2023, with several months breaking previous records by significant margins. Exceptional heating was observed in various regions, including the eastern North Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean, the North Pacific and large areas of the Southern Ocean.

d. Marine Heatwaves and Ocean

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Acidification

The global ocean experienced an average daily marine heatwave coverage of 32%, well above the previous record of 23% in 2016. At the end of 2023, most of the global ocean between 20° S and 20° N had been in heatwave conditions since early November. The end of 2023 saw a broad band of severe and extreme marine heatwaves across the North Atlantic, with temperatures 3°C above average. These heat waves have negative repercussions for marine ecosystems and coral reefs. Additionally, ocean acidification has increased due to the absorption of carbon dioxide by the oceans.

e. Global Mean Near-Surface Temperature

The global mean near-surface temperature in 2023 was 1.45 ± 0.12°C above the pre-industrial 1850-1900 average, making it the warmest year on record. Every month from June to December was record warm for the respective month, and the long-term increase in global temperature is attributed to increased concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere.

f. Accelerating Glacial Retreat and Antarctic Sea Ice Loss

Glaciers worldwide experienced the largest loss of ice on record, driven by extreme melt in both western North America and Europe. Antarctic sea ice extent reached an absolute record low for the satellite era, and Arctic sea ice extent remained well below normal.

g. Increased Frequency and Intensity of Extreme Weather Events

Extreme weather events such as heatwaves, floods, droughts, wildfires and tropical cyclones had major socio-economic impacts on all inhabited continents. Flooding linked to extreme rainfall from Mediterranean Cyclone Daniel affected Greece, Bulgaria, Türkiye and Libya, with particularly heavy loss of life in Libya in September 2023.

- Tropical Cyclone Freddy in February and March 2023 was one of the world's longest-lived tropical cyclones, with major impacts on Madagascar, Mozambique and Malawi.
- Tropical Cyclone Mocha in 2023, was one of the most intense cyclones ever observed in the Bay of Bengal and triggered 1.7 million displacements across the sub-region from Sri Lanka to Myanmar and through India and Bangladesh, and worsened acute food insecurity.

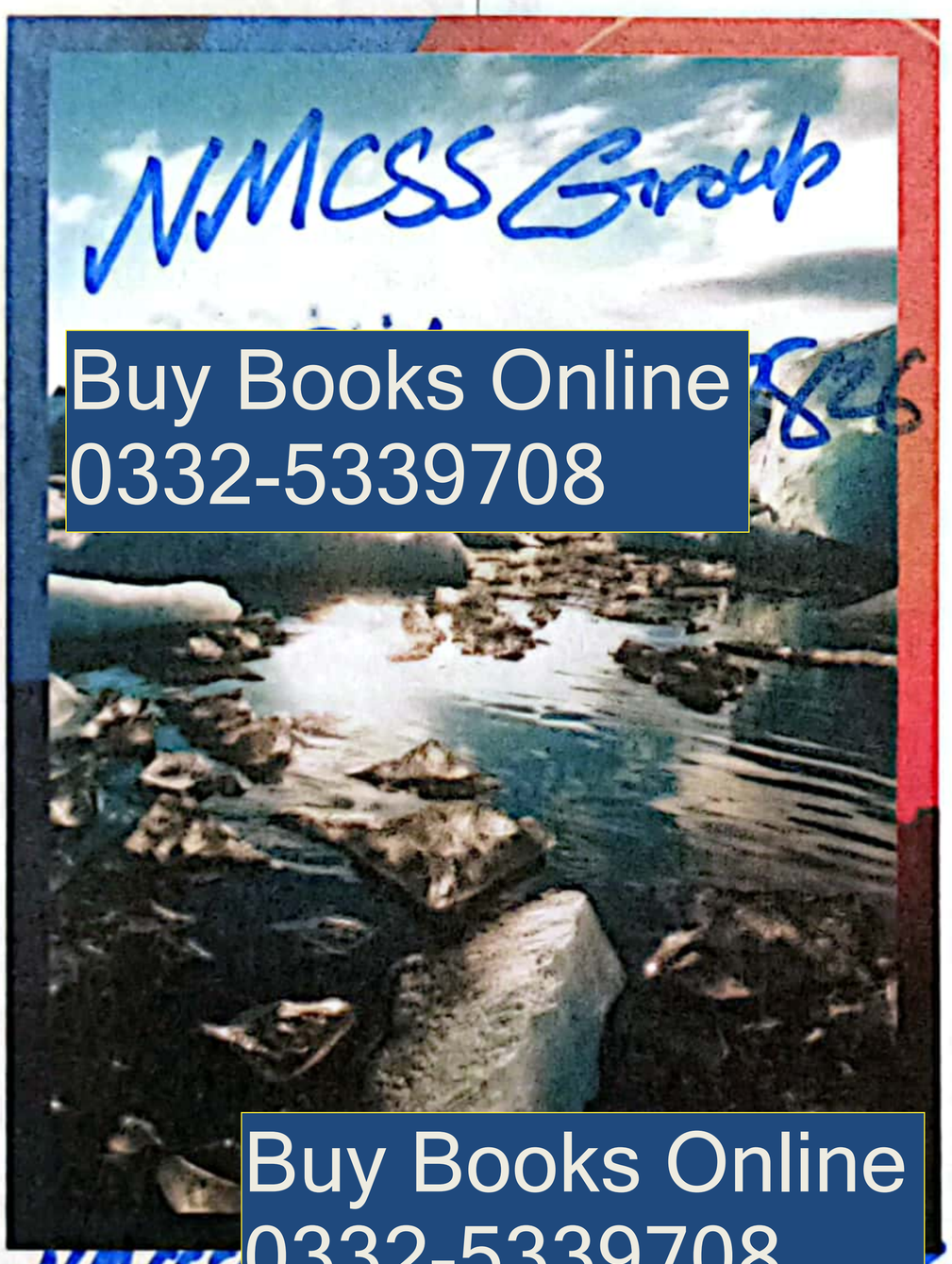
h. Renewable Energy Surge

Despite the grim findings, the WMO report pointed out a glimmer of hope in the form of increased renewable energy generation. In 2023, renewable capacity additions increased by almost 50% from 2022, for a total of 510 gigawatts (GW) - the highest rate observed in the past two decades. This surge in renewable energy is primarily driven by solar radiation, wind, and the water cycle, and has the potential to achieve decarbonization targets.

g. Climate Financing Challenges

In 2021-22, global climate-related finance flows reached almost USD1.3 trillion, nearly doubling compared to 2019-20 levels. Even so, tracked climate finance flows represent only approximately 1% of global GDP. There is a large financing gap. In an average scenario, for a 1.5°C pathway, annual climate finance investments need to grow by more than six times, reaching almost USD 9 trillion by 2030 and a further USD10 trillion through 2050.

Adaptation finance continues to be insufficient. Though adaptation finance reached an all-time high of USD63 billion in 2021-22, the global adaptation financing gap is widening, falling well short of the estimated USD212 billion per year needed up to 2030 in developing countries alone.



Socioeconomic impacts of weather and climate hazards

a. Food Insecurity

Extreme weather events such as floods, droughts and storms led to crop and livestock production losses, exacerbating food insecurity globally. The acute food insecurity more than doubled from 149 million people affected before the Covid-19 pandemic to 333 million in 2023. This crisis is the largest in modern human history, indicating the profound impact of climate-related events on food availability and access.

b. Population Displacement

Displacements occurred in regions like Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, Somalia and Pakistan where communities were already vulnerable due to conflict or previous climate-related events. These displacements strain resources and exacerbate social tensions, contributing to instability in affected regions. Displaced populations living in temporary shelters are particularly vulnerable to disease outbreaks, which can further strain healthcare systems already grappling with the impacts of climate-related disasters.

c. Economic Losses

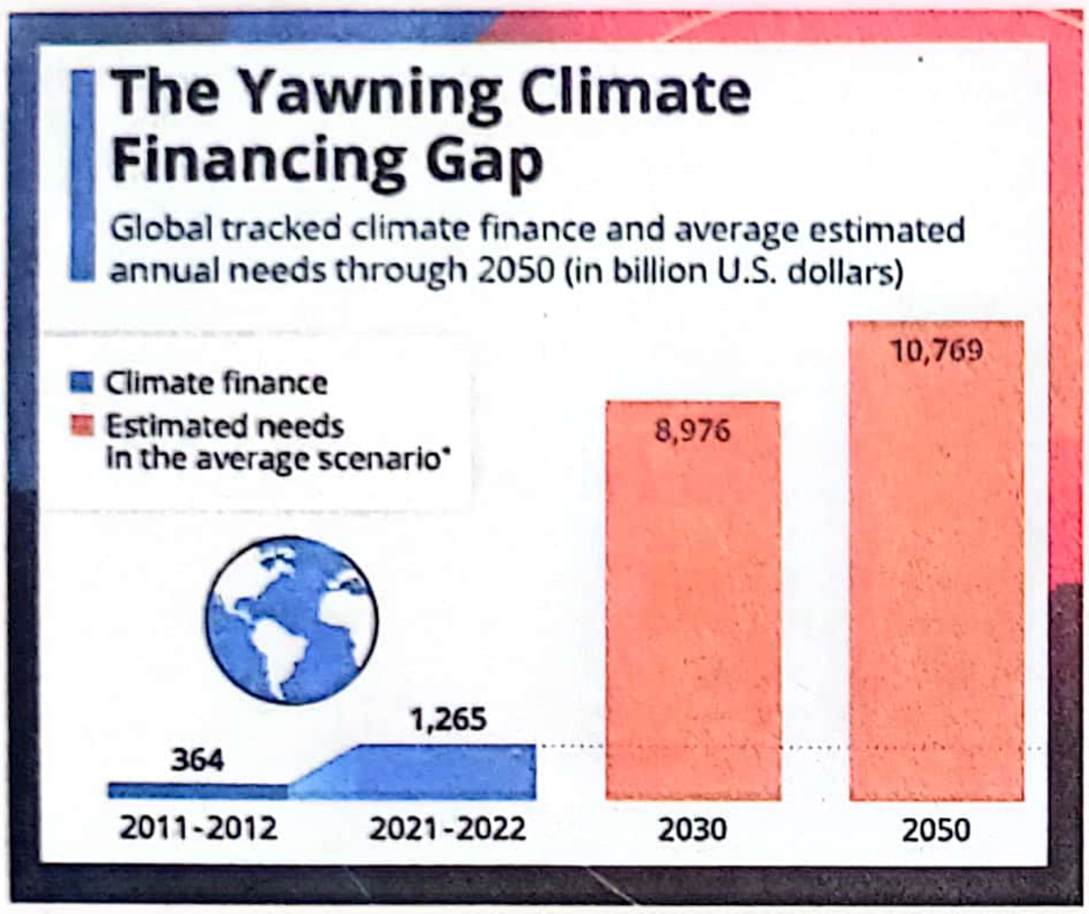
These losses include damage to infrastructure, agricultural productivity and livelihoods. The destruction of agricultural areas due to flooding and storms, as well as the disruption of supply chains, hinders economic recovery and exacerbates poverty in affected regions.

d. Inequality

Migration and displacement due to climate-related shocks and stresses affect people's livelihoods which affect various SDGs. These include poverty (SDG 1) and hunger (SDG 2), direct threats to their lives and well-being (SDG 3), widening inequality gaps (SDG 10), limited access to quality education (SDG 4), water and sanitation

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



(SDG 6) as well as clean energy (SDG 7). Pre-existing gender and socio-economic inequalities mean women and girls are among the worst affected, impacting SDG 5.

e. Global Economic Impact

The socio-economic impacts of climate-related disasters extend beyond individual countries and regions, affecting global economic stability. Rising food prices, disruptions to supply chains and increased humanitarian aid expenditures strain resources and contribute to economic uncertainty on a global scale.

Way forward

Support to national meteorological and hydrological services (NMHS): There is a need to increase the support for NMHS to provide information services to ensure the next generation of Nationally Determined Contributions are based on science.

Effective nationally determined contributions (NDCs): NDCs need to be based on science to effectively cut GHG emissions and transition to renewable energy sources.

Adequate financing: The need of the hour is to secure adequate financing at COP-29 (to be held in Baku, Azerbaijan) to support the implementation of national climate plans, including funding for mitigation and adaptation measures, technology transfer, capacity-building initiatives and resilience-building efforts, particularly in developing countries.

Promote sustainable practices: Governments, businesses and individuals must promote sustainable practices. This can range from waste management and water conservation to promoting circular economies that reduce waste and over-consumption.

Promote climate research and innovation: There is a need to invest in and research more on climate science to understand the impacts better and develop innovative solutions.

- There is an urgent need to support and promote advancements in clean energy technologies, carbon capture techniques and other breakthroughs that can mitigate climate change.
- There is an urgent need to develop and invest more on early warning systems, better infrastructure and implementing climate-smart agriculture.

Education and awareness: Raising awareness about the impacts of climate change and educating the public about sustainable living practices is desirable and required. Individuals need to adopt more environmentally friendly practices for climate action.

Cooperation and commitment: Addressing climate change requires global cooperation and commitment to ambitious climate goals such as in line with the Paris Agreement.

Developed nations should support developing nations to enable them to adapt and transition to a low-carbon economy.

Conclusion

The Earth is experiencing unprecedented changes that are leading to more frequent and intense extreme weather events, food insecurity and the displacement of vulnerable populations. To mitigate the impacts of climate change and adapt to the new reality, it is crucial to scale up climate finance and close the financing gap.

The writer is an academic.

IMCSS
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Need for a 'Green Emergency' in Pakistan

In a world grappling with environmental challenges and global warming, reforestation stands out as a powerful solution that offers numerous benefits to combat climate-related hazards. Trees are champions in absorbing carbon dioxide (CO2) from the atmosphere through the process of photosynthesis — that's why forests are called carbon sinks. By planting trees and restoring forests, it is possible to effectively sequester carbon to reduce GHG emissions.

- Reforested areas act as natural air-conditioners, mitigating the urban heat island effect, which is a phenomenon where urban areas experience higher temperatures than surrounding rural areas.
- Trees can reduce heat-related stress and premature deaths during high temperatures and heat-waves.
  - The World Health Organization recorded that from 1998 to 2017, more than 166,000 people died due to heat-waves, with this risk increasing due to climate change.
- By planting trees strategically in urban settings, microclimates could be created that provide respite from the heat and improve overall climate resilience.
- By increasing tree cover in urban areas and near industrial zones, we can create cleaner and healthier environments for communities.
- Reforestation plays a pivotal role in preserving and restoring biodiversity. By planting a diverse range of tree species, we create habitats for various plants, insects, birds, and mammals, fostering a balanced and resilient ecosystem.
- Reforestation helps protect and restore soil health by preventing erosion and improving its structure.

Besides planting trees or speaking to grow plants, Pakistan needs an immediate 'Green Emergency' to meet climate changes and reduce smog destructions. Every year, Pakistan loses almost 27,000 hectares of natural forest area, as approximately 68 per cent of Pakistan's population still depends on firewood as the main source of energy in households.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Understanding the Taiwan Conundrum



Of all the irritants that China and the United States have in their relations, Taiwan is undoubtedly the most intractable, capable of igniting a full-scale confrontation between the two giants. The nature of the Beijing-Taipei ties is among the most consequential in the Asia-Pacific region, impacting global finance and the supply of microprocessors and other critical commodities. This relationship is undergoing rapid transformation. The electoral triumph of the Democratic Progressive Party, which favours independence from mainland China, in Taiwan's presidential election, the unprecedented 11-day-long visit of former Taiwanese president Ma Ying-jeou to China and his meeting with President Xi, all indicate significant political and diplomatic developments. Concerning this, contextualizing these developments and understanding their implications on the island, cross-strait relations and the US-China-Taiwan Triangle in 2024 and beyond is worth a closer examination.

NMCSS Group

Aftab H. Wahla



In this article, we will try to understand this hotspot in depth for a better understanding of the broader geopolitical landscape.

Let's start with historical relations between Taiwan, formerly known as the Republic of China (ROC), and mainland China, formerly known as the People's Republic of China (PRC).

The island of Taiwan, home to 23 million people, has been governed independently from mainland China since 1949. Initially, from 1949 to 1970s, the ROC was accorded recognition and given UN membership, but in 1978, during President Jimmy Carter's era, the United States and China decided to recognize one another and establish diplomatic relations. Since then, Taiwan has seen dwindling diplomatic support worldwide and no country maintains diplomatic ties with China and Taiwan at the same time. Both Beijing and Washington view this island the same in theory but differently in practice.

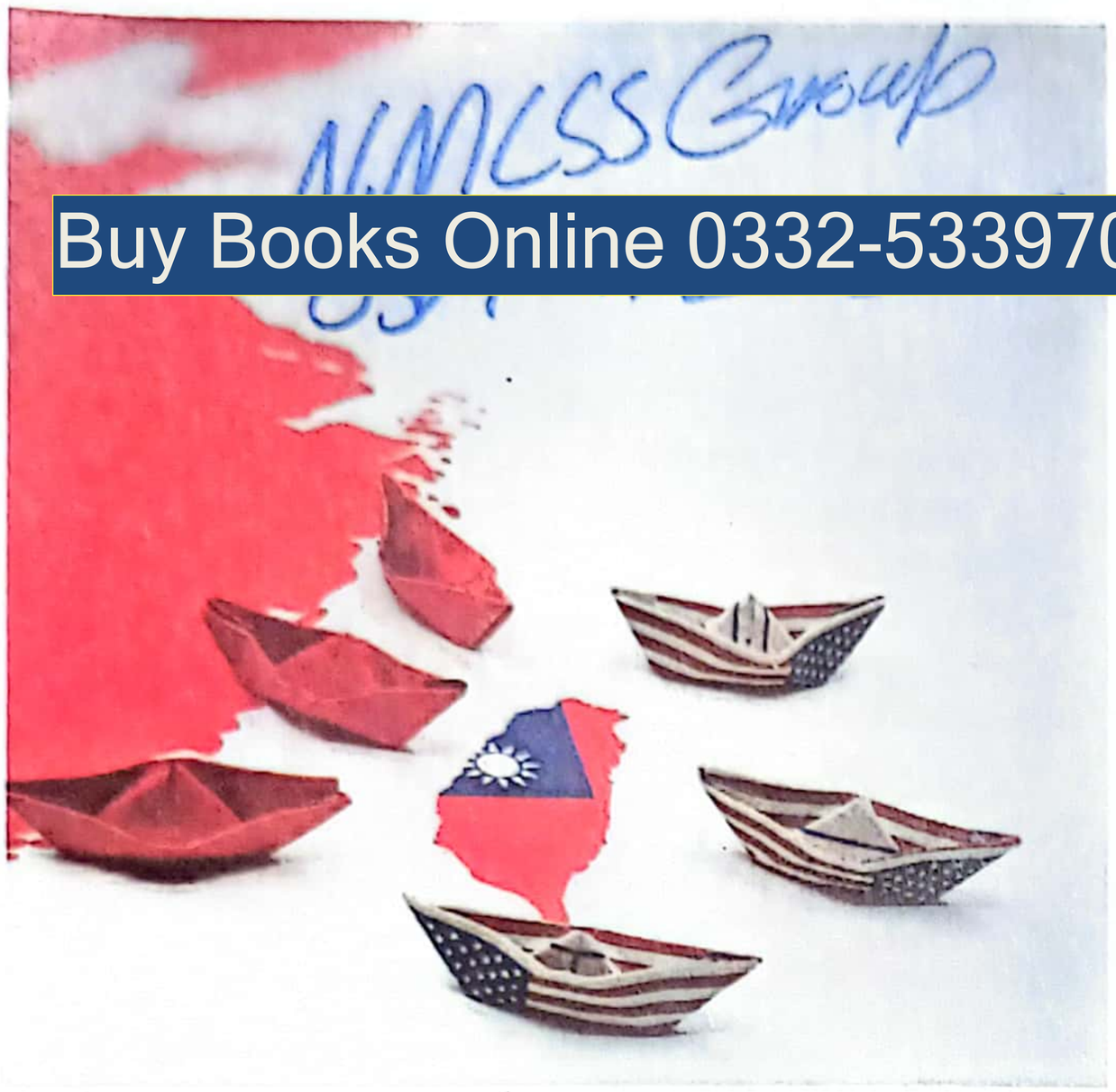
China follows the 'One China Principle' when it comes to the question of Taiwan. This principle says there is only "One China," implying thereby that Taiwan is a breakaway part of the mainland. Furthermore, Beijing considers the government of the PRC to be the only legitimate government and various officials, including President Xi Jinping himself, stated that they would work for eventual reunification, possibly using force, if needed. Beijing believes that the 1992 Consensus reached by representatives of the Communist Party of China (CCP) and the Kuomintang Party (KMT) that then ruled Taiwan binds both sides. However, both KMT and CCP have different opinions on the content of the Consensus. President Xi and many other officials are of the view that it binds both sides to work together for national reunification. KMT, on the other hand, maintains that this Consensus implies One China, a different interpretation. But here, one should note that Taiwan has two rival political parties: the KMT and the Democratic Progressive Party. The KMT does not support complete independence from China; instead, it favours closer political and economic ties with China. The DPP, on the other hand, advocates for complete independence. In 2019, President Xi articulated a long-standing policy formally when he proposed that Taiwan should be incorporated into China under the "One Country, Two Systems" formula. This political arrangement would have conferred a high degree of autonomy and freedom to preserve a unique economic and political system. However, this formula does not have widespread support in Taiwan. Even KMT refuses to accept it. Having said that, the DPP's growing popularity and by extension, growing calls for complete independence are what worry Beijing the most. In fact, it was the electoral victory of the DPP's candidate, Tsai Ing-wen in 2016 that started cross-Strait tensions. Since the DPP has won a third consecutive term in the 2024 election, the soured Beijing-Taipei relations are set to further deteriorate in the coming years. Over the years, President Xi has taken aggressive steps to maintain a firm hold over Taiwan, including flying fighter jets near the island. The bellicose and aggressive posturing has put Chinese forces in confrontation with US forces, but the US has its own axe to grind in this conundrum.

Though the US switched diplomatic ties in the 1970s to PRC, it has maintained informal but robust relations with Taiwan as well, much to China's chagrin. These ties are governed by the "One China Policy" of the United States - it is based on several documents and pieces of legislation - which articulates that the US acknowledges that there is only one China and that the government of the PRC is the sole legal government of China. Furthermore, it stipulates that Washington would continue to sell arms to Taiwan for self-defence and that it would maintain close cultural and commercial ties with the island nation. Successive US administrations have a clear policy line: they oppose any use of force to settle the Taiwan dispute. Although the US

NMCSS Group
0304-77 27820

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

traditionally maintains strategic ambiguity concerning any forced annexation of Taiwan by China, President Biden has somehow ended this by stating several times that the US would come to Taiwan's defence if it were attacked by Beijing.

The US-Taiwan relationship peaked during former president Trump's tenure, who allowed the sale of more than $18 billion worth of arms and approved $280 million in funding for a de-facto US embassy in Taipei. The Biden administration followed suit, selling more than $3 billion worth of arms to the Taiwanese military. He was the first US president to invite Taiwanese representatives to his inauguration ceremony. Hence, Taiwan enjoys bipartisan Congressional backing, allowing successive administrations to sell arms, carry out freedom of navigation operations and encourage Taiwanese leadership to invest more in defence capabilities.

Needless to say, the US is not supporting Taiwan out of altruistic considerations; It has an axe to grind. The Wilson Center's Wahba Institute for Strategic Competition enlists four strategic objectives that the US is pursuing vis-à-vis Taiwan:

1. The first major concern is the supply of semiconductors and advanced chips. Taiwan, which produces 60% of the world's semiconductors, including 90% of advanced chips, is a global leader when it comes to these commodities. All critical and emergency technologies, such as AI, the Internet of Things (IoT), quantum computing and others, depend on semiconductors. If there is a disruption to the supply chain, it will be followed by a global recession - Bloomberg reported that the US National Security Council believes that any disruption to the semiconductor supply chain could cause a $1 trillion disruption to the global economy.
2. Second, while the US has so far failed to boost onshore semiconductor production despite taking multiple administrative and legislative measures, Taiwan still dominates. Washington fears that the acquisition of this technological prowess by the Communist Party of China would put the US in a disadvantaged position.
3. The third major consideration is the strategic position of Taiwan. This island is the first link in the island chain that extends through Japan and the Philippines to the South China Sea. The US's Indo-Pacific Command is committed to maintaining the strategic autonomy of this island; otherwise, they fear that China would cripple US capabilities to defend its treaty allies, such as Japan, South Korea and the Philippines.
4. And lastly, the geopolitical repercussions of the Chinese successful annexation of Taiwan are enormous, way more consequential than the Russia-led annexation of Crimea and invasion of Ukraine.

All these factors make Taiwan a central plank of US Indo-Pacific policy that aims to deter Chinese aggression and deny it regional hegemony.

If we use international relations jargon, the US-China conflict over Taiwan is a textbook example of a security dilemma. Both sides view their actions as defensive and legitimate, while the other side looks upon them as a move to escalate tensions. In particular, the growing assertiveness of Chinese activities around the Island makes this conflict one of the most volatile flashpoints in the world. On top of that, the increasing capabilities of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) have also added to the worries of the United States. In 2021, the US Department of Defense reported that the PLA strengthened its long-range precision strike, space, counterspace and cyberspace capabilities. The report also noted that the

China-Taiwan Conflict

China continues to assert its sovereignty over Taiwan, viewing it as a part of its territory and insisting on eventual reunification, by force if necessary. China has significantly increased its military activities around Taiwan, including regular air and naval incursions into Taiwan's air defence identification zone (ADIZ). The United States has reiterated its commitment to Taiwan's security and has increased its support, including arms sales and military cooperation, in response to China's growing assertiveness.

Taiwan, on the other hand, maintains its separate identity and democratic system, with a majority of its population supporting the status quo of de facto independence. Taiwan has bolstered its defences in response to China's military threats and has sought to strengthen its international presence and partnerships.

Historical Context:

- Taiwan came under Chinese control during the Qing dynasty but was given to Japan after China lost the first Sino-Japanese war in 1895.
- China regained control of Taiwan in 1945 after Japan lost World War II, but the civil war between the nationalists and communists led to the nationalists fleeing to Taiwan in 1949.
- The roots of the Taiwan issue go back to the Chinese Civil War (1927-1950) between the Nationalist Party (Kuomintang) and the Communist Party of China (CPC).
- After the Communist victory in 1949, the Nationalist government retreated to Taiwan, establishing the Republic of China (ROC) there, while the CPC proclaimed the People's Republic of China (PRC) on the mainland.

One-China Policy:

- Both the PRC and the ROC claim to represent the legitimate

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

PLA is pursuing an "Intelligentized Warfare" strategy wherein it has been integrating emerging technologies of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, such as AI and quantum computing, into its military. In this situation, the US fears that control over Taiwan-based semiconductor and advanced chip production would help PLA leapfrog its traditional and non-traditional military capabilities. Therefore, both these giants have deployed their diplomatic, economic and military resources to get a firm hold over this island. Tensions have been building up, but the visit to China by the former Taiwanese president could help ease some tension. This visit warrants detailed analysis for a deeper understanding of the topic at hand.



Ma Ying-jeou's 11-day-long visit was, indeed, a historic one, as it would generate enormous repercussions for cross-Strait stability, the national identity of Taiwan and the broader geopolitical landscape. To start with, Ma went to China as a private citizen, accompanied by Taiwanese students. The visit was aimed at cultural exchange and developing closer ties with mainland China. Ma visited China last year too, but that visit was unofficial and no official reception was accorded to him. This time, the visit was, however, given way more official acknowledgment by Chinese authorities. He was given an official reception; he met President Xi Jinping, and, more importantly, the Xi-Ma meeting was held in the Great Hall of China. This meeting was historic in many ways.

First, it was the first interaction between the former head of state of the ROC and the President of the PRC since nationalists fled to Taiwan in 1949 after losing mainland China to Mao's communist forces. Naturally, this meeting evoked a strong interest in Taiwan. Both Pan-Blue (pro-China media led by the KMT party) and Pan-Green (pro-independence media section led by the DPP party) took great interest in it. The symbolic value of holding a meeting in the Great Hall of China did not go unnoticed. Last year, when Mao visited China, Pan-Green media ridiculed him because it was generally believed that he was snubbed by Chinese officials. The situation was different this time.

The Xi-Ma rendezvous carries policy significance as well. Although Ma has now a diminished stature in Taiwan's national politics - he does not even have any formal position in the KMT party, is a controversial figure and attracts a lot of criticism for adopting a pro-unification stance - he is a national leader who holds a significant sway over KMT politics, at least. In recent years, Chinese actions such as the violation of Taiwan's Air Defense Identification Zone (AIDZ) and the crackdown on pro-democracy protesters in Hong Kong have forced the KMT party to review its pro-China stance. There are talks of revising the 1992 Consensus and sidelining the pro-unification hardliners in the party. Against this backdrop, it is certainly a significant development that Ma opposed independence and reiterated his support for the 1992 Consensus. He has effectively made it clear that some quarters in Taiwan oppose seeking independence and placed himself at the forefront of stabilizing cross-Strait relations. The timing of the meeting was equally important. President Xi decided to hold a meeting a few weeks before the inauguration of President-elect Tsai Ing-wen who had won the presidential election as the DPP-backed candidate on February 13, 2024. He is viewed by Chinese officials as a separatist. China dislikes the new Taiwanese president. Nonetheless, the DPP's victory signalled to the world Taiwan's growing poise for complete independence. Given this, a joint statement by President Xi and a former

NMCS Group Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

government of all of China. The PRC asserts sovereignty over Taiwan and insists that there is only one China and Taiwan is part of it. This is encapsulated in the One-China Policy.

International Recognition:

- Most countries, including the United States, recognize the PRC as the legitimate government of China and acknowledge the One-China Policy.
- However, they maintain unofficial relations with Taiwan, often in the form of economic and cultural ties, without officially recognizing Taiwan's sovereignty.
- Taiwan's Identity:
- Taiwan has developed its own separate identity over the decades, with its own government, constitution, and democratic system. Many Taiwanese people identify as Taiwanese rather than Chinese.

Cross-Strait Relations:

- Over the years, relations between Taiwan and mainland China have fluctuated. There have been periods of tension and hostility, as well as periods of detente and cooperation, especially in the economic sphere.

Military Threats:

- China has not ruled out the use of force to reunify Taiwan with the mainland if peaceful means fail. It has modernised its military capabilities, including building up its naval and missile forces, which has raised concerns in Taiwan and among other countries in the region.

International Community:

- The Taiwan issue remains a sensitive and contentious topic in international relations. Many countries seek to maintain a delicate balance between their relations with China and their

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



head of state of Taiwan sent a clear message to the West and Japan that Taiwan is not irrevocably slipping away from Beijing. Furthermore, it is also likely that China will take steps to de-escalate the situation to stem the tide of growing anti-China sentiments in Taiwan.

Regionally, the Xi-Ma meeting coincided with Biden holding bilateral and trilateral summits with Japan and the Philippines. These summits, in particular the Biden-Kishida meeting and joint news conference at the White House, made it clear that cross-Strait stability was looming large in these high-level interactions. The Japanese premier noted that both sides discussed tense relations between Taiwan and China, warning that unilateral attempts to change the status quo in Taiwan would not be acceptable for Japan and the United States. Given the fact that China plans its diplomatic moves after extensive consultation and deploys its diplomatic resources quite strategically, it is no coincidence that the Xi-Ma meeting was held at the same time. Analysts believe that President Biden has attempted to signal China's willingness to engage Taiwan politically as well as to dissuade it from the path of complete independence. What's more, President Xi also warned outside powers quite clearly that "outside interference could not stop the island's family reunion with mainland China." Analysts, therefore, believe that the Communist Party of China has turned the unofficial visit of Ma into a diplomatic gesture and has attempted to influence cross-Strait relations and contain US influence in the region.

The world is changing, and so is the post-World War II world order. The US and its allies are finding it hard to outflank the fast-emerging anti-West alliance comprising Russia, China, Iran and North Korea. Undoubtedly, both China and the US are caught in Thucydides' trap. China, as a revisionist power, is looking to change the post-War, rules-based world order, while the US and its Western allies are determined to maintain the status quo. From East Asia to South America through the Middle East and Africa, both powers are mobilizing resources to stay put.

The world in general, and Beijing and Washington in particular, must know that the period of power transition is chaotic and unpredictable. Any minor provocation could end up in global conflagration. This has happened in the 1630s, in the 1810s, in the 1870s, in 1914, and in 1939. We must make sure that the transition remains peaceful, similar to the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The US must acknowledge the legitimate concerns of China, and China must shoulder the responsibilities of a great power. The visit of Ma Ying-jeou is one such welcome step. This could help break the ice and help both sides of the Taiwan Strait act in the greater interest of international peace and security. Sanity must prevail. The sooner the world realizes it, the better.

The writer is a graduate of the University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. He writes on national and international affairs

NMCSS Group

support for Taiwan's security and democracy.

Chin

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

One-China Policy Challenged:

- This means that countries seeking diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China (PRC, Mainland China) must break official relations with the Republic of China (ROC, Taiwan) and vice versa.
- The existent diplomatic relationship of the Taiwan and its membership in intergovernmental organisations challenges this policy:
- The ROC, Taiwan has diplomatic relations with 15 countries and substantive ties with many others such as Australia, Canada, EU nations, Japan and New Zealand.

Agreements/Exercises Countering China:

- The US has announced a new trilateral security partnership for the Indo-Pacific, between Australia, the UK and the US (AUKUS), which is also seen as an effort to counter China.
- Malabar Exercise (US, Japan, India and Australia) is also a major step towards building a sustainable Indo-Pacific coalition thereby addressing the massive strategic imbalance generated by an economically and militarily powerful China.

Strategic and Defense Support to Taiwan by US:

- Taiwan has sought to improve its defences with the purchase of US weapons, including upgraded F-16 fighter jets, armed drones, rocket systems and Harpoon missiles.
- A US aircraft carrier group led by the warship Theodore Roosevelt has entered the South China Sea to ensure freedom of the seas, and build partnerships that foster maritime security.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



China's Ideological Pivot Back to the Past

It's the ideology, stupid!

Under Chinese president Xi Jinping, who is often referred to as the contemporary Mao, China has made an extraordinary journey along the road back to greatness. With the help of his revolutionary doctrine, hundreds of millions of Chinese people have been lifted out of poverty, hundreds of millions more have joined the new middle class. Now, the country is on the verge of reclaiming what it sees as its rightful position in the world. Soon after assuming power, Xi declared a new era in governance by emphasizing the importance of "Chinese Characteristics". Now, a Chinese government that has overcome the 'century of humiliation' and is capable of confronting Western powers through a concerted effort, has successfully integrated Marxist-Leninist ideology with Chinese characteristics. Xi Jinping's philosophy, which combines modern requirements with the principles of traditional Chinese governance, has become part of the CCP ideology.

NMCSS Group
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

"Without full confidence in our culture, without a rich and prosperous culture, the Chinese nation will not be able to rejuvenate itself." — Xi Jinping

Since his rise to power in 2012, China's president, Xi Jinping, has repeatedly urged top officials to look to the country's history as a source of confidence, saying the nation had long walked a "different path" from other civilisations. He has made a series of attempts to use culture to bolster confidence in China's political system in the face of growing competition with Washington and its allies. He steadily infuses his official speeches and pronouncements with an increasing number of classical Chinese idioms and historical references. References to cultural confidence and confidence in the country's path, theory and system were also added to the party's constitution in 2017.

Chinese state television now hosts a regular program in which scholars analyze idioms and references invoked by Xi, helping to interpret classical concepts for the public and tie them to both Party slogans and China's current social realities. Naturally, these trends are entirely consistent with the overall direction of Party ideology, including the Party's 2021 resolution on history, which emphasizes the need to fuse Marxism with China's "traditional culture."

Such uses of imperial history are not limited to current officials. After China's former central bank governor, Yi Gang, stepped down from his post, his first interview in January 2023 was an extended discursive analysis of the Song dynastic paper currency reforms of the late 10th century. For one Chinese commentator, such comments read as a careful, coded warning against government overspending and the risk of currency devaluation and inflation.

Interpreting the political rhetoric emanating from Beijing is far from a new problem — particularly as it has regularly shifted over time. During the 1950s and 60s, foreign analysts had to parse abstract Marxist formulations in the People's Daily for signals as to which cadres had fallen into disrepute, or whether tensions with the Soviet Union were on the rise. With the birth of the reform era in the late 1970s, invocations of Western or Japanese models became de rigueur for officials seeking to promote economic or legal reform.

But the era in which it was politically acceptable to — at least publicly — frame policy proposals in China by direct comparison with desirable foreign models is drawing to a close. And a new one is dawning — one in which the increasingly preferred, and politically correct, framework will be to search China's own past (including its own imperial and classical heritage) for the proper model or reference point. As current ideological and political trends deepen, it is quite likely that both official Chinese Party pronouncements and what careful, studied criticism of those policies can still exist in Beijing's ever-stultifying atmosphere will be increasingly cloaked in yet deeper and deeper references to China's own past.

For foreign analysts and scholars of China, this will be particularly challenging. It is already hard enough figuring out what is taking place within the black box of Chinese politics, particularly as other sources of information (such as databases of academic articles and court decisions) steadily dry up.

Are we really ready for an era in which our ability to appreciate complex debates over Chinese financial policies may hinge on our ability to understand how Song dynastic practices are being invoked in financial circles in Beijing? Or understand whether a given classical Chinese expression that begins to gain traction in military journals is a call for action, or restraint?

The writer is a member of staff.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

NMCSS INTERNATIONAL Group

Kamran Adil

Rewriting Criminal Law in India

After their independence in 1947, both India and Pakistan endeavoured to reform their respective criminal laws as an expression of decolonization and in order to meet the expectations of their citizens. Pakistan's experience of rewriting and reforming the criminal laws was initially eclipsed by religious considerations, resulting in Hudood Laws in 1979, the Qanoon-e-Shahadat Order in 1984, and Qisas and Diyat laws in 1992. This, however, changed in the following years and the law reforms were shaped by global trends and necessities. Therefore, criminal laws related to juvenile protection (under the obligations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child), women's protection (the Anti-Rape Law) and terrorism (under the international obligations emanating from the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the international soft law of the United Nations Security Council resolutions) were enacted. On the other hand, India undertook major hauls of its criminal law. It revised its Code of Criminal Procedure in 1973. In another major effort, at the end of 2023, it was able to rewrite its three major criminal laws. The instant write-up will briefly explore the new laws by highlighting salient features of these laws:

1. Vernacular titles

Semantics is, perhaps, the main feature of the latest rewriting of the three criminal laws in India. Living up to its reputation, the ruling party, i.e. the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), has changed the titles of the three laws with vernacular titles with Hindutva hues. By repealing the colonial names, new vernacular names for the laws have been provided. These are:

i. The India Penal Code, 1860, (IPC) has been repealed and re-enacted as 'Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita' (BNS), literally translated as the Indian Justice Code;

ii. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, (Cr.P.C.) has been repealed and re-enacted as 'the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita' (BNSS) – literally translated as Indian Citizen Protection Code; and

iii. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, was repealed and re-enacted as 'the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam' (BSA) – literally translated as Indian Evidence Law.

a. Salient features of the BNS

Broadly, the 'Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita' (BNS) retains the features of the repealed IPC. Its salient features are:

i. Community service has been added as a punishment under the law, allowing it to be slated as an alternate punishment (Section 4);

ii. There is now a dedicated chapter on the offences against 'woman and child' in the penal code (Chapter V);

iii. The definition of rape included in the law is not gender neutral and still only covers rape with a woman (Section 63).

- In 2021, through the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2021, Pakistan introduced a gender-neutral definition of rape in its law;

iv. Disclosing the identity of a victim of rape has been criminalized (Section 72);

v. Sexual harassment has been criminalized as part of the main penal code (Section 75);

vi. Voyeurism against women is a new offence (Section 77);

vii. Stalking has been criminalized and the old law of criminal intimidation has been modified to include the use of technology (Section 78);

viii. Procuration of a child has been added as a new offence (Section 96);

ix. Buying and selling children for prostitution/illicit intercourse has been criminalized (Sections 98 and 99);

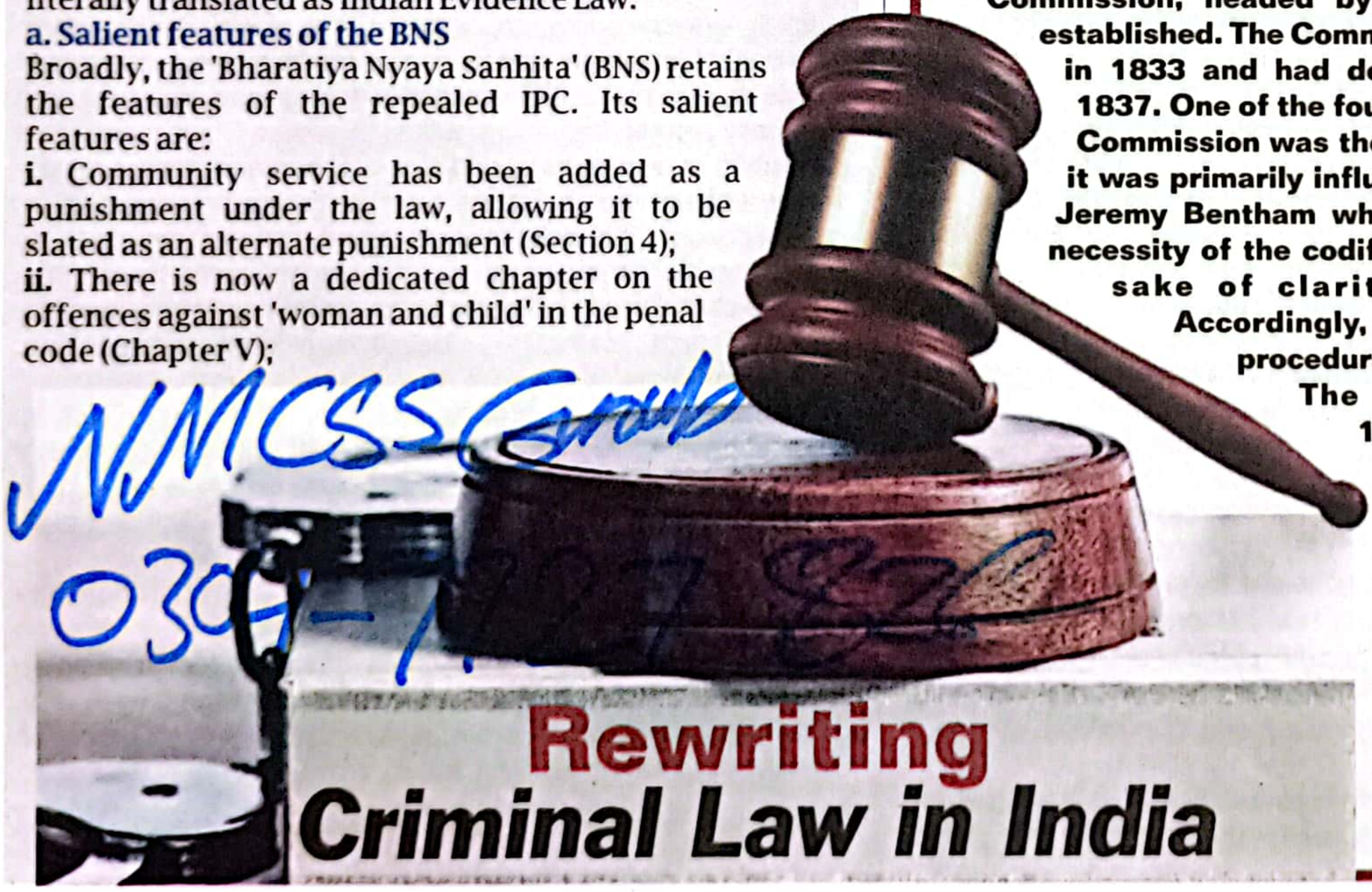
x. A new offence of organized crime has been added to the statute.

- The definition of organized crime is quite expansive and includes kidnapping, robbery, vehicle theft, extortion, land-grabbing, contract killing, economic offence, cybercrimes, trafficking of persons, drugs, weapons, illicit goods (Section 111).

xi. Petty organized crime has been provided as a separate category of offences. It includes selling tickets, unauthorized betting and selling examination papers (Section 112);

xii. The law of terrorism was earlier stated in the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

- The BNS has defined the terrorist act, and there is confusion as to whether the special law or the



The Government of India Act, 1833, (also known as the Charter Act of 1833) authorized the East India Company to enact laws for British India and govern the region as a government. Under the law, a Law Commission, headed by Lord Macaulay, was established. The Commission started working in 1833 and had done its basic work by 1837. One of the founding principles of the Commission was the codification of laws – it was primarily influenced by the works of Jeremy Bentham who had insisted on the necessity of the codification of laws for the sake of clarity and uniformity. Accordingly, codes of penal and procedural laws were prepared. The Indian Penal Code, 1860, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, were drafted under the same auspices, and the approach of codification was symbolized through these pieces of legislation.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708
NMCSS Group
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

general penal code will apply in terrorism cases. (Section 113).

xiii. Offences of trafficking in persons and forced labour have been made part of the general criminal law (Sections 143, 144, 145 and 146).

- In Pakistan, these laws are covered under special laws and dedicated agencies deal with these offences.

xiv. The offence of sedition has been removed from the statute book and is not part of the offences against the state;

xv. The new penal code has only about 358 provisions, as against over 500 provisions in the IPC;

xvi. The date of its coming into force has not been provided in the law. However, it is expected to come into force on July 1, 2024.

b. Salient features of the BNSS

The second major law is the 'Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita' (BNSS), which deals with criminal procedures. Its noteworthy points are:

i. Definitions of 'audio-video electronic' and 'electronic communication' have been added to the criminal procedure code. The process of serving and proclamation of court orders are later linked through these means (Section 2(1)(a) and (i));

ii. The state governments/provincial governments have been authorized to confer the power of executive magistrate on a Commissioner of Police or Superintendent of Police (Sections 14 and 15).

- The commissioner system of police is prevalent in some cities in India and this law supplements the police laws on the subject.

iii. Unlike Pakistan's laws, where dedicated criminal prosecution services have been established in the provinces by special provincial laws, the BNSS provides for a directorate of prosecution for every state government (Section 20);

iv. The power of the police to arrest without a warrant is a very important area of law enforcement. The BNSS expands the powers of the police to arrest without a warrant. Now these powers include cases where a police officer is obstructed from executing his duty. Likewise, arrest without warrant is permissible if the accused is requisitioned to be arrested on the request of another police officer (Section 35);

v. The law of notices has been added to the code to authorize police officers to issue notices before arrest (Section 35);

vi. The accused has been provided with the right to meet a lawyer of his choice (Section 38);

vii. The forms of the process of serving summons have been allowed through encrypted or electronic communication, or digital signatures (Section 63);

viii. The search of a place shall be carried out, preferably through audio-video electronic means (Section 105);

ix. The police have been given the power to seize property for the purpose of investigation (Section 106);

x. The processes for international and national cooperation in criminal matters have been clarified (Section 112);

xi. Forfeiture law regarding property and crime proceeds has been strengthened (Sections 118, 119, 120 and 121);

xii. Empowering police to take preventive action is an important coercive legal power.

- In Pakistan, under Section 21 of the Anti-Rape (Investigation & Trial) Act, 2021, police are required to prevent offences against women even if the offence is not in their area of jurisdiction. Predicated on the same concept, the law provides detailed preventive powers for police (Sections 168 to 172);

xiii. The period of detention with police for remand can be extended up to ninety (90) days if the offence is of a heinous nature (Section 187);

xiv. The final report on the completion of the investigation may be submitted within a period of two months from the date of receipt of information in cases related to women and children (Section 193);

xv. Plea bargaining has been added as a permanent feature of the criminal justice processes (Section 289);

xvi. All medical officers have been obliged to treat the victims (Section 397);

xvii. The state/provincial governments can notify witness-protection schemes (Section 398);

xviii. There is a specific provision for making mercy petitions in death sentence cases (Section 472).

c. Salient features of the BSA

The following are some important features of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA):

i. The legal definitions of the terms 'document' and 'evidence' now include digital documents and electronically generated statements (Section 2);

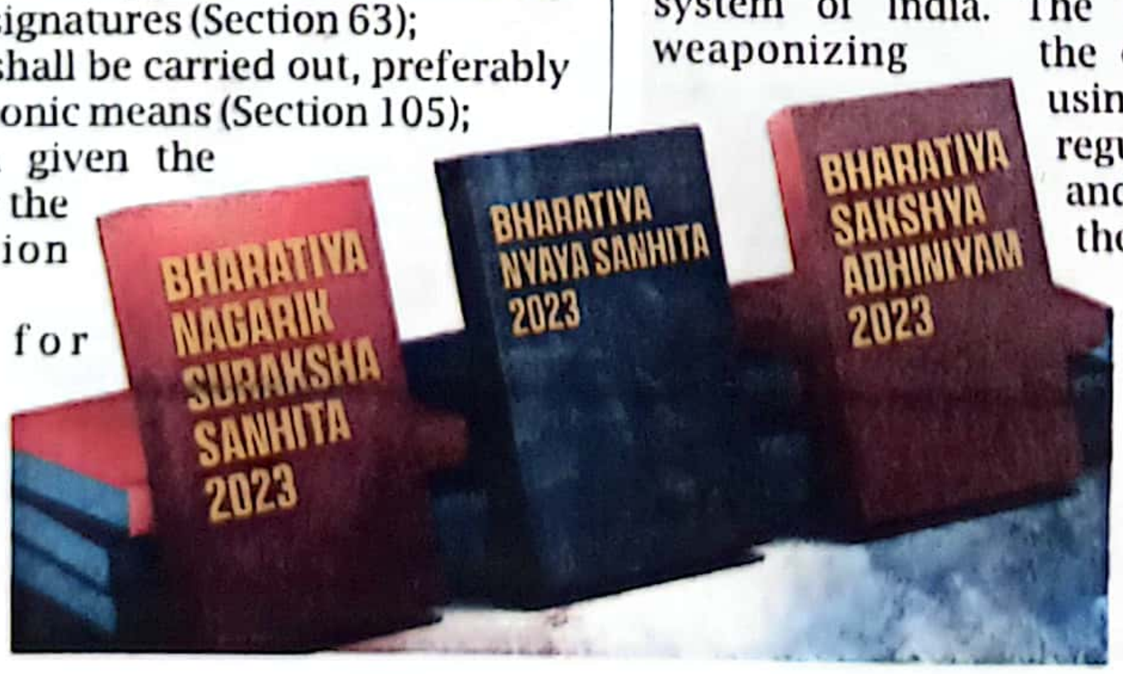
ii. While reproducing the Indian Evidence Act largely, the law covers electronic evidence/records and statements;

iii. The person dealing with the retrieval, storage and processing of digital evidence has been included in the definition of an expert (Section 39) to protect technical persons from attending courts for testimonies;

iv. The admissibility of electronic evidence has been legalized. For this, detailed processes with elaborate caveats have been laid out. The person submitting electronic evidence has to certify about the chain of custody (owned, or maintained, or managed, or operated), and the type of algorithm through which data/information obtained (SHA1, or SHA256, or MD5, or any other) has to be declared (Section 63).

Concluding Remarks

Though the laws have been passed by the parliament, they have not come into force as a date to that effect is yet to be notified. It may be noted that the rewriting of these new laws is yet to be integrated into the larger legal system of India. The ruling BJP in India is busy weaponizing the criminal prosecutions as it is using criminal, administrative and regulatory laws for disqualifying and excluding political opponents; the abuse of criminal laws can take away the merit of the new amendments, if any.



The author is an independent researcher and has done his BCL from the University of Oxford. Email: kamranadilpsp@gmail.com

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetalee Buy Books Online 0332-5339708 2-53399708

Aftab Abbasi

CAA and India's Dystopian Secularism



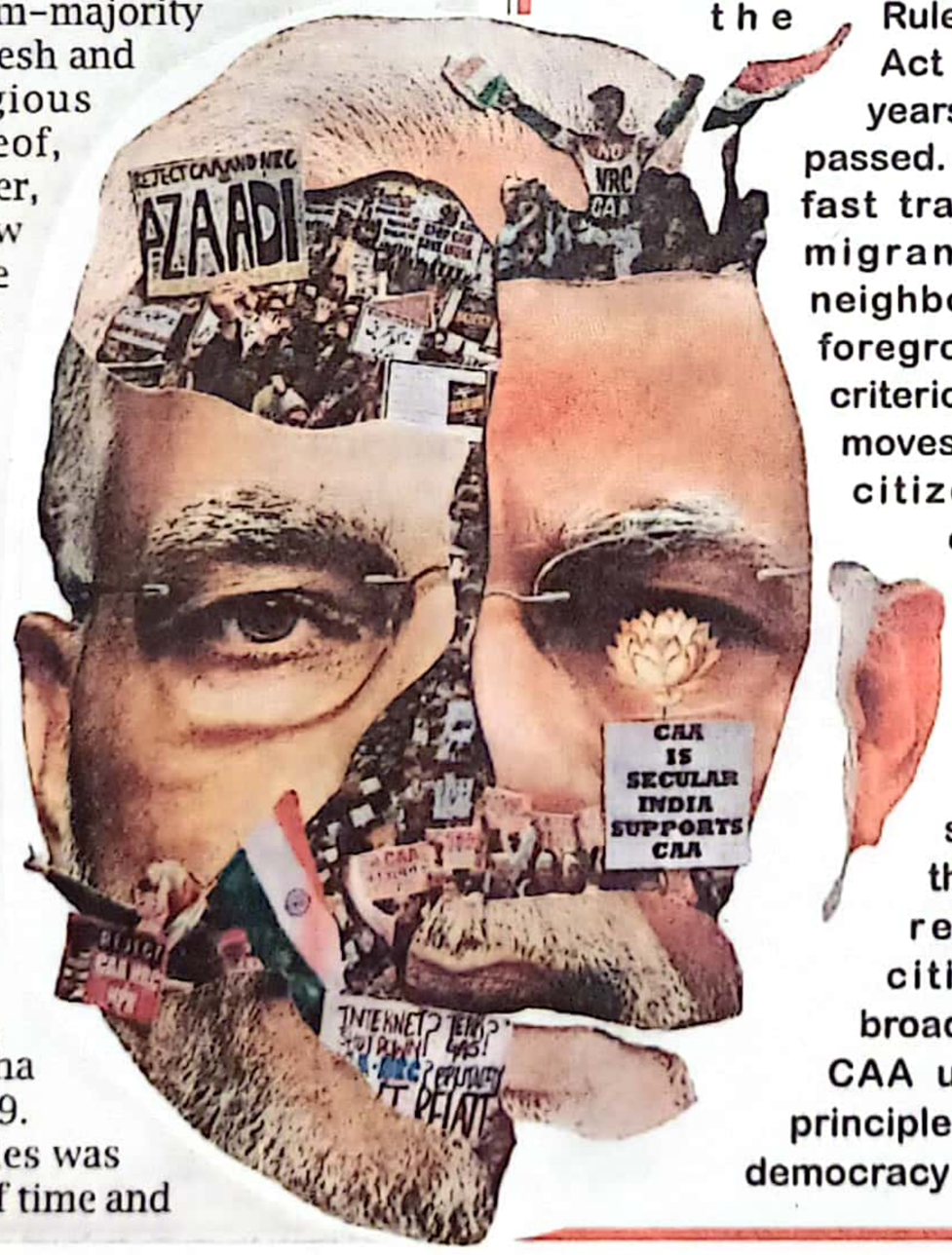
Indian secularism has been buried under the facade of saffron politics



There remains little doubt that the Modi government in India is pushing a Hindu-nationalist agenda that shrinks space for religious minorities, particularly Muslims, and moves the country closer to becoming a Hindu nation, thereby threatening India's secular foundation. The recent notification of the Rules for Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), 2019, has ignited intense discussions regarding the Act's implications for India's constitutional secularism.

On December 11, 2019, just weeks before the 2020 elections in the country, the Indian Parliament passed the controversial CAA to amend the Citizenship Act of 1955. This amendment allowed for Indian citizenship to be granted to religious minorities, including Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians, who fled from the neighbouring Muslim-majority countries of Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan due to religious persecution, or fear thereof, before December 2014. However, the implementation of the law was put in abeyance, as in the wake of the passing of this contentious law, months-long protests were seen, which brought parts of New Delhi to a standstill, as the capital was hit by sectarian violence. More than 100 people were killed in the violence across India, mostly Muslims. However, an Act can only be implemented after the associated Rules are notified. Fifty-one months later, on March 11, 2024, India's Ministry of Home Affairs notified the Citizenship Amendment Rules, 2024 (CAR), just before the 2024 Lok Sabha elections that started on April 19. The notification of the CAA rules was expected; it was only a matter of time and one has to mention that the BJP is a master of timing. It is widely believed that the Modi government chose this timing just to divert public attention away from its failures over the past decade and in particular, its latest setback from the Supreme Court over the controversy of electoral bonds - The BJP government's electoral bonds scheme allowed corporate groups to donate millions of dollars to political parties without any transparency over who was giving whom and how much. In February, India's Supreme Court struck down the scheme, calling it unconstitutional, and ordered the State Bank of India to reveal details of donors, which the government had attempted to shield from public scrutiny.

Notifying the rules at this time, especially in the context



Recently, Modi-led BJP government of India notified the Rules for the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) 2019, a little over four years after the law had been originally passed. Simply put, the CAA provides a fast track for Indian citizenship to migrants (except Muslims) from neighbouring nations. It, therefore, foregrounds religious identity as a criterion for citizenship. In doing so, it moves away from the liberal idea of citizenship and secularism as envisioned by the Indian Constitution. It is, indeed, another weapon in the arsenal of the fascist BJP in creating a "one religion, one nation" discourse, moving away from secular values, and becoming a theocracy. By prioritizing specific religious communities for citizenship and disregarding broader humanitarian concerns, the CAA undermines the foundational principles upon which India professes its democracy standing.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC



Chapterwise OBJECTIVE
Question Bank

SOCIOLOGY
MCQs

Highly Useful for
CSS, PMS, PCS, Lecturer
and other Competitive Exams

HSM Publishers

Zainab Batool Rizvi
Aamer Hassan

Now Available

SUPER DEALS
NOW OR NEVER
FREE HOME DELIVERY
SHOP NOW

20% off

For Order:
0332-5339708



According to the New CSS Syllabus

CHAPTER-WISE
OBJECTIVE
QUESTION BANK

POLITICAL SCIENCE

CSS Past Papers Solved MCQs with Explanatory Notes

Aamer Shahzad

HSM Publishers

Now Available

SUPER DEALS
NOW OR NEVER
FREE HOME DELIVERY
SHOP NOW

20% off

For Order:
0332-5339708

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

of the boiling controversy over Electoral Bonds, enables the Modi government to use them as a distraction tactic. But the fact remains that the CAA will change the way we look at the concept of citizenship, and when analysed from a broader perspective, it is evident that the new rules have Hindutva ideology at their core.

And, there is some reason to believe that the BJP, in making a case for the CAA, states that only Hindus, Parsis, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, and Christians would face religious persecution in the neighbouring Islamic countries, thereby making them eligible to avail themselves of Indian citizenship. Meanwhile, Muslims continue to have to wait and prove their stay for 11 years in India to get citizenship through naturalisation. The criteria for excluding Muslims here are arbitrary and based on the assumption that Muslims cannot be persecuted in these countries. Also, why only those three neighbouring countries? Why not Sri Lanka or Myanmar?

Under the CAA, the persecuted Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar are limited to their religion and cannot get asylum in India. Similarly, Afghan refugees escaping the Taliban and staying in refugee camps cannot access expedited citizenship just due to their religion. If a Hindu and a Muslim escape the Taliban regime in Afghanistan, a Hindu will be treated differently than a Muslim.

Another reason to believe that the CAA is based on a Hindutva agenda is an explanation recently put forward by none other than Indian Home Minister Amit Shah, who recently stated that Christians and Buddhists in countries like Afghanistan had once belonged to parts of Akhand Bharat. Critics see it as an attempt to build a theocratic state based on Hindutva ideology, which lacks nuance and could be harmful to South Asia's regional stability. Hence, such people have some sort of right of refuge in what remains of that Bharat. But if Christians are assumed to be converted natives of Akhand Bharat, then on what grounds would some Muslims be refused such native origins?

A deeper look into the law further suggests that it is a sectarian law that ignores international obligations and goes against India's constitutional philosophy. It is worth noting here that India's Citizenship Act of 1955 outlines five methods to acquire Indian citizenship: birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and the incorporation of a region into India. However, the CAA contradicts these methods and instead, bases citizenship on one's religion, which goes against Article 14 of India's Constitution. The emphasis on religious identity as a criterion for acquiring citizenship under the Act raises concerns about the state's role in determining citizenship. By introducing the concept of citizenship based solely on religious identity, the CAA discriminates against those who do not belong to the specified religious minorities. This not only violates the fundamental tenet of secularism, which is integral to India's Constitution, but also undermines a host of other fundamental rights, such as the right to equal treatment under the law (Article 14), neutrality of the State with respect to religion (Articles 15 and 16), freedom of religion (Articles 25, 26, 27, and 28) and enhanced protection to minorities (Articles 29 and 30).

The Act's introduction of religion as a defining factor sets a precedent that could potentially politicise and communalise the citizenship process, thus altering the secular fabric of India.

Additionally, by focusing solely on migrants from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, the Act implicitly targets Muslims, who are the majority population in these countries. This geopolitical dimension reinforces the perception of religious bias inherent in the Act's provisions — which excludes Muslims from enjoying its privileges.

With the CAA, the BJP seeks to build a discourse of India (Bharat) being the natural home for all Hindus and establish a Hindu Rashtra in contravention of the ideals of equality before the law as laid down by the country's Constitution. There is a "fantasy of separation" of the Muslims from the body of the Indian state, and the CAA feeds into this fantasy of a homogenous society by making discrimination respectable.

Despite Muslims being categorically left out of the CAA, not to mention the waves of anti-Muslim backlash and violence we are regularly witnessing under the current BJP government, the CAA exposes the real face of the Indian state, which protects its own face more than anyone else.

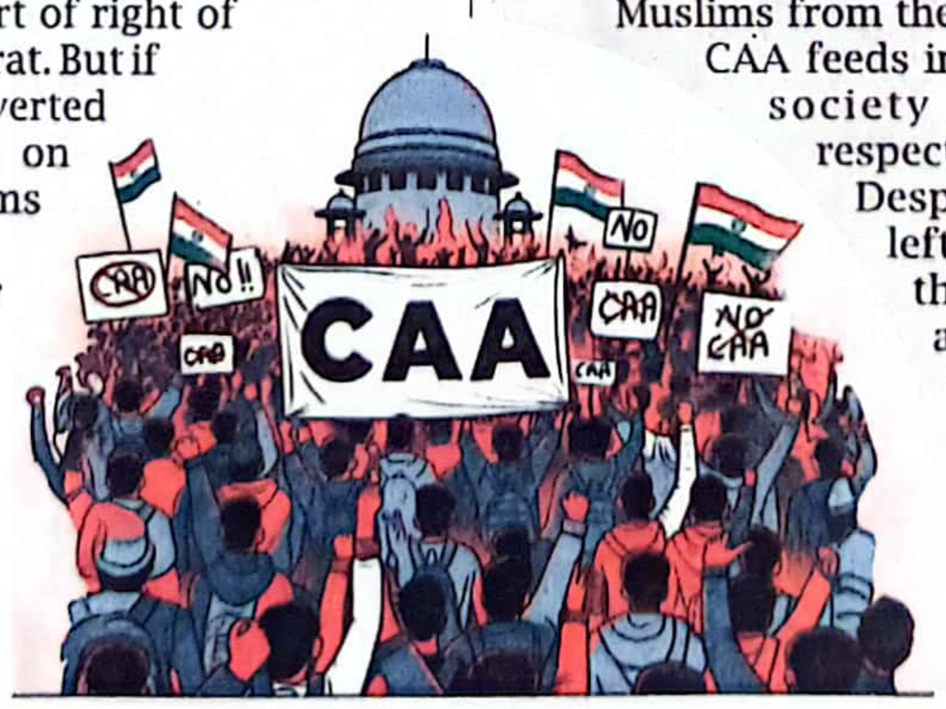
The writer is a member of staff.

Pakistan's Concerns

Any kind of law or policy formulation is absolutely a country's internal matter. However, Pakistan is mentioned in the CAA. Therefore, when the announcement to put the act into effect came recently, discussions erupted in Pakistan. Afghanistan and Bangladesh are also mentioned, so it's clear that the law is not bound by the borders of India. Further evidence of this is the fact that Sri Lanka and Tibet have also been brought up in discussions about the law. As a result, this has become a legal-political issue for the whole of South Asia and will become more so in the future.

Moreover, the law and its "rules" state that, till December 2014, those (following religions other than Islam) living in India due to persecution for religious reasons in Pakistan (and also Afghanistan and Bangladesh) could apply for citizenship there. This implies that minorities are being oppressed in Pakistan and people are going to India to escape this persecution. The term that Indian policymakers are repeatedly using in this regard is "persecuted minorities," which is definitely of concern for us.

Everyone understands the insinuations of the CAA. Since the source of this view is another country's top brass, those at the helm of affairs in Pakistan are responsible for determining and disseminating the truth. And this must be done on a priority basis since the country's image would be on the line.



0304-7727826

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708
NMCSS Group

CYBER THREATS TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Dr. M. Usmani

Given the level of digitization of government systems and critical infrastructure around the world, experts warn that each and every aspect of society is at risk from cyber-based threats. Amidst the rapid proliferation of digitalization, it is impossible to assume that systems with digital components are not, or will not be, affected. However, the most worrisome threat, which can have catastrophic consequences, is to nuclear weapons systems. It is important to recognize that unlike the many hacks and cyber-attacks we have grown accustomed to in everyday life, a successful cyber-attack on a nuclear weapons system could result in nuclear detonation or even cause an all-out nuclear war. But, still, cyber-risks to nuclear weapons systems have thus far received scant attention from the nuclear weapons policy community. Nonetheless, they must understand that nuclear weapons systems were first developed at a time when computer capabilities were in their infancy and little consideration was given to potential malicious cyber vulnerabilities. But, the situation has changed a lot since then, and many of the assumptions on which current nuclear strategies are based are now outdated. At a time of heightened tensions between Russia and the United States and the West, which have the vast majority of the world's nuclear weapons, the possibility of a cyber-attack on nuclear weapons systems cannot be ruled out. A successful cyber-attack on a nuclear weapon or related system, such as a nuclear weapon, a delivery system or the accompanying Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3) systems, might have existential repercussions.

Given the extent of global system digitalization and the rapid evolution of the cyber threat, it is safe to assert that all sectors of society can be the targets of cyber-attacks. Nuclear and tech experts know that all digital systems are at risk for cyber-attacks — including nuclear weapons systems. That means that our own warheads, delivery vehicles and the technology we use to control them are prime targets for hackers. The systems we rely on to detect incoming attacks are susceptible, too. Attacks on critical infrastructure could have extraordinary consequences, but a successful cyber-attack on a nuclear weapon or related system — a nuclear weapon, a delivery system, or the related Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications (NC3) systems — could have existential consequences. Since the first explosion of a nuclear weapon in 1945, the world has avoided an accidental, unauthorized or miscalculated launch. But there have been dozens of close calls — and in today's cyber age, our luck could run out.

Background

No cyber-attacks on nuclear weapons systems have been publicly disclosed to date, but historical incidents provide some indication of what could happen. For example, in 1980, warning systems showed missiles headed for the United States. In the minutes remaining before the president would have had to order a retaliatory strike, the warning was determined to be a false alarm caused by a faulty computer chip. More recently, in 2010, around 50 nuclear-armed missiles based in Wyoming were offline for nearly an hour because of a computer hardware failure.

These are the kinds of incidents that, particularly in a crisis or conflict, could bring leaders to the brink of ordering a nuclear attack on the basis of faulty information and could undermine the confidence in military systems that is needed to prevent a grave mistake.

Possible risks

Cyber threats are rapidly evolving, but today, the risks of greatest concern associated with a cyber-attack on nuclear weapons systems are:

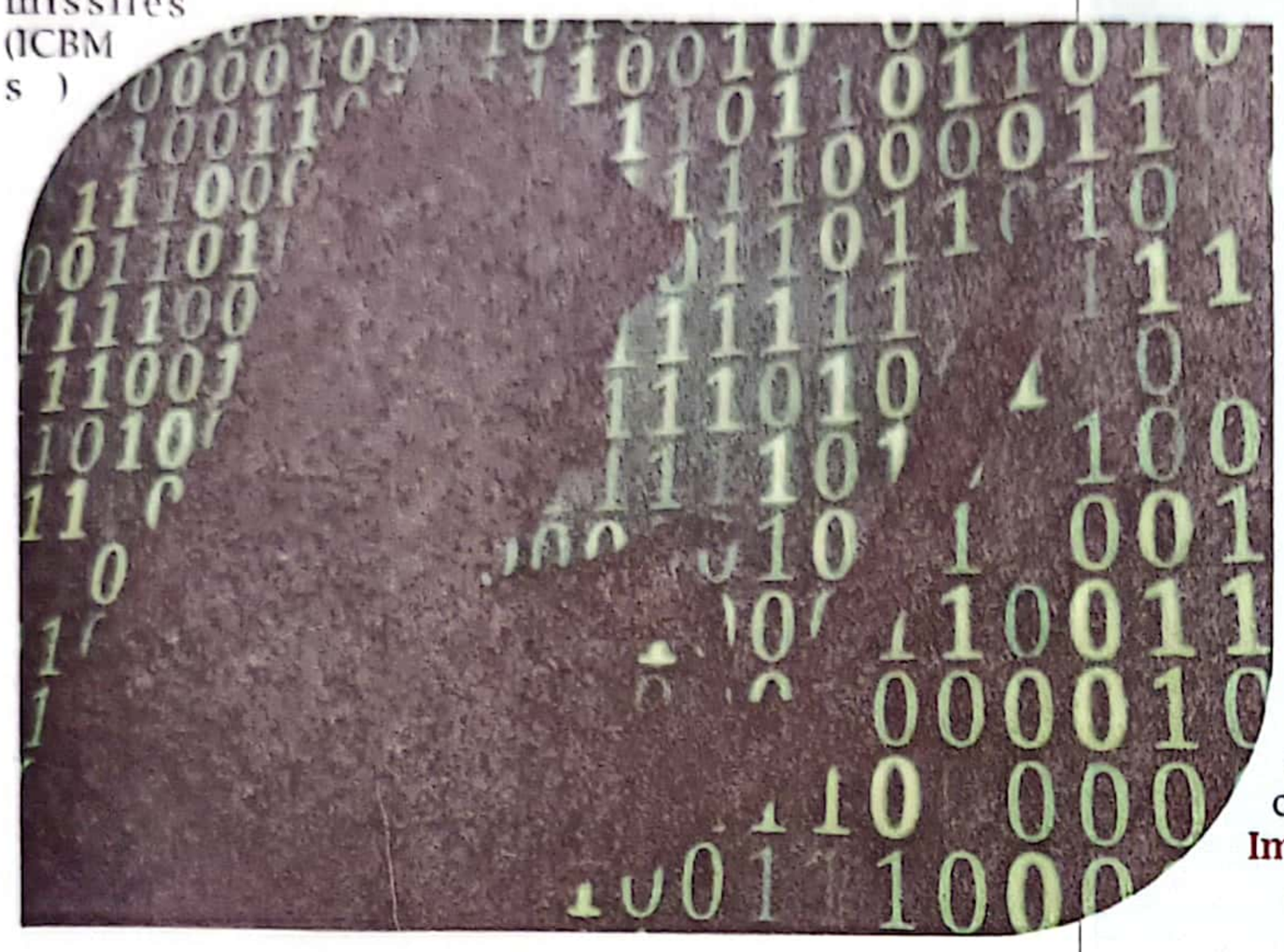
1. Risk of launch as a result of miscalculation

When coupled with today's nuclear posture — nearly 1,000 nuclear weapons poised to launch within minutes and a ground-based force vulnerable to a disarming first strike — a cyber-attack on early warning systems to credibly spoof an incoming nuclear attack would create a high risk of a miscalculated nuclear response. Similarly, during a conflict, the detection of a malicious code in the command and control system that is assessed or reported to be capable of rendering some

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

or all strategic forces inoperable also could heighten the risk of use. In part because intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs)



must be launched quickly to survive an incoming nuclear first strike, the concerned authorities would be under extreme pressure to make a decision about whether to launch those weapons based on a warning of an attack, including a potential false warning caused by cyber means or otherwise.

2. Risk of unauthorized use

The human factor is also a significant concern in terms of cyber threats to nuclear weapons. In 2016, a security researcher discovered that the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile system used an unsecured communications protocol that made it vulnerable to hacking. This vulnerability was caused by an insider who deliberately inserted the insecure protocol into the system.

Another possible, although perhaps less credible, scenario would be an illicit or unauthorized order to launch nuclear weapons through a compromised command and control system.

3. Reduction of confidence in the nuclear deterrent

In addition to heightening the risk of use as a result of miscalculation or unauthorized launch, cyber threats to nuclear weapons systems could undermine the very foundation of nuclear deterrence and strategic stability. The uncertainty caused by the unique character of a cyber threat could jeopardize the credibility of the nuclear deterrent and undermine strategic stability in ways that advances in nuclear and conventional weapons do not. For example, cyber-attacks against communications systems could prevent the flow of information vital for making decisions about the use of nuclear weapons, including responding to warnings of attack; disable the ability to transmit nuclear orders; cut off much-needed de-escalation channels between nations in a crisis; or lead to misinterpretation if dual-use systems are attacked with no way to clarify the adversary's intentions. In addition, the introduction of a flawed or malicious code into nuclear weapons through the supply chain that compromises the effectiveness of those weapons could lead to a lack of confidence in the nuclear deterrent.

Confidence in the ability to use nuclear weapons as intended, and the adversary's belief that the country's weapons could be used and would work as intended, are vital ingredients for nuclear deterrence. A loss of confidence in the ability to deter nuclear use by an adversary would have a significant negative effect on strategy stability.

It is important to note that these risks existed before cyber threats became prevalent. False warnings because of human error or technical failures have occurred multiple times in the nearly seven decades since nuclear weapons were developed. The cyber threat exacerbates those risks and creates new ones. The speed, stealth, unpredictability and challenges of attribution of any particular cyber threat or attack make it exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to anticipate, deter and defend against such an attack. Furthermore, nuclear weapons are dependent on systems with digital components, including those connected to civilian systems.

Implications

- Cyber-attacks could result in false attack warnings, disrupt access to information or vital communications, undermine nuclear delivery or planning systems, or even let an enemy gain control of a nuclear weapon.
- The resilience of nuclear systems may be negatively impacted by the increased use of digital technology.
- In historically resilient systems, like submarines or mobile missile launchers, new technology can improve performance and dependability but it can also create new vulnerabilities.
- Another potential cyber threat to nuclear weapons is through supply chain attacks, where attackers compromise the security of a third-party vendor or supplier that provides critical components or software to the nuclear weapons system.

ome attacks

- In 2014, a cyber-attack disrupted a German nuclear power station.
- In 2014, a South Korean nuclear power plant operator was hacked, resulting in the leak of blueprints and other sensitive information.
- In March 2016, Belgium's nuclear plants faced the threat of a cyber-attack.
- In 2017, malware known as 'NotPetya' was able to spread globally through supply chain attacks, affecting several companies and causing billions of dollars in damage. North Korean hackers have been linked to several cyber-attacks on nuclear-related targets.
- A cyber-attack on a South Korean defense contractor the same year resulted in the theft of sensitive military information, including plans for joint military exercises with the United States.
- In 2019, a malware attack targeted one of India's largest nuclear reactors, Kudankulam, which not only infiltrated the plant's firewalls but also allegedly stole data and information.
- Though the attack was limited to the plant's administrative network and was not as severe as other malware attacks such as Stuxnet—the highly

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

sophisticated computer worm best known for attacking nuclear centrifuges at Iran's Natanz facility—it raised serious concerns about nuclear safety measures around the world.

- While the attack was finally traced to a North Korean gang, the uncertainty and speculation highlighted the difficulties in determining the source of cyber-attacks, as well as the potential for cyber threats to increase regional tensions.
- A fire and explosion occurred at a centrifuge production plant at a nuclear enrichment facility in Natanz on July 2, 2020. The attack was claimed by a group known as the "Cheetahs of the Homeland." Cyber sabotage, according to some Iranian officials, may have been the cause of the tragedy. These incidents demonstrate the potential for cyber threats to physically damage critical infrastructure and the need to maintain robust cybersecurity measures and regularly assess and address potential vulnerabilities

The Case of Pakistan

In 2013, a report by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) highlighted the vulnerabilities in Pakistan's nuclear program to cyber-attacks. The report stated that Pakistan had invested relatively little in cybersecurity and relied on outdated technology, making its nuclear facilities vulnerable to cyber-attacks. In 2014, a group of hackers claiming to be from India breached the computer systems of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC) and leaked sensitive information. The attack was believed to be part of a larger cyber espionage campaign targeting Indian and Pakistani government agencies. In 2015, the FBI arrested a Pakistani national in the United States who was attempting to sell sensitive information about Pakistan's nuclear program to an undercover FBI agent. The individual had previously worked as a contractor at Pakistan's Chashma nuclear power plant.

These incidents suggest that Pakistan's nuclear program is vulnerable to cyber threats and underscore the need for robust cybersecurity measures. However, it is important to note that Pakistan has a policy of maintaining a low profile on its nuclear weapons program and does not publicly disclose details about its nuclear arsenal or its security measures. Therefore, the extent of cyber threats to Pakistan's nuclear weapons program remains largely unknown. The consequences of a successful cyber-attack could be catastrophic, resulting in physical damage, loss of life, and potentially even nuclear war. A concerted global effort will be needed to address the cyber danger of nuclear weapons. Everyone has an interest in averting a cyberattack that either triggers a nuclear launch or explosion or that precedes, exacerbates, and intensifies a nuclear catastrophe. Therefore, the most urgent need is to bring nuclear-armed states together and seek consensus on preventing the most hazardous dynamics offered by the new cyber threat.

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Why should we pay attention?

The spread of new cyber capabilities, combined with the increasing digitization of nuclear systems, increases the likelihood of dangerous cyber-nuclear attacks.

The United States and other countries with nuclear weapons are swapping outdated technologies for modern digital components as part of broad nuclear modernization programs. But according to the US Government Accountability Office, at least in the United States, these technologies could create more problems than they solve: there are "mission critical cyber vulnerabilities" in nearly all the weapons systems under development by the Department of Defense.

What can be done?

All nuclear powers should take steps to make us all safer. There are also some critical actions that all countries with nuclear weapons should take. For instance:

- Make cybersecurity a priority during all nuclear modernization efforts.
- Review and modify, where appropriate, nuclear policies to account for cyber-nuclear threats and, as much as possible, to give the chain-of-command more time to evaluate the situation and review intelligence before considering the use of nuclear weapons in a crisis.
- Finally, the leaders of nuclear-armed states need to start a discussion about the nature and implications of the emerging cyber-nuclear nexus, and begin to think about pursuing certain confidence-building measures at the strategic level. Such dialogue may help provide the basis for more concrete mechanisms of protection and control.

Ultimately, the only way to ensure nuclear weapons are never used is to continue reducing the number of weapons globally through verifiable arms control agreements, until we eventually eliminate them entirely.

Conclusion

Cyber vulnerabilities within nuclear weapons systems and structures present a whole set of dangers and risks. At best, cyber insecurity in nuclear weapons systems is likely to undermine trust and confidence in military capabilities and in the nuclear weapons infrastructure. At worst, cyber-attacks could lead to deliberate misinformation and the inadvertent launch of nuclear weapons. In times of crisis, loss of confidence in nuclear weapons capabilities would factor into decision-making and could undermine beliefs in nuclear deterrence - particularly in extending nuclear deterrence to allied countries. The challenges that cyber risks pose to nuclear weapons systems could be seen as an opportunity to create a cross-cutting risk mitigation measure that benefits both traditional adherents and sceptics of nuclear deterrence.

The loss of trust in nuclear weapons systems due to compromised data integrity or a system failure would create significant issues for policymakers. In that eventuality, strategies that give decision-makers more time to respond will help ease the process. Redundancy in communication systems may help to increase system resilience and help check the trustworthiness of information. At a time when decision-makers do not trust nuclear weapons systems, verification of information through diversified intelligence sources would be crucial.

The writer is a Lahore-based academician and political analyst.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708



Buy Books Online 0332-5339708
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Muhammad Sheraz

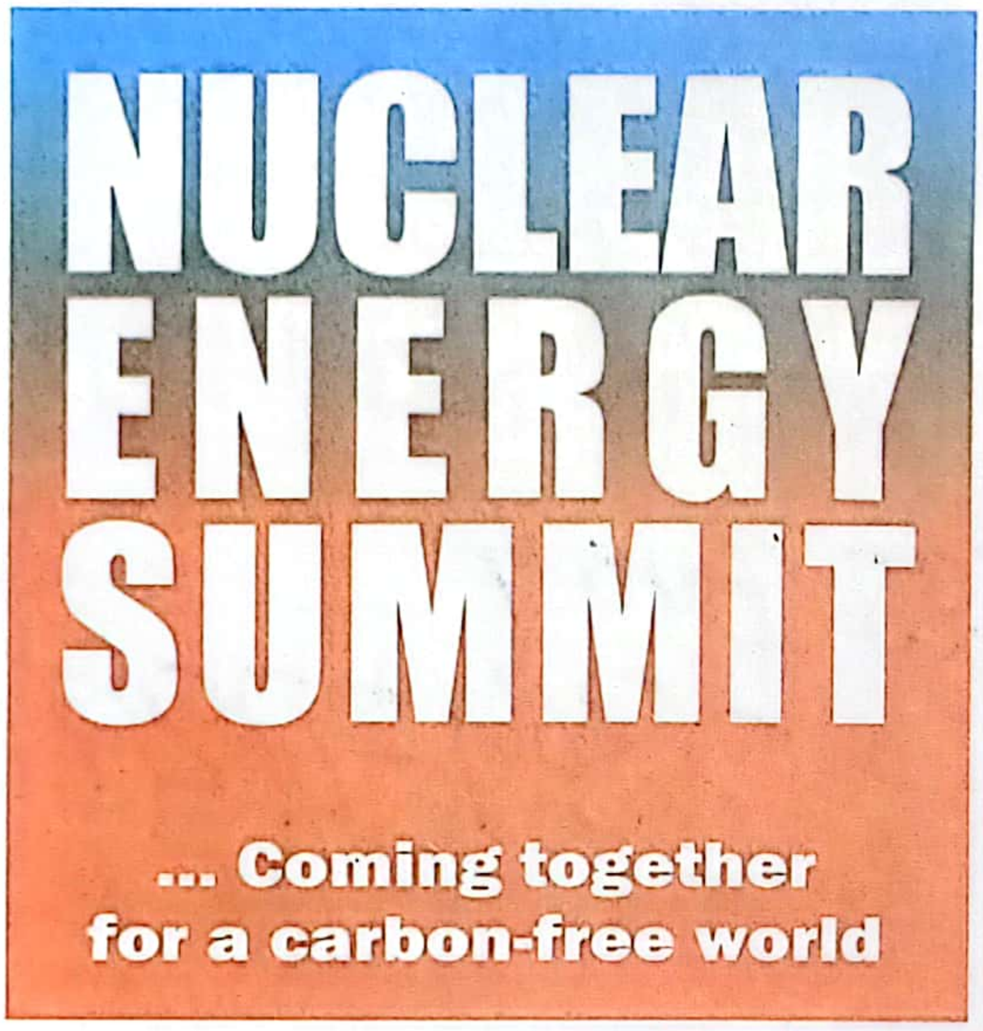
On March 21, leaders from more than 30 countries and the European Union (EU) gathered in Brussels, Belgium, for the first ever Nuclear Energy Summit. This summit, organized by the IAEA together with Belgium, saw high-level government delegations coming together for the sole purpose of discussing the future of nuclear energy and its role in supporting countries' climate and energy security goals. Statements made at the summit by Heads of State and other high-level national representatives highlighted the status of nuclear power in their countries and listed important factors in meeting deadlines for the clean energy transition, including technology-neutral approaches, such as laws and regulations that do not favour one clean energy source over another.



Recently, Brussels hosted a first-of-its-kind Nuclear Energy Summit that was billed as the most high-profile international meeting on nuclear energy ever, boasting the attendance of representatives from 32 countries, including a few heads of state, and many nuclear organizations. This day-long meeting on March 21 was the latest in a series of efforts being made in recent years to pitch nuclear energy as an important solution to global problems like climate change and energy security.

The Summit was a remarkable initiative for engaging world leaders in exploring cooperation in nuclear energy, reducing the use of fossil fuels and boosting economic development. Indeed, convening a nuclear summit was a practical move to realize the commitment made by the 25 governments at COP28 to triple their nuclear energy capacity by 2050.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), which organised the event, called it a "landmark" and a "turning point" in the efforts to expand the use of nuclear energy for generating clean electricity. The summit also underscored the crucial role of nuclear energy in achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050. With 22 countries pledging to work towards tripling nuclear power capacity by 2050, and an additional three countries signing the pledge, the momentum for nuclear power continues to build globally.



Pakistan's call

Pakistan's call at the Summit was presented by Foreign Minister Ishaq Dar who, in his address, called for enhanced international cooperation, including technical assistance and provision of financial assistance by multilateral financial institutions, to ensure the energy security of developing countries. Highlighting Pakistan's achievements in peaceful uses of nuclear technology, particularly in the generation of electricity, the honourable minister stressed that, as a country severely affected by climate change and climate-induced disasters, Pakistan was keen to diversify its energy mix with low-carbon energy sources. He called for enhanced international cooperation, including technical assistance and the provision of financial assistance by multilateral financial institutions, to ensure the energy security of developing countries. He also reiterated Pakistan's readiness to share its experience and expertise in the field of civilian nuclear technology with other countries, particularly the developing States.

Key outcomes of the summit

Although the meeting was not meant to produce any decisions or finalise any agreement, the participating countries and experts at the Summit contemplated cooperation on nuclear energy, aiming to reduce carbon emissions and transition away from coal. They backed measures in financing, technological innovation, regulatory collaboration and workforce training to expand their nuclear capacities to tackle climate change and boost energy security. These measures required generous financial assistance from international financial institutions. The IAEA



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708



> Pakistan will remain a steadfast partner of the international community and the IAEA in further enhancing role of nuclear technology for energy and other peaceful purposes
>
> – Mohammad Ishaq Dar

Director General Rafael Mariano Gross ensured participants that countries interested in increasing nuclear energy capacity would receive financial support. In this context, the following are the key outcomes of the Summit:

- **Promotion of nuclear energy:** The summit aimed to promote nuclear energy as a vital component of achieving low-carbon electricity production.
- **Historic inclusion in global stocktake:** Following its inclusion in the Global Stocktake at COP28 in 2023, nuclear energy's deployment was emphasized for accelerating its role in combating climate change.
    - The Global Stocktake monitors the Paris Agreement's progress and links national contributions to its goals. Its aim is to enhance climate ambition by evaluating collective efforts.
    - Currently, nuclear energy is responsible for around 25 % of global low-carbon electricity production.
- **Atoms4NetZero initiative:** The Summit collaborates with IAEA's 'Atoms4NetZero' program, aimed at supporting Member States' efforts to utilize nuclear energy to achieve net zero emissions.
- **Technological advancements:** Advances such as Fusion Energy, and Small Modular Reactors (SMRs), with capacities of up to 300 MW(e) per unit, were highlighted as promising developments in nuclear technology.
- **Challenges:** Safety concerns post-Fukushima, vulnerability to cyber-attacks and high upfront costs were acknowledged as challenges that need to be addressed for the wider adoption of nuclear energy.
- **IAEA's role:** The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as the organizer, underscored its role in promoting safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies worldwide.

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

The Declaration

The resulting declaration stated: *"We, the leaders of countries operating nuclear power plants, or expanding or embarking on or exploring the option of nuclear power ... reaffirm our strong commitment to nuclear energy as a key component of our global strategy to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from both power and industrial sectors, ensure energy security, enhance energy resilience and promote long-term sustainable development and clean energy transition."*

The Declaration identified a range of topics where policies need to evolve, including increased financing, workforce development and support for nuclear newcomer countries. They are all critical to a healthy growing global nuclear sector. Why is this important? Because rather than continuously debate whether to pursue nuclear, the discussion has finally moved on to collaborating to create the necessary conditions for success.

Is nuclear power a fix for climate change?

The United Nations has identified climate change as "the defining issue of our time," with the central aim of the Paris Agreement being to keep the rise in global temperatures well below 2°C compared to pre-industrial levels, and with the aim to limit the rise to 1.5°C. This is driven by the scientific consensus that limiting the rise to 1.5°C would significantly reduce the risks posed by climate change. A big contributor to climate change is the excessive use of fossil fuels. Concerted international efforts over the past 20 years have increased the amount of electricity generated by renewable sources, but despite the fact that over 400 nuclear plants operate in about 30 countries, with another 500 planned or under construction, overall, nuclear represents only 10% of global electricity generation. However, European Union countries such as France, which gets about 70% of its electricity from nuclear power, believe it can help meet ambitious European climate goals.

The case for nuclear energy as a climate solution

The case for nuclear energy as a possible substitute for



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

fossil fuels, at least for electricity generation, is not without merit. It is a clean source of energy with a minimal carbon footprint. There is negligible release of emissions during the electricity generation process.

Here we enumerate some benefits that make a strong case for nuclear energy to be used as an alternate source to meet our energy needs:

Low-carbon energy source: Nuclear energy plants produce no GHG emissions all through operation, and it remains the second largest source of low carbon electricity globally and has historically avoided around 70 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide.

- According to the IAEA, the complete life cycle of nuclear power plants is taken into consideration - accounting for activities like reactor creation, uranium mining and enrichment, waste disposal and storage, and other techniques - GHG emissions are only in the range of 5 to 6 grams per kilowatt hour.
- It is more than a hundred instances less than coal-fired electricity, and about half the average of solar and wind technology.

Reliable and scalable: Nuclear energy can be deployed on a large scale and is a dependable source of energy, presenting clean, consistent and affordable electricity.

Perennial availability: The other great advantage of nuclear is its perennial availability, unlike wind or solar which are season- or time-dependent. It is thus suitable for baseload electricity generation that solar or wind projects are unable to do unless breakthroughs in battery storage technologies come along.

Endorsed by many international institutions/reports: Nuclear energy features prominently in most decarbonisation pathways suggested by the IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) and other institutions. For instance:

- The IAEA says nuclear energy is already contributing very significantly to reducing GHG emissions.
- Nuclear power generation results in avoiding emissions of more than 1 billion tonnes of CO_2 equivalent every year, according to the IAEA.

Substitute for fossil fuels: Nuclear energy can immediately replace fossil fuel plants, avoiding the combustion of fossil fuels for electricity generation.

Supports economic development: The use of nuclear energy can support global economic development by providing the huge portions of electricity needed.

Contributions to energy security: Nuclear energy can





make contributions to energy safety by imparting a stable source of electricity.

Potential for heat applications: Nuclear energy plants have the capacity to utilise more nuclear power for heat applications for future decarbonization efforts.

Supports decarbonization: Nuclear energy can play a key role in the transition to a smooth energy future and in achieving carbon neutrality.

Even when the entire life cycle is considered - accounting for activities like reactor construction, uranium mining and enrichment, waste disposal and storage, and other processes - GHG emissions are only in the range of 5 to 6 grams per kilowatt hour, according to IAEA. This is more than 100 times lower than coal-fired electricity, and about half the average of solar and wind generation.

Some independent studies have put the emissions from nuclear life cycles at much higher levels, around 50-60 grams per kilowatt-hour in some instances, depending on the processes and energy used for the extraction of minerals, construction and other activities. But in most cases, nuclear power plants are known to have a substantially lower carbon footprint than solar or wind projects over their entire life cycle.

Challenges

Safety concerns: Incidents like the Fukushima accident in 2011 have raised safety issues concerning nuclear energy. The ongoing disaster at the Zaporizhzhya nuclear power plant in Ukraine, the first nuclear facility to be caught in a dangerous armed conflict, has also been a source of grave concern.

Waste disposal: The long-term storage and disposal of radioactive waste is a complex issue that needs to be addressed. In 2021, Japan announced plans to launch over one million tonnes of contaminated water from the Fukushima nuclear plant into the ocean over the next 30 years.

High initial costs: The initial costs of putting in place a nuclear power plant are high. It includes prices for protection measures that may make nuclear energy appear much less economically feasible in comparison to other electricity sources.

Public perception: There is frequent public opposition to nuclear energy because of fears of radiation and nuclear injuries. It can cause challenges in building new plants.

Regulatory hurdles: Nuclear energy is heavily regulated, which could slow down the development and deployment of recent reactors.

Non-proliferation concerns: There are issues about the capacity misuse of nuclear technology and materials for army purposes.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Why a poor uptake of nuclear energy?

Current status

Only 31 countries in the world use nuclear energy for generating electricity. And barely seven more are working towards joining this club.

As per the IAEA, the number of operational nuclear reactors has actually come down in the last 20 years, from 437 in 2003 to 411 now.

The total installed electricity generation capacity has shown only a marginal increase during this period, from about 360 GW in 2003 to 371 GW now.

Nuclear energy accounts for less than 10 percent of global commercial electricity generation, and its share has been declining for almost three decades now.

Reasons

Safety concerns are one of the main reasons for the poor uptake of nuclear energy in recent years, particularly after the Fukushima accident.

Nuclear power also happens to be the costliest electricity source right now.

Nuclear reactors require high investments and technology base, take years to build, and have to operate under a variety of regulations and constraints. This makes them unattractive for countries wanting to quickly ramp up their electricity generation in an affordable manner.

The kind of technology breakthroughs that have driven down the costs of solar and wind in the last decade, have not happened in the nuclear sector.

The much-discussed technology of small modular reactors is far from being mature.

Also, Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) and private investors have not made any significant contributions to the nuclear industry.

Situation in Pakistan

Pakistan's energy mix policy reveals that it will maximize the civilian use of nuclear energy. Its nuclear energy policy is intended to generate up to 40,000 megawatts of electricity by the 2050's. Recently, it constructed and operated two nuclear power plants— Karachi Nuclear Plant-I and II— with a capacity of 2,200 megawatts. It is exploring the options of small modular reactors, which enable it to produce nuclear energy in remote or hard-to-reach areas.

Pakistan has matured scientific mastery in managing the entire fuel cycle. However, the discriminatory policy of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) immensely impedes its efforts to increase nuclear energy production. In 2016, Pakistan's pursuit of the NSG's full membership was turned down by American-led members of the group due to geopolitical hypocrisy.

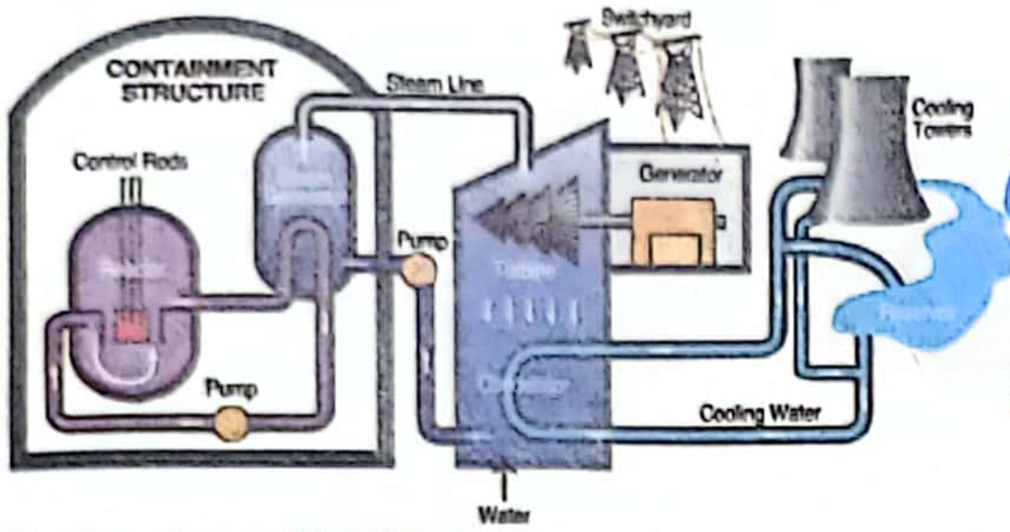
Conclusion

The Nuclear Energy Summit represented a significant step forward in international efforts to harness nuclear power for addressing climate change and advancing sustainable development goals. By fostering collaboration and consensus among nations and stakeholders, the summit laid the groundwork for future initiatives aimed at maximising the potential of nuclear energy as a clean and reliable source of power.

Countries worldwide need to cooperate and invest in building safe, secure, reliable nuclear power plants for clean energy. International financial institutions and technologically advanced nations must also contribute to the research and development of a new generation of sophisticated nuclear reactors. Finally, the NSG should adopt a universal approach rather than a specific selective discriminatory policy to unlock nuclear energy potential for a carbon-free world. The de-politicization of nuclear energy requires immediately refurbishing the NSG's nuclear technology and material transfer policies. The group members need to swap state-specific policies with a criteria-based approach.

The writer is a member of staff.

How does a nuclear power reactor work?



1. Nuclear Fission:

- At the heart of the reactor lies the fuel, typically enriched uranium-235.
- When a neutron collides with a uranium-235 atom, it splits the atom (fission) in a chain reaction.
- This fission releases a tremendous amount of energy in the form of heat, along with additional neutrons.

2. Chain Reaction Control:

- To maintain a controlled reaction, control rods made of neutron-absorbing materials like boron or cadmium are inserted into the reactor core.
- By adjusting the control rods, operators can regulate the number of neutrons available for further fission, controlling the rate of heat generation.

3. Heat Transfer:

- The heat produced by fission cannot be directly used to generate electricity. It's transferred to a coolant, typically water under high pressure (Pressurized Water Reactors - PWR) or boiling water (Boiling Water Reactors - BWR) circulating through the reactor core.

4. Steam Generation and Turbine:

- The hot coolant transfers its thermal energy to water in a separate loop (PWR) or boils directly (BWR) to create steam.
- This high-pressure steam spins the blades of a turbine, converting thermal energy into mechanical energy.

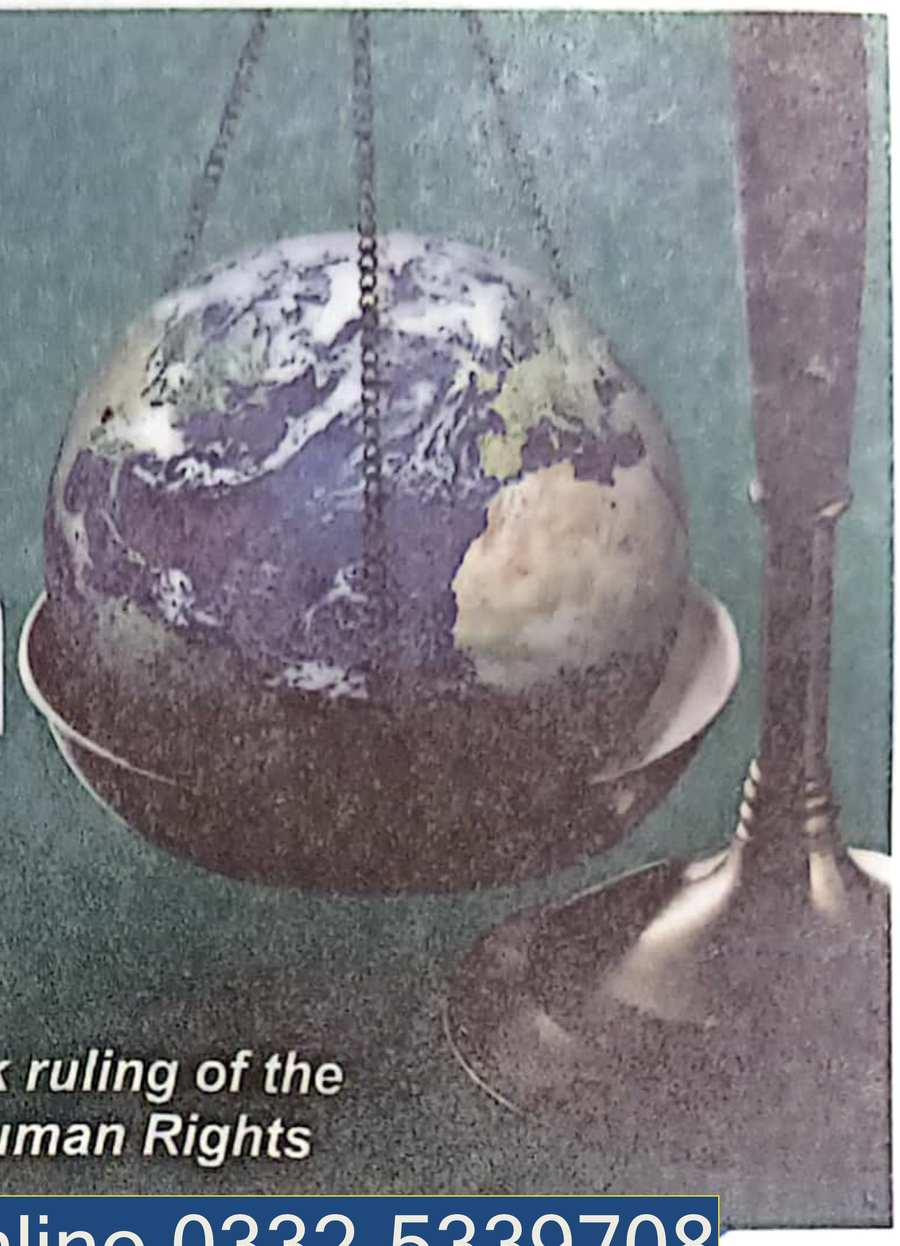
5. Electricity Generation:

- The rotating turbine shaft is connected to a generator, which converts the mechanical energy of the turbine into electrical energy through the principle of electromagnetic induction.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Climate Change and Human Rights



Analysing a landmark ruling of the European Court of Human Rights

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

The climate crisis is a human rights crisis, and States have human rights obligations to act urgently and effectively, and in line with the best available science to prevent further devastation and harm to people and the environment. This echoed in a landmark decision of the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), which ruled on April 9 that government inaction on climate change violates fundamental human rights. The Court ruled in favour of a group of elderly Swiss women who argued that their government's efforts to combat climate change were inadequate and put them at greater risk of death from heatwaves. It said that Switzerland was not doing enough to tackle climate change and that weak policies violate fundamental human rights, in its first such verdict against a state on the issue. The ruling could have a ripple effect across Europe and beyond, setting a binding precedent for how some courts deal with the rising tide of climate litigation argued on the basis of human rights infringements.



sman Khan

On April 9, Europe's highest human rights court sided with a group of 2,500 women of the Senior Women for Climate Protection, who had complained about the "failings of the Swiss authorities" in terms of climate protection that could "seriously harm" their health. The women, mostly in their 70s, said that their age and gender made them particularly vulnerable to the effects of heatwaves linked to climate change. Here is a look at the case brought by the Swiss women, what the court said and why it is significant, as well as a look at the rise in global climate litigation.

What was the case?

The case was brought against Switzerland by KlimaSeniorinnen Schweiz (Association of Senior Women for Climate Protection, Switzerland), a group of women climate activists, aged 73 on average, in November 2016. They claimed that the Swiss government's inadequate climate policies violate their right to life and other guarantees under the European Convention on Human Rights - an international agreement to protect human rights and political freedoms in Europe. They further argued that their government's efforts to tackle the climate crisis were insufficient to protect them from more frequent and intense heatwaves.

The petitioners built their case by partly relying on their medical vulnerability as senior citizens to extreme heat caused by climate change. They cited the reports by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) — a United Nations body that assesses the science related to climate change.

The reports show that the Swiss population of senior women — especially those over 75 — are more prone to heat-related medical problems like 'dehydration, hyperthermia, fatigue, loss of consciousness, heat cramps and heat strokes. As a result, the case was filed only by senior women, although they acknowledged that older men, people with diseases, and small children also suffer from heatwaves and other climate effects.

What did the court say?

In an unappealable ruling, the ECHR, which calls itself "the conscience of Europe," found that Swiss authorities had not acted in time to come up with a good enough strategy to cut emissions. It also found that the applicants had not had appropriate access to justice in Switzerland.

It said the Swiss government had violated the human right to respect for private and family life and failed to comply with its duties under the convention regarding climate change.

Judges agreed there "had been critical gaps in the process of putting in place the relevant domestic regulatory framework."

These, the court said, included "a failure by the Swiss authorities to quantify, through a carbon budget or otherwise, national greenhouse gas emissions limitations."

The ECHR noted that Article 8 of the convention, "encompasses a right for individuals to effective protection by the state authorities from the serious adverse effects of climate change on their lives, health, well-being and quality of life."

The Swiss government, however, violated the law as it not only did not enact adequate laws to combat climate change impacts but also failed to meet GHG emission goals, according to the court.

Why is the ruling significant?

The Swiss government is now obliged to update its climate change policies,

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

though the ECHR cannot tell authorities what kind of policies to implement.

The judgment could have far-reaching implications. It is applicable in 46 member states, including all of the European Union (EU), plus the United Kingdom (UK) and various other non-EU countries. This means that any climate and human rights case brought before a judge in Europe's national courts will now have to consider ECHR's judgment in whatever decision they make. It may also encourage citizens and communities to file similar cases in countries that are party to the ECHR.

It could also embolden more communities to sue their governments for not taking adequate steps to mitigate the effects of climate change.

The verdict could also influence other pending climate change cases before the ECHR. There are six such cases including a lawsuit against the Norwegian government that has accused it of violating human rights by granting new licences for oil and gas exploration in the Barents Sea beyond

concerns Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was successfully invoked to facilitate the claim. The Supreme Court held, inter alia, that the rights to life and dignity, which include the right to a healthy environment, were being infringed.

This was revolutionary since the case prompted the enactment of environmental legislation and the establishment of commissions to assist with environmental technicalities.

2. Salt Miners v Director, Industries and Minerals Development

Also in 1994, the Supreme Court ordered remedial measures in Salt Mines v Mineral Development case to avoid water contamination, passed an order that prohibited dumping industrial or nuclear waste and halted mining operations to curtail the water pollution of a residential catchment area. It was held, relying on Shehla Zia Case, that "the right to have unpolluted water is the right of every person wherever he lives".

3. Rabab Ali v Federation of Pakistan

In Rabab Ali v Federation of Pakistan,

Pakistan's inaction and delay in implementing the National Climate Change Policy and addressing vulnerabilities associated with climate change violates the fundamental constitutional rights to life and dignity.

The case was heard by the Green Bench of the Lahore High Court. In its first order, issued 4 September 2015, the Green Bench declared:

"Climate Change is a defining challenge of our time and has led to dramatic alterations in our planet's climate system. For Pakistan, these climatic variations have primarily resulted in heavy floods and droughts, raising serious concerns regarding water and food security. On a legal and constitutional plane this is clarion call for the protection of fundamental rights of the citizens of Pakistan, in particular, the vulnerable and weak segments of the society who are unable to approach this Court."

5. Sheikh Asim Farooq v Federation of Pakistan

Following the success of the Asghar Leghari case, the petitioner in Sheikh Asim Farooq v Federation of Pakistan



Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

2035.

It could also influence other international bodies, specifically the Inter-American Court on Human Rights, which is due to discuss an advisory opinion on climate change and human rights in the coming weeks. That could eventually create a legal framework for the body, which includes many Latin American and Caribbean countries significantly affected by climate change, to pursue cases like the KlimaSeniorinnen Schweiz just won.

Climate Change Litigation in Pakistan: some cases

1. Shehla Zia v WAPDA

In 1994, in the landmark case of Shehla Zia v WAPDA, petitioners challenged the construction and installation of an electricity grid station on the basis of health risks resulting from being exposed to electromagnetic fields. Article 184 of the Constitution which

Rabab Ali, a 7-year-old girl from Karachi, filed a petition in the SC demanding an injunction against the development of the Thar Coalfield. She challenged various actions and inactions on the part of Pakistan's federal government and on the part of the Province of Sindh. She maintained that exploiting the coalfields would further destabilize the climate system and infringe citizens' constitutional rights to life, liberty, dignity, information, equal protection before the law, among others. The right to life, she argued, included an "inalienable right to a stable climate system" void of dangerous levels of CO_2.

4. Asghar Leghari v Federation of Pakistan

Pakistan's first rights-based climate lawsuit was Asghar Leghari v Federation of Pakistan in which a farmer filed a public interest litigation alleging that the government of

argued that through their inaction, the government had violated his fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 9 (right of life and liberty), Article 14 (right of dignity), Article 26 (right of access to public places of entertainment) and Article 38(b) (provision of available leisure places) of the Constitution and had failed to implement deforestation-related legislation and policies. He argued that the government's inaction is clear from the fact that forest area is decreasing rapidly (at a rate of 1.9% at the time of the petition). The High Court ordered the government to take its legal obligations seriously when implementing policies to "manage, conserve, sustain, maintain, protect and grow forests and plant trees in urban cities."

The writer an expert on International Law.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



IRAN-ISRAEL FACE-OFF

The clash of the titans

Faridullah



The Middle East is a region where, regretfully, peace has been elusive. It has become a cauldron of issues, with the Israel–Palestine conflict at its core. The unabated brutalities committed against the hapless Palestinians by the Zionist state have engulfed the holy land of Palestine. The butchery of Israel has intensified since October last year, when it sought a pretext to extirpate the innocent Palestinians from their homeland. The Israeli–Gaza war, in which over 34,000 Palestinians, mostly children and women, have been killed and more than 74,000 have been injured by the indiscriminate slaughter at the hands of Israel Defense Forces, is now in its seventh month. The West, the so-called torchbearer of human rights, is not only watching the gravest war crimes and the flagrant violations of human rights but is also endorsing the brutalities committed against the Palestinians by Israel as the Zionist state's 'right to self-defense'. However, the consciousness of the West woke up only when Israeli forces killed seven Western workers of the World Central Kitchen (WCK), a US-based aid group, in an aerial strike on April 1 – it severely criticized Israel for the attack. However, had the victims been Palestinians, or more broadly Arabs, such condemnation would not have come to the fore, as has always been the case. Such an approach truly depicts the hypocrisy of the West.

The ongoing Israel–Hamas conflict has far-reaching implications for the peace of the whole region. The most notable impact, inter alia, is on the Iran–Israel relationship. Being arch-foes, both have been at odds for decades. However, such was not the case before the Iranian Revolution, as Iran was the second Muslim-majority country - Turkey (now Turkiye) being the first one – to recognize the state of Israel in 1948. Being pro-West to the core, Reza Shah Pahlavi had cordial relations with Israel to gain more sympathies from the West, especially the United States, a patron of Israel. Both countries had extensive military and security cooperation, though it was kept under wraps to avoid irking the Arab nations in the region. In the 1970s, prior to the Revolution, Iran was a major source of oil supplies for Israel, even establishing a pipeline that sent Iranian oil to Israel and then Europe. Both states had their motives behind this relationship; for Israel, it was to secure a staunch ally in a hostile Middle East, while for Iran, it was to secure the support and aid of the West, a staunch supporter of Israel. Both parties were benefiting from the cooperation. However, Israel was a proactive partner in this bonhomie because, being surrounded by hostile countries, it needed regional support the most.

However, things changed dramatically with the Iranian Revolution in 1979. The new Iran became a tough opponent of the United States and Israel. The former became known as the "Great Satan" and the latter as the "Little Satan" in Iran. Iran became a vocal supporter of the Palestinians. Since then, Iran has questioned the very existence of the state of Israel and has been vowing to eliminate it from the face of the earth. To counter every move of Israel and maintain strong deterrence against it, Iran has spread its influence over the region through its proxy militias, besides supporting the anti-Israel governments. It has built a network of proxies in the Middle East, the so-called "Axis of Resistance," which consists of various militia groups in different countries, i.e. Hezbollah in Lebanon and Syria, Houthis in Yemen, Hamas and Palestinian Islamic Jihad in Palestine and the Shia militia in Iraq.

The October 7 attack by Hamas on Israel dealt a serious blow to already fragile Iran–Israel relations. Supporting the attack, Iran called it a response to the atrocities

The Middle East, a cauldron of constant intrigues and conflicts, has once again seized the world's attention as one surprising development after another unfolds in the region. Hamas's surprise blitz in October last and the ensuing retaliatory assault by Israel have added a new layer to the region's complex tapestry. Amidst this turmoil, the Hamas-Israel conflict continues unabated, sending shockwaves throughout the region and notably disrupting the delicate balance of Iran-Israel relations. As arch-foes, both Middle Eastern powerhouses are vying for regional hegemony. However, the recent Israeli air strike on the Iranian consulate in Damascus, which was met with Iran's swift retaliatory response, has dealt a staggering blow to the already precarious peace in the region.

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

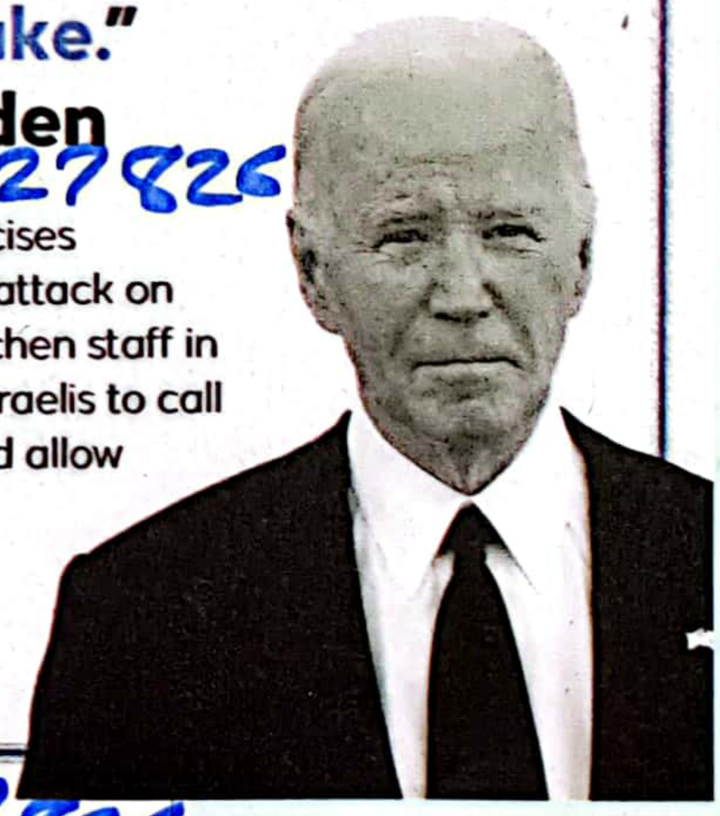
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

committed by Israel against innocent Palestinians and extended full support to Hamas and Palestinians. And since then, Hezbollah and Houthis have also been attacking Israeli targets in the region. Israel blames Iran for all this and has always vowed to teach Iran a lesson. Perhaps this was the reason why Israel, on April 1, 2024, targeted the Iranian consulate in the Syrian capital of Damascus, its first direct attack on an Iranian target, killing at least 13 people, including two senior generals of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). However, some analysts opine that Israel might have deliberately undertaken this attack to divert the world's attention from the attack on the convoy of World Central Kitchen (WCK) on the same date. Others opine that the attack was staged by Israel to draw Iran into the Israel-Hamas conflict and divert the world's attention from the genocides of Gazans.

Nonetheless, whatever the case, this attack enraged Iran which considered it an attack on its soil. In retaliation, Iran launched more than 300 drones and missiles towards Israeli territory, a move that the world already was fearing. According to Israel, almost all projectiles were intercepted by its air defense system, the Iron Dome. It was the first Iranian assault on Israel. Iran said the move was just an act of self-defence and retaliation for the attack on its consulate in Damascus, and it urged Israel not to escalate tensions. This Iranian blitz surprised the world but was hailed by the allies of Iran, who were frustrated with Iran for fighting through proxies but not doing anything by itself. The West vehemently condemned the attack and warned Iran of dire consequences. It reiterated its ironclad support for Israel's defence. However, it must be kept in mind that the same West, even the United Nations, did not condemn the Israeli air strike on the Iranian consulate, a move that Iran rightfully demanded. Such an approach shows the hypocritical lenses of the West.

To pacify the situation, the world has urged both countries to restrain. However, at the time of writing these lines, Israel has vowed to retaliate. Its military chief, Herzi Halevi, unequivocally said that Iran's attack "will be met with a response," despite calls from its own allies not to retaliate. Commenting on the Iranian attack, the Israeli opposition leader chastised the Benjamin Netanyahu government and said that Israel lost the deterrence against Iran. John Bolton, the former security advisor during the Trump administration, suggested that Israel should retaliate strongly. The Netanyahu administration is weighing all options before taking any action. But the US has warned that it will not take part in any such retaliation - indeed a good step. From here, it is into the unknown: either sane minds prevail on both sides and diplomacy brings the region back to peace, or jingoism prevails and plunges the region into hell.

NMCSS Group
"I think what he [Benjamin Netanyahu] is doing is a mistake."
— Joe Biden
0304-7727826
US President criticises the deadly Israeli attack on World Central Kitchen staff in Gaza and urges Israelis to call for a ceasefire and allow uninterrupted aid into the besieged enclave.

0304-7727826

However, Israel has always been in search of opportunities to target the nuclear sites of Iran and has sought every tactic to establish a strong deterrence against them. Analysts opine that to divert the attention of the world from the atrocities in Gaza, Israel may bring the battle to Iran's doorstep. Whether it happens or not, one thing is clear: the Iranian attack has galvanized Western sympathy for Israel, which was showing signs of waning due to its attack on aid workers at World Central Kitchen and the domestic politics of Western countries, especially the presidential election in the United States. Moreover, Netanyahu has been facing criticism at home over his handling of the situation in Gaza, especially the hostage crisis. There were also protests against him over his controversial judicial reforms, and the masses were calling for his resignation and fresh elections. Even before Hamas's shocking attack in October last, he was facing corruption charges. Amidst all this, the Iranian attack gave him a pretext to garner the support of the populace and extend his military campaign in Gaza.

To avoid an all-out war, both countries should show restraint. To bring peace to the region, maximum responsibility lies on the shoulders of Israel. It must halt its mass murder and military campaign in Gaza immediately. It must also stop its illegal occupation of the West Bank. It must respect the right to self-determination of the Palestinians and leave their territory it has illegally occupied. It must respect international law and should not target any sites in other countries.

On its part, Iran should de-escalate the situation because any provocation on its part would provide a pretext for Israel to target it and escalate the issue. Such a move will divert the world's attention from the real issue of Palestine. To avoid human losses and collateral damage, Iran should reconsider supporting its proxies in the region. It must effectively highlight the atrocities of Israel to the world by taking the entire Muslim world on board. The Muslim world, by shunning their mutual discord, should not leave the innocent Palestinians to the butchery of the Zionist state.

The global powers, especially the US, the UK and the European Union, should abandon their hypocritical approach and not give undue support to Israel against the hapless Palestinians. Russia and China, being active in the region, should mediate and toil to de-escalate the situation.

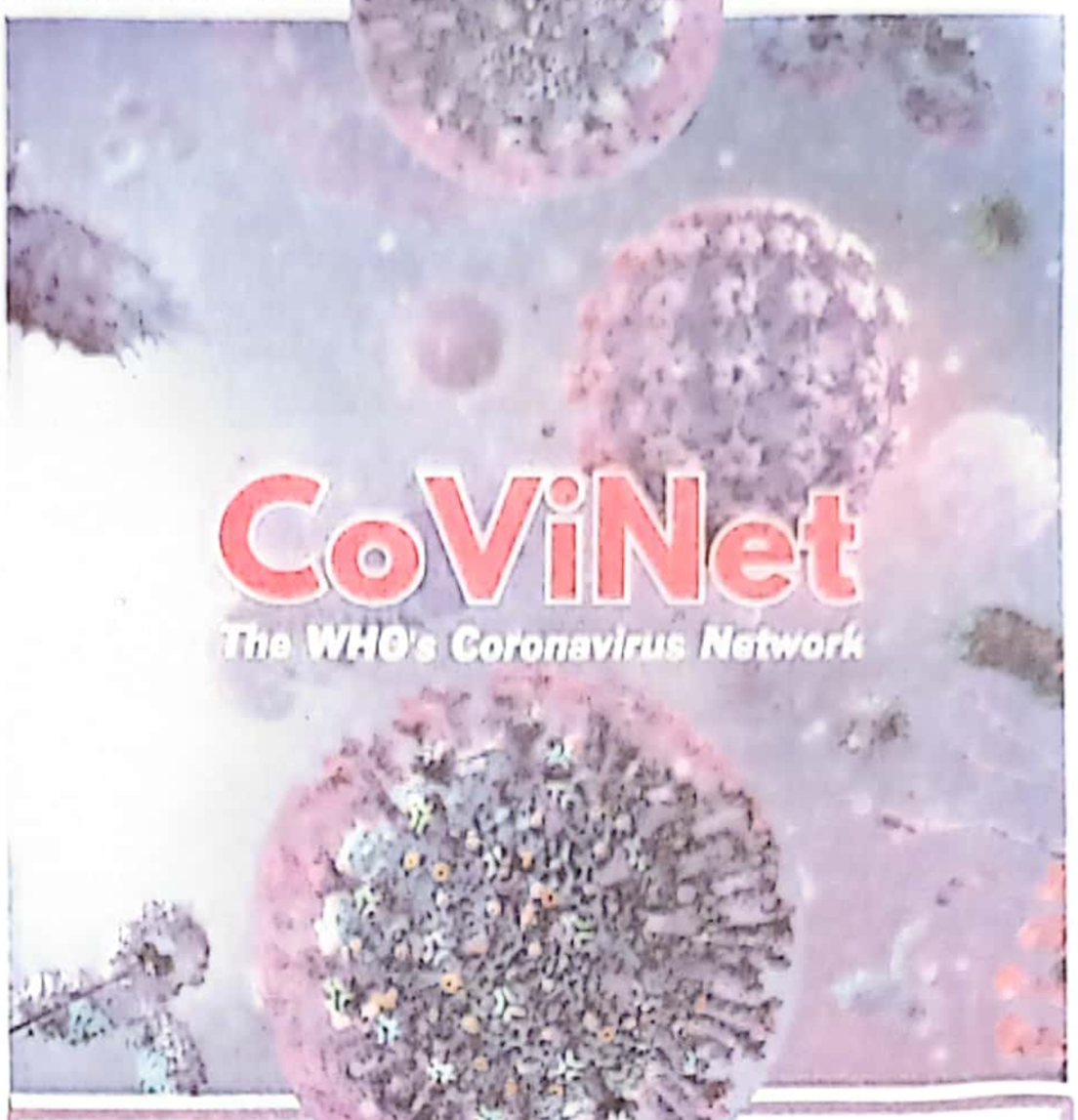
Finally, one thing is certain: there cannot be peace in the Middle East without giving Palestinians their full rights. Let's hope the situation does not deteriorate further, and may long-lasting peace bless this piece of land!

The writer is currently serving as an educator in KP government. He can be reached at: faridullah165@gmail.com

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Mansoor Khattak



On March 27, the World Health Organization (WHO) launched a new network for coronaviruses (CoViNet) – a network of global laboratories with expertise in human, animal and environmental coronavirus surveillance. CoViNet expands on the WHO COVID-19 reference laboratory network established during the early days of the pandemic. Initially, the lab network was focused on SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, but will now address a broader range of coronaviruses, including MERS-CoV and potential new coronaviruses.

The WHO has recently established a global network of laboratories known as CoViNet to detect and monitor emerging coronaviruses, building upon the COVID-19 reference laboratory network established during the early days of the pandemic. This initiative aims to enhance global surveillance and preparedness efforts against potential novel coronaviruses, including not only SARS-CoV-2 but also other coronaviruses like MERS-CoV.

Background

The first WHO reference laboratory network for SARS-CoV-2 (the "WHO SARS-CoV-2 Reference Laboratory Network") was established in January 2020, with the initial objective of providing confirmatory testing to countries with no or little testing capacity for SARS-CoV-2. Since then, the need for SARS-CoV-2 has evolved and monitoring the evolution of the virus, the spread of variants and assessing the impact of variants on public health remains essential. After several years of the Covid-19 pandemic, WHO has decided to broaden and revise the scope, objectives and terms of reference and establish a new 'WHO Coronavirus Network" (CoViNet) with enhanced epidemiological and laboratory capacities, including:

(i) expertise in animal health and environmental surveillance;
(ii) other coronaviruses, including MERS-CoV; and
(iii) the identification of novel coronaviruses that could negatively affect human health.

What is CoViNet?

It is a network of global laboratories with expertise in human, animal and environmental coronavirus surveillance. It will identify and monitor potentially novel coronaviruses that could emerge shortly.

The network will now have animal health and environmental surveillance and timely risk assessment to feed WHO policies and protective measures.

In low- and middle-income countries, CoViNet will support the building of more laboratories to monitor MERS-CoV and novel coronaviruses of public health importance.

Data generated through CoViNet's efforts will guide the work of WHO's Technical Advisory Groups on Viral Evolution (TAG-VE) and Vaccine Composition (TAG-CO-VAC).

It currently comprises 36 laboratories from 21 countries in all six WHO regions.

Pakistan's National Institute of Health is a part of this network.

Aims & Objectives

The core objectives of CoViNet are:

- Early and accurate detection of SARS-CoV-2, MERS-CoV and novel coronaviruses of public health importance;
- Surveillance and monitoring of the global circulation and evolution of SARS-CoV, MERS-CoV and novel coronaviruses of public health importance recognizing the need for a "One Health" approach;
- Timely risk assessment for SARS-CoV-2, MERS-CoV and novel coronaviruses of public health importance to inform WHO policy related to a range of public health and medical countermeasures; and
- Support for capacity building of laboratories relevant to the needs of WHO and CoViNet, particularly those in low- and middle-income countries, for SARS-CoV-2, MERS-CoV and novel coronaviruses of public health importance.

Significance

The network's establishment underscores the persistent epidemic and pandemic risks associated with coronaviruses and the necessity for proactive surveillance and response measures.

Outcomes

CoViNet's efforts will provide vital data to inform WHO policies and support decision-making, particularly through Technical Advisory Groups on Viral Evolution and Vaccine Composition.

Conclusion

The initiative highlights the WHO's proactive approach towards preventing future pandemics. By establishing a global network for early detection and coordinated response, CoViNet can significantly improve preparedness for emerging coronavirus threats.

The writer is a CSS aspirant.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

The Most Accurate and Reliable Resource for Information

2023

Pakistan & World

Who IS Who & What IS What

For Written Tests & Interviews • CSS • PCS • PMS • NTS • FPSC • Excise & Taxation • Customs • Bank • PIA • Police • FIA • Army Navy • PAF • WAPDA • Assistant Superintendent Jail & All Relevant Competitive Exams/Interviews.

AAMER SHAHZAD



HSM Publishers

Now Available

SUPER DEALS
NOW OR NEVER
FREE HOME DELIVERY
SHOP NOW
20% off

For Order:
0332-5339708

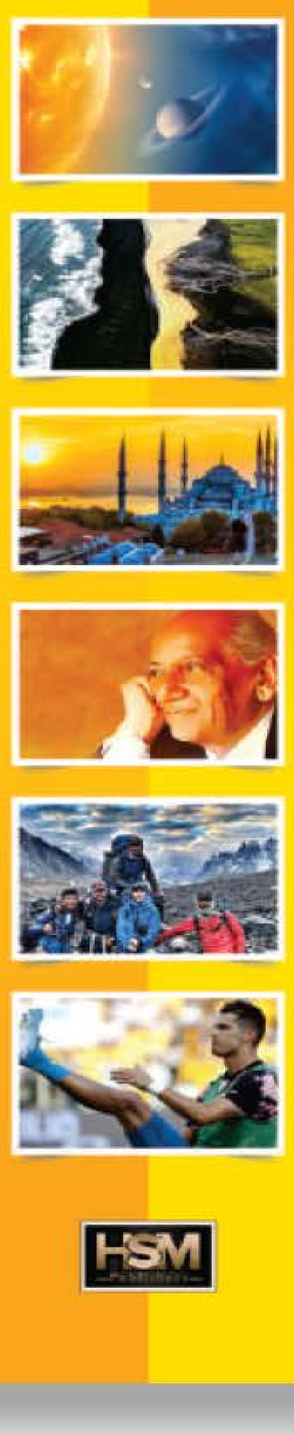
Revised & Updated Fourth Edition

All Exam GURU
Encyclopedia

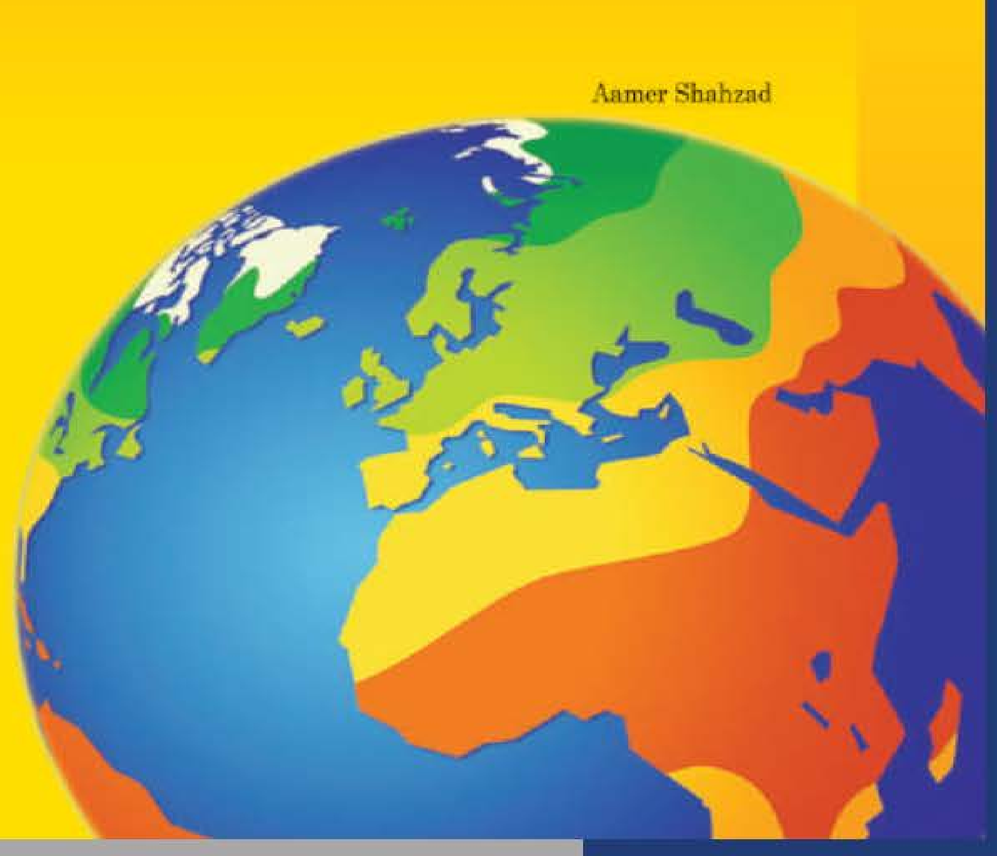
GENERAL Knowledge

Subjective & Objective (MCQs)

FPSC | PPSC | NTS | OTS | PTS & all other Competitive Exams



Aamer Shahzad



HSM Publishers

Now Available

SUPER DEALS
NOW OR NEVER
FREE HOME DELIVERY
SHOP NOW
20% off

For Order:
0332-5339708

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Constitutional Framework Governing Pakistan

NMCS Group
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Hassan



Supremacy of the 1973 Constitution

The 1973 Constitution is a written document, with a preamble laying down principles on which the nation is to be governed. The Constitution contains several provisions that establish the supremacy of the Constitution. For instance:

Article 5 of the Constitution explicitly states that loyalty to State and obedience to the constitution and law are the basic duties and obligations of every citizen.

Article 6 deals with high treason and states that any person who abrogates, subverts or suspends the Constitution, or attempts to do so by force or other unconstitutional means, shall be guilty of high treason.

Article 8 stipulates that any law, custom or usage that is inconsistent with Chapter 1 of the Constitution that enunciates 'Fundamental Rights' shall be void to the extent of the inconsistency.

Article 239 outlines the procedure for amending the Constitution. It specifies that any amendment to the Constitution must be made in accordance with the provisions laid out in the article itself, ensuring that the integrity of the Constitution is maintained. Its clause 5 articulates that no amendment of the Constitution shall be called in question in any court on any ground whatsoever.

Federal System

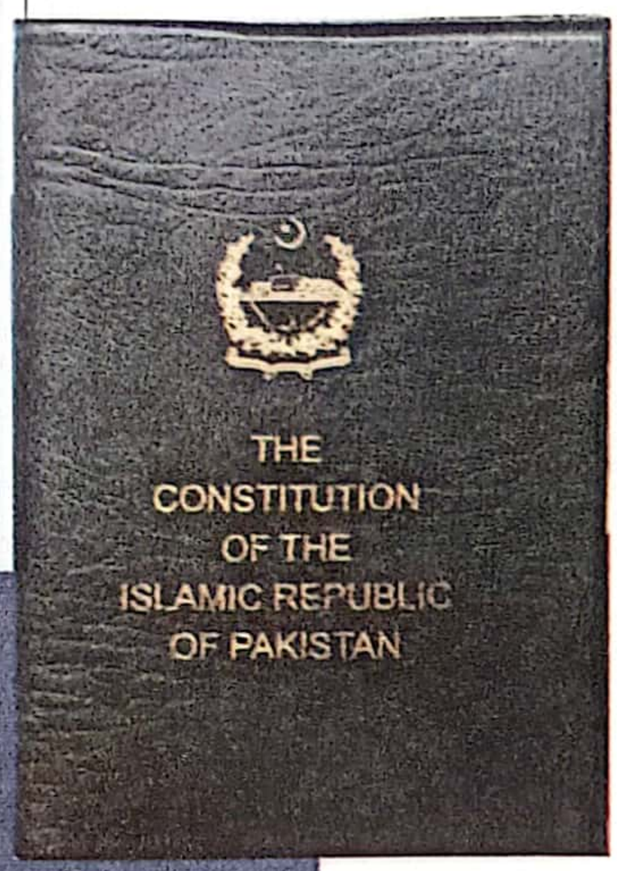
The 1973 Constitution establishes a federal system of government with provisions outlining the distribution of powers between the federal government and the provincial governments.

Article 1 defines the territory of Pakistan, which includes four provinces: Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. It also includes the Islamabad Capital Territory and other territories that may be acquired.

Article 142 delineates the distribution of legislative powers between the federal government and the provincial governments. It provides for three lists: the Federal Legislative List, the Concurrent Legislative List, and the Provincial Legislative List. The subjects listed in each list are within the jurisdiction of the respective governments.

Article 153 establishes the Council of Common Interests (CCI), which is a constitutional body responsible for resolving disputes and promoting cooperation between the federal government and the provincial governments on matters of common interest. It consists of the Prime Minister (Chairman of the Council); the Chief Ministers of the Provinces and three members from the Federal Government to be nominated by the Prime Minister from time to time.

Article 156 establishes the National Economic Council (NEC), which is responsible for formulating policies for the coordination of economic planning and development among the federal government and the provinces. It consists of the Prime Minister (Chairman of the Council), the Chief Ministers and one member from each Province to be nominated by the Chief Minister; and four other members as the Prime Minister may nominate from time to time.



Pakistan is governed under the Constitution which was adopted on August 14, 1973. To date, this has been amended several times. The document provides the legal framework for the governance of the country, defining the structure of the government, the rights of the citizens, and the distribution of powers between and among different branches of government.

Article 160 outlines the distribution of revenues between the federal government and the provincial governments. It establishes the National Finance Commission (NFC), which is responsible for making recommendations regarding the distribution of financial resources among the federal government and the provinces. The NFC consists of the federal finance minister, provincial finance ministers and other persons as may be appointed by the President after consultation with the governors of the provinces.

Article 160 also provides for grants in lieu of taxes on certain exports, which are distributed among the provinces based on principles laid down by the NFC.

Article 172 deals with ownership and control of minerals, oil, and natural gas. It specifies that the ownership and control of these resources shall vest jointly and equally in that province and the federal government.

Parliamentary Government

In Pakistan, the Constitution establishes a parliamentary form of government. Article 50 lays down the structure of the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) of Pakistan as consisting of the President and two Houses to be known, respectively, as the National Assembly and the Senate.

Article 51 specifies the composition of the National Assembly - the lower house of the parliament. It outlines the number of seats allocated to each province, the representation of women and minorities and the method of elections. The National Assembly has a total of 336 seats, including 266 general seats, 60 seats reserved for

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

women and 10 for non-Muslims.

Article 54 empowers the President to summon and prorogue the sessions of parliament.

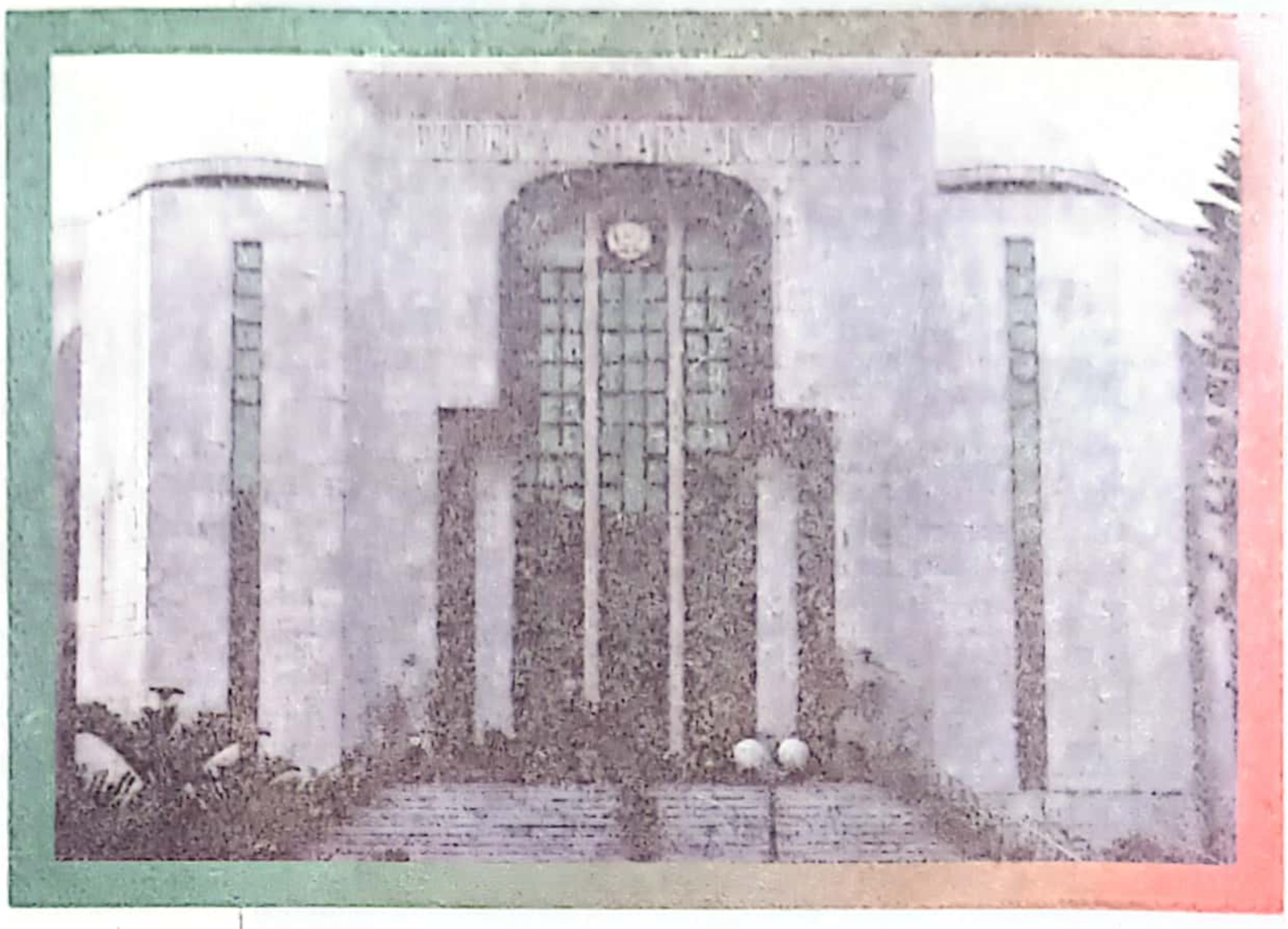
Article 58 says that the president "shall dissolve the National Assembly if so advised by the Prime Minister; and the National Assembly shall, unless sooner dissolved, stand dissolved at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the Prime Minister has so advised."

Article 59 delineates the composition of the Senate - the upper house of the parliament, which is to consist of 96 members. It specifies the method for the election of senators by the members of the provincial assemblies and the representation of women and technocrats in the House.

Article 89 grants the President the authority to promulgate presidential ordinances, subject to some limitations.

Article 91 specifies the procedure for the appointment of the Prime Minister, who is the head of government. It stipulates that the Prime Minister will be elected by the members of the National Assembly and will continue to hold office during the pleasure of the President.

Article 91 also establishes the principle of collective responsibility of the Cabinet to the National Assembly. It mandates that the Prime Minister and other ministers are collectively responsible for the policies and actions of the government.



Sovereign Parliament

In the context of parliamentary systems like that of Pakistan, the term "sovereign parliament" refers to the supreme legislative body within the country, which holds ultimate authority to enact laws and make decisions on behalf of the nation. In Pakistan, the concept of a sovereign parliament is enshrined within the Constitution, and several provisions emphasize the supremacy and authority of the parliament. For instance:

The Preamble to the Constitution declares that sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone, and authority is exercised by the people of Pakistan through their chosen representatives in the parliament. It emphasizes that all state authority is derived from the people and is exercised within the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

Article 239 outlines the procedure for amending the Constitution. It vests the power to amend the Constitution solely in the parliament. Any amendment to the Constitution must be passed by both houses of parliament with a two-thirds majority of the total membership of each house.

Independence of the Judiciary

In Pakistan, the independence of the judiciary is a crucial aspect of the constitutional framework. Several provisions in the Constitution are dedicated to ensuring the independence of the judiciary.

Article 175 provides for the establishment and jurisdiction of courts. It establishes a Supreme Court of Pakistan, a High Court for each Province and a High Court for the Islamabad Capital Territory, and such other courts as may be established by law.

Article 175A establishes the Judicial Commission, which is responsible for recommending appointments of judges to the Supreme Court, High Courts, and other courts as specified by law. The Commission is composed of the Chief Justice of Pakistan, senior judges of the Supreme Court, and other stakeholders, ensuring a transparent and merit-based selection process. Article 203 outlines the procedure for the appointment of the Chief Justice of Pakistan. It stipulates that the President shall appoint the most senior judge of the Supreme Court as the Chief Justice of Pakistan, ensuring that the appointment process is based on seniority and merit.

Article 178 requires the Chief Justice of Pakistan to take an oath before the President of Pakistan and other Supreme Court judges to the Chief Justice.

Article 194 requires the Chief Justice of a High Court to take an oath before the Governor of the concerned province and other High Court judges to their Chief Justice. It is to be noted that the Chief Justice of the Islamabad High Court makes oath before the President and other Judges of that Court before the Chief Justice of the IHC.

In his/her oath, a judge swears that he/she will do right to all manner of people, according to law, without fear or favor, affection or ill-will.

This provision underscores the commitment of judges to upholding the rule of law and maintaining independence in their judicial functions.

Article 209 outlines the procedure for the removal of judges of the superior courts on grounds of misconduct or incapacity. It establishes a transparent process involving investigation, inquiry and recommendation by the Supreme Judicial Council, comprising senior judges of the Supreme Court.

Article 207 emphasizes the independence of judges by prohibiting their participation in political activities, government service, or private practice during their tenure, ensuring that judges remain impartial and free from external influences.

The writer studied Taxation Policy & Management at Keio University, Japan, and is serving as Additional Commissioner (Inland Revenue), Corporate Tax Office, Lahore.

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Suleman Tahir

Education is a very important and fundamental asset and a rewarding investment for economic growth and development of a country. However, in today's globalized world, no country can stay aloof from the latest developments that are revolutionizing this field almost every day. So, in today's changing world, the idea of internationalization of higher education especially in developing countries has gained momentum and the international aspect of higher education is becoming increasingly important. The instant write-up is aimed at analysing the importance, necessity and pre-requisites of internationalization of higher education.

Internationalization in universities involves integrating global perspectives, practices and experiences into all aspects of academic life, including teaching, research and institutional management. This process fosters a multicultural environment, promotes cross-border collaboration and prepares students for success in an interconnected world.

Despite recent progress, Pakistani universities are still faced with challenges in meeting international standards of excellence. They consistently rank lower in global assessments compared to their counterparts in developed countries, with no Pakistani university ranking within the top 300 globally, according to the QS World University Rankings. This underscores the need for significant improvements in research output, academic reputation and internationalization efforts.

Producing high-quality research that can compete on a global scale remains a challenge for the Pakistani universities. Factors such as limited funding, outdated infrastructure and insufficient research collaboration hinder their ability to contribute significantly to global knowledge production. While there is increasing engagement in international collaboration, there is still room for improvement. Strengthening partnerships with foreign universities and research institutions can enhance research output, facilitate faculty and student exchange programs and promote cross-cultural understanding.

Ensuring the quality of education is a priority. Improving teaching standards, updating curricula to reflect global trends and incorporating innovative teaching methods are essential to enhance the learning experience and preparing students for the challenges of the 21st-century job market. Internationalization plays a crucial role in addressing these challenges and positioning Pakistani universities as globally competitive institutions.

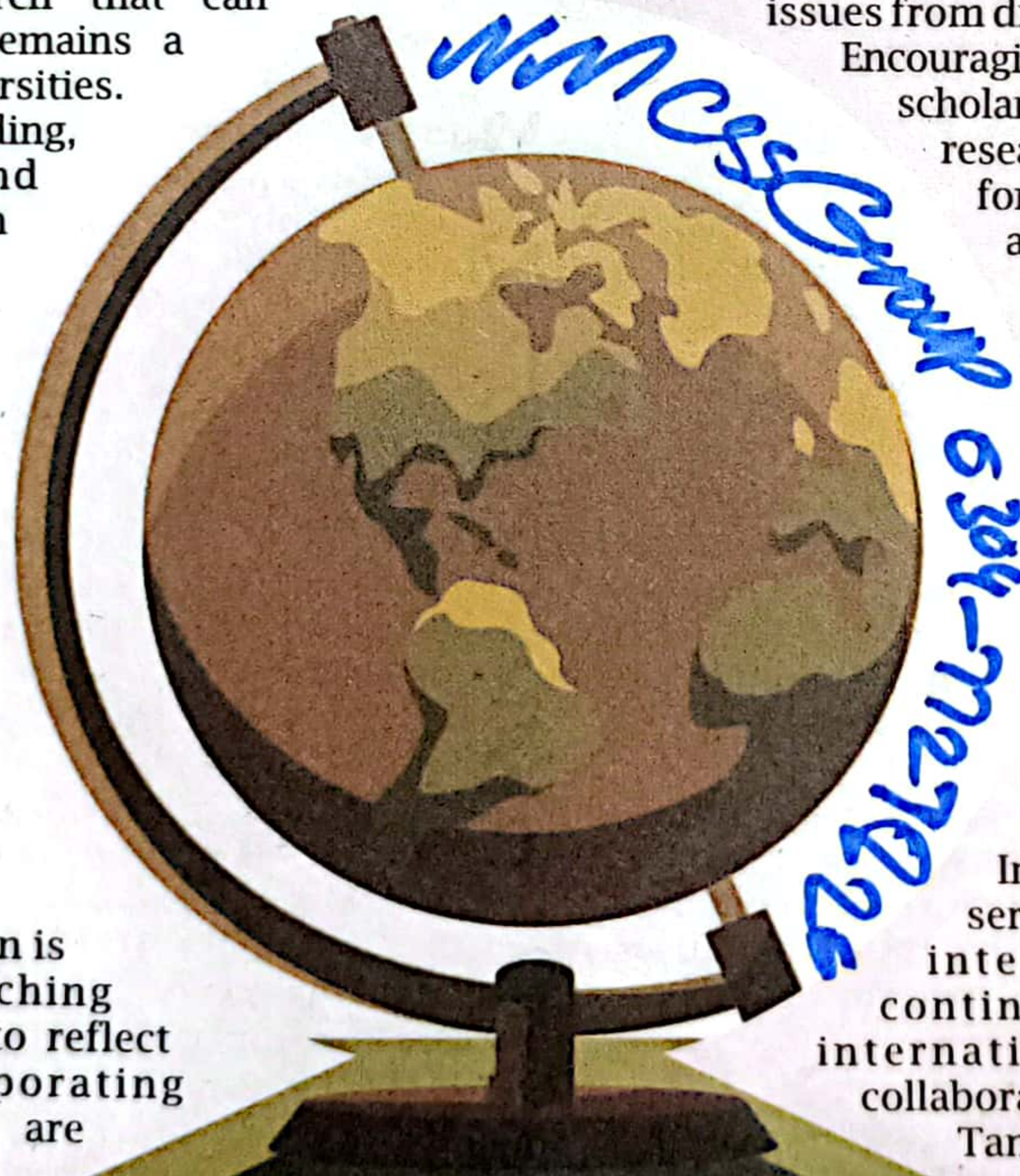
Implementing a comprehensive internationalization policy is imperative. Establishing partnerships with renowned universities and research institutions abroad can facilitate knowledge exchange, joint research projects and collaborative academic initiatives. For example, universities like Harvard and Oxford have extensive networks of international partnerships that enhance their global presence and academic reputation.

Offering opportunities for students to study abroad or participate in exchange programs with partner institutions can broaden their horizons, foster cultural understanding and enhance their academic experience. Programs such as Erasmus+ in Europe and Fulbright scholarships in the United States promote student mobility and international collaboration. Providing language support and offering courses in multiple languages, particularly English, can attract international students and faculty, facilitate communication and promote diversity within the university community.

Integrating global perspectives into the curriculum through international case studies, guest lectures by visiting scholars and study abroad opportunities enriches students' educational experiences and prepares them for global citizenship. For example, institutions like Stanford University and the University of Toronto offer interdisciplinary programs that explore global issues from diverse perspectives.

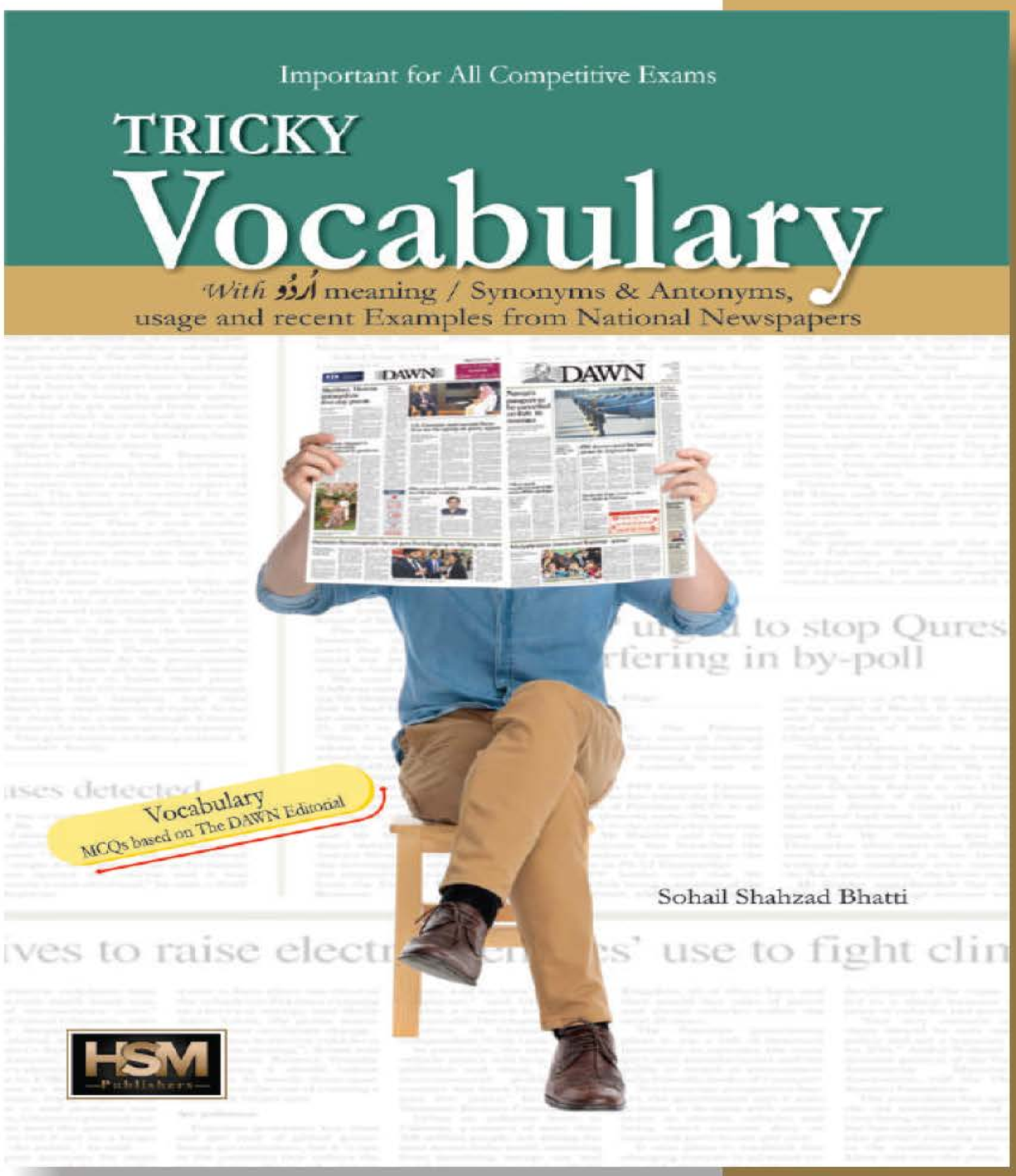
Encouraging faculty to collaborate with scholars from around the world on research projects, securing funding for international research initiatives and participating in global research networks can enhance the visibility and impact of research conducted by Pakistani universities. MIT's International Science and Technology Initiatives (MISTI) program facilitates research collaborations between faculty and researchers abroad, leading to innovations with global significance.

In Pakistan, Khwaja Fareed University of Engineering and Information Technology (KFUEIT) serves as a remarkable example of internationalization. KFUEIT continues its journey towards internationalization by fostering collaboration with the Chinese company Tang International. Under an MOU, 150 students of KFUEIT will receive two sessions of three-month



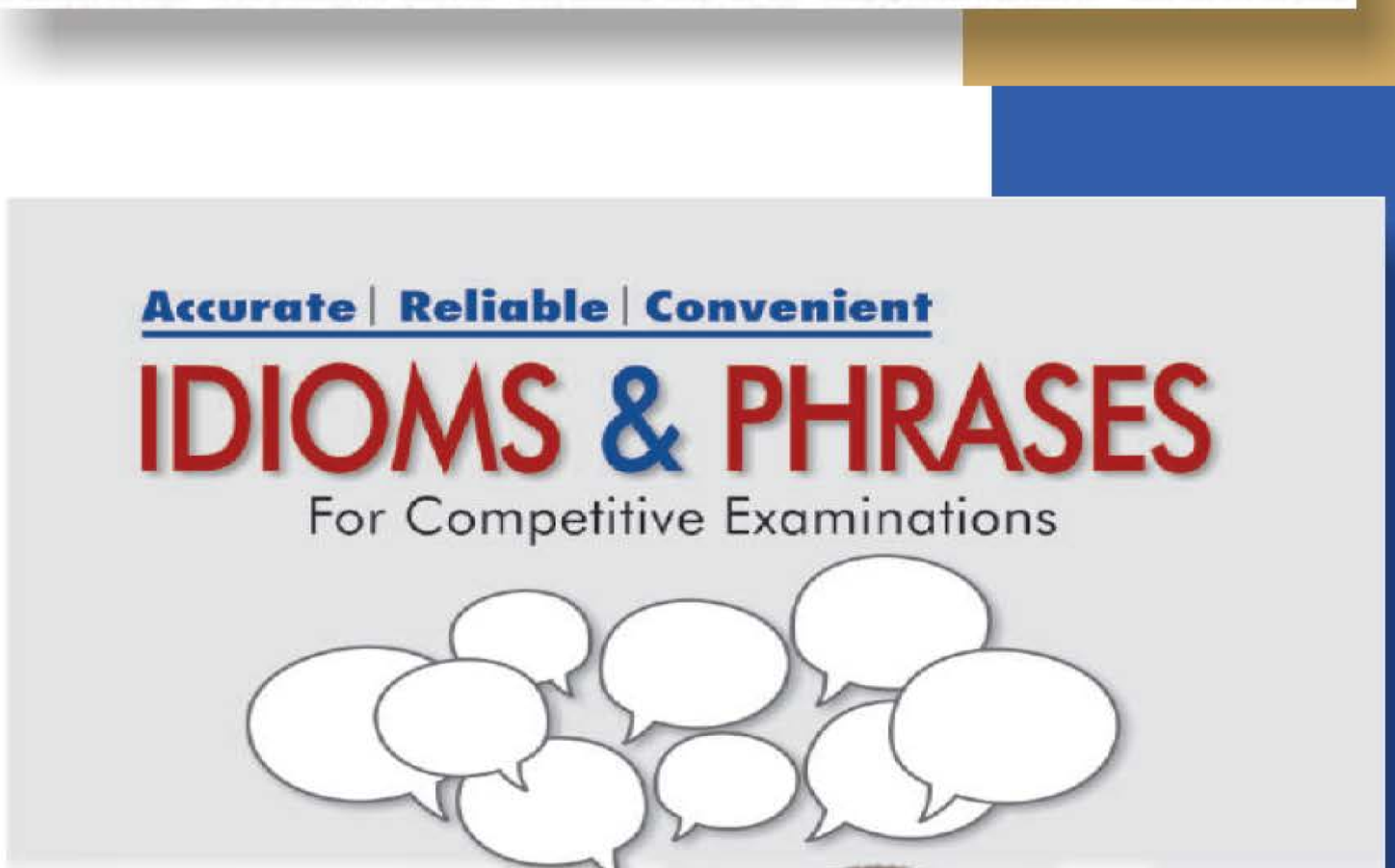
Internationalization
AS A CATALYST FOR
Academic Excellence
AND
Economic Growth

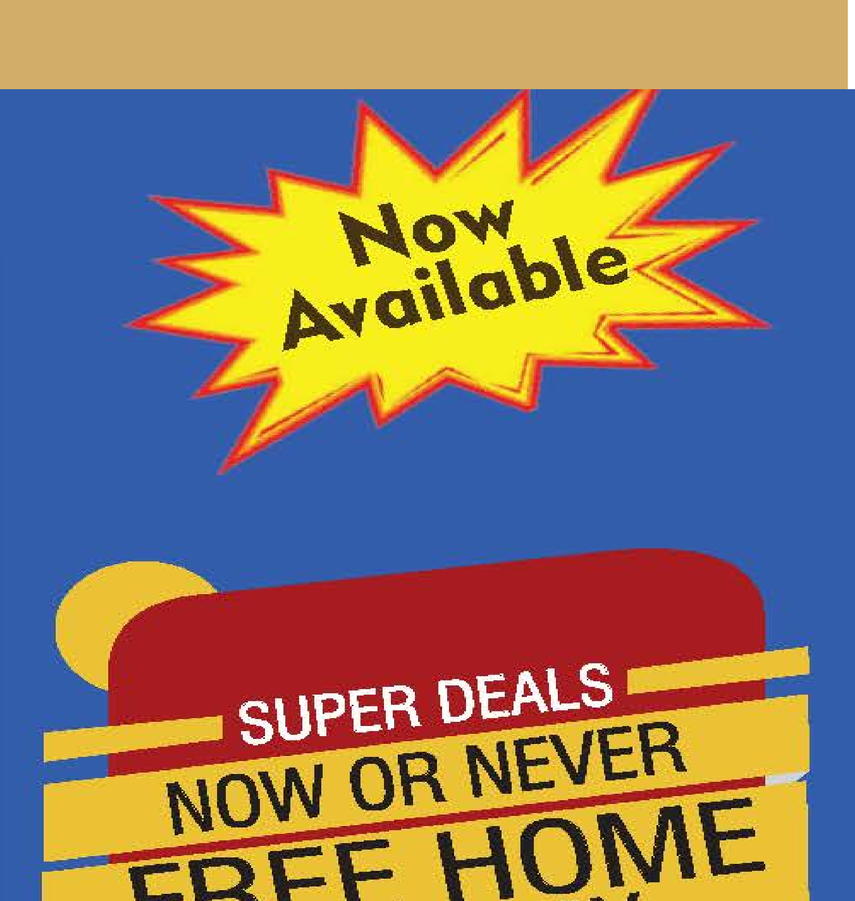
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC





For Order:
0332-5339708

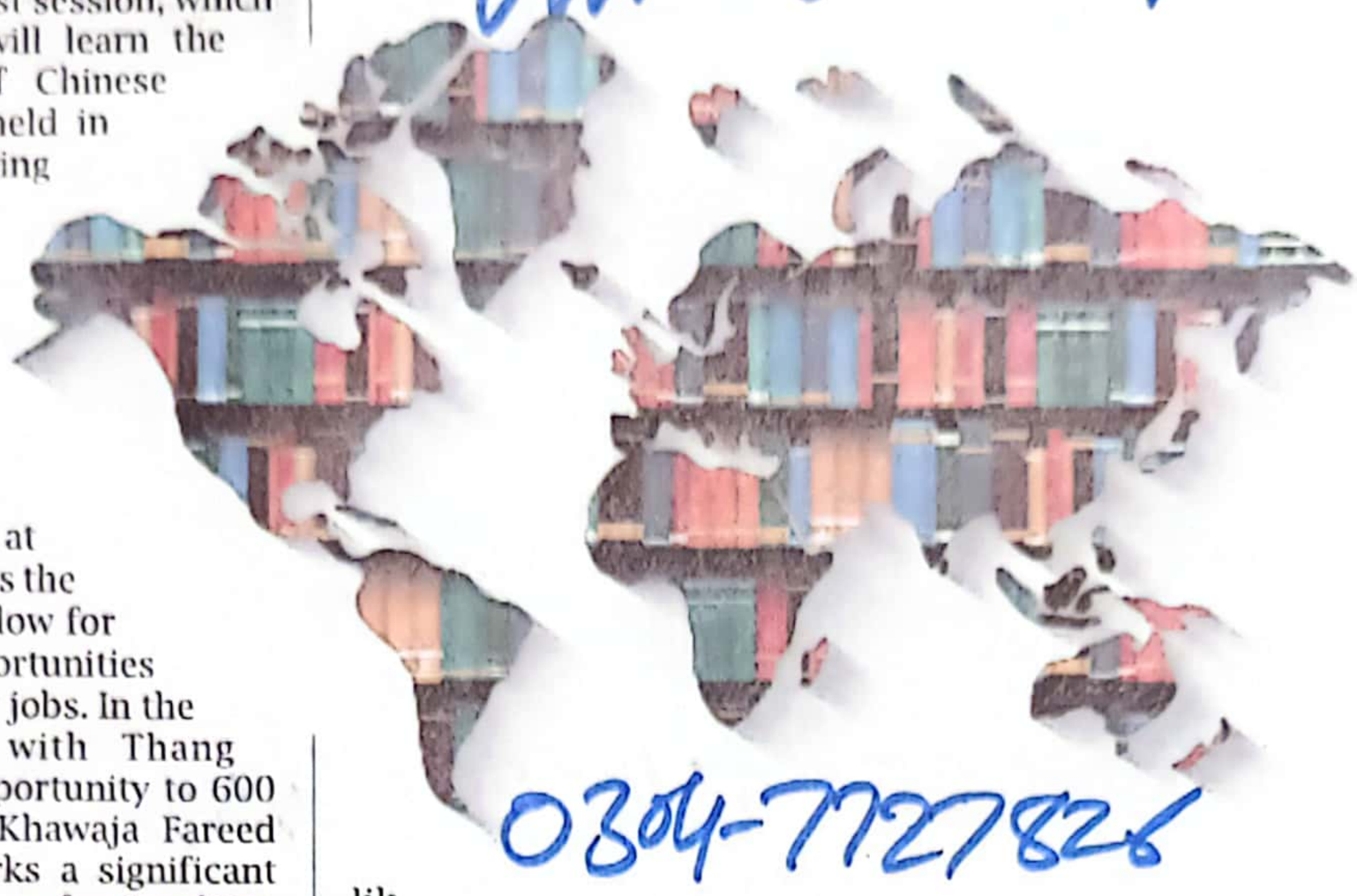




For Order:
0332-5339708

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

NMCS Group
0304-7727826



training in Pakistan and China. In the first session, which was held in Pakistan, the students will learn the Chinese language and the basics of Chinese culture. In the second session to be held in China, they will learn modern engineering techniques. After completing the training, these students will secure jobs at chemical plants of Chinese companies in Nigeria.

Following the MOU with Thang International, 50 students have completed their three-month training in Pakistan and are currently in China for another three-month training session at Liaoning Petrochemical College. KFUEIT is the first Pakistani university to open a window for its students to explore international opportunities regarding higher education and relevant jobs. In the future, KFUEIT, in collaboration with Thang International, will provide the same opportunity to 600 students. The collaboration between Khawaja Fareed University and Tang International marks a significant step towards enhancing educational and professional ties between Pakistan and China. This initiative not only empowers Pakistani engineers but also strengthens bilateral relations and contributes to the global exchange of knowledge and expertise.

Why is internationalization important ?

It contributes to improving the quality of higher education and employability of young people on the global labor market.

All the students receiving training in China are from South Punjab. They represent 50 families. In the future, they will secure jobs and earn good salaries, which they will send to their families in Pakistan. This will bring more foreign exchange to Pakistan and help strengthen its economy. KFUEIT took this initiative, and soon it will create a strong economic impact in South Punjab. All Pakistani universities must follow the model of internationalization set by KFUEIT to train their students and provide them with good opportunities. This will not only address the problem of unemployment but will also bring more foreign exchange to Pakistan, which is necessary for its economic prosperity.

The internationalization of Pakistani universities presents both challenges and opportunities in the quest for global competitiveness. While significant strides have been made, there's a pressing need to address issues such as limited research capabilities, funding constraints and outdated infrastructure. However, by embracing international collaboration, fostering a multicultural environment and enhancing teaching standards, Pakistani universities can position themselves as hubs of global excellence. The exemplary efforts of institutions like Khwaja Fareed University of Engineering and Information Technology underscore the transformative potential of internationalization, paving the way for enhanced academic standards, strengthened bilateral relations and socioeconomic growth in Pakistan.

The writer is a former Vice Chancellor of Khwaja Fareed University of Engineering and Information Technology, Rahim Yar Khan

Good News for Pakistan

Recently, a delegation of leading UK universities, education champions and experts, led by the UK government's International Education Champion, Sir Steve Smith, paid a five-day visit to Pakistan. This landmark visit was aimed at strengthening educational ties between the two nations and exploring opportunities for long-term, collaborative partnerships in Transnational Education (TNE). This initiative presents a transformative opportunity for Pakistan to enhance its educational standards and promote international collaboration.

TNE provides Pakistani students with access to globally recognized qualifications without the need to travel abroad. By partnering with reputable UK institutions, Pakistani universities can democratize education and ensure that students from diverse backgrounds have access to world-class educational opportunities.

Collaboration with UK institutions will bring invaluable knowledge and expertise to Pakistani campuses, enhancing academic standards and fostering innovation. Through TNE ventures, Pakistani universities can refine their curriculum design, adopt innovative teaching methodologies, and promote research excellence.

Participation in TNE initiatives enables Pakistani institutions to build extensive international networks and forge strategic partnerships. These connections create opportunities for student exchanges, faculty mobility and collaborative ventures, enriching educational experiences and enhancing graduates' global employability. While the recent visit of UK delegates marks a significant step towards exploring sustainable partnerships, it is essential to recognize that TNE in Pakistan is still in its infancy. One of the key challenges would be legislation formation of rules and processes agreed by both governments and Higher Education Commissions and bodies so that they are implemented in true letter and spirit and stakeholders reach a formal conclusion on different models of TNE including Twining, Split Degrees, Research incubators, distance learning and finally establishing their own campuses.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



MCSS Group
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Pakistan's Proactive Stance towards Regional and Global Challenges

Zakir Ullah



Changes in the global political landscape are occurring at a rapid pace. Some of the important changes include the transition of the world, albeit slow, from unipolarity to multipolarity, the rise of the East, the erosion of democracy and the return of geopolitics with its attendant issues such as great-power politics and inter-state conflicts. Moreover, the intensifying geopolitical tensions between the United States and China, the Russia-Ukraine war, Israel's brutal war on Gaza and terrorist attacks in Moscow - all these events have contributed to instability in the world, with profound implications for people across the globe, given the interconnectedness of the global village. These changes are reshaping the international order, challenging traditional power structures and influencing global governance mechanisms.

The world is experiencing a turbulent cycle, and amidst this, Pakistan finds itself immersed in myriads of problems such as political instability, stifled economic growth, inflation, low human development index (HDI) ranking, border clashes and incidents of terrorism. All these issues stifle progress and development in the country. These problems have undermined the country's integrity and democratic spirit, eclipsing its role in global politics.

Since its inception, Pakistan has lacked independent and effective foreign policy-making elements and pragmatic strategies due to the spending of significant time under military dictatorship and praetorian democratization, deviating from the path envisioned by its founding fathers. Unfortunately, Pakistan's foreign policy has often been influenced by the pressure of great powers. In recent years, foreign policymaking in the country has been just a series of ad-hoc responses to regional and global developments rather than a well-considered, coherent approach. Despite these challenges, Pakistan continues to strive for stability and prosperity, seeking to carve out its unique place in the global community while addressing the pressing issues that hinder its progress.

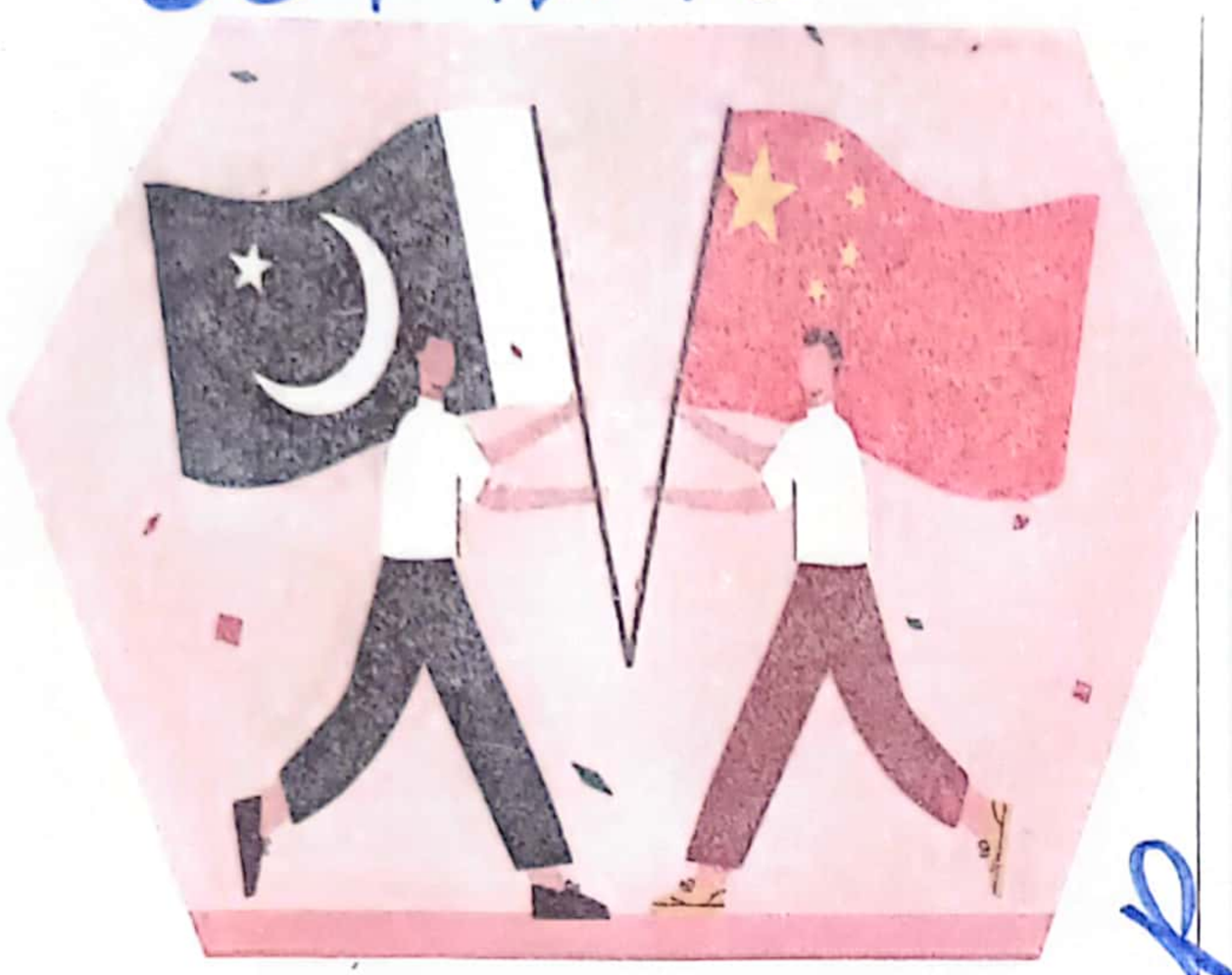
Pakistan is embroiled in heavy clashes with its neighbouring countries, including Afghanistan, India and Iran, due to undiplomatic and impoverished decisions made by the country's key stakeholders. These decisions are affecting regional developments and political and economic dynamics. For the first time in decades, Pakistan finds itself in trouble with three of its neighbours. Recently, Pakistan launched airstrikes against militant hideouts in Afghanistan in retaliation for cross-border terror attacks originating from Afghan soil. Prior to that, Iran and Pakistan exchanged airstrikes, with armed groups on both sides of the border long being a source of discord. Relations with India remain turbulent due to its illegal occupation of Jammu and Kashmir and blatant violations of United Nations Security Council resolutions.

The China-Pakistan strategic partnership, a cornerstone of the bilateral relations, revolves around the multi-billion-dollar China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) within the framework of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). The CPEC serves as a remedy for Pakistan's ailing economy, promising development and progress.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708



However, recent attacks on Chinese nationals have undermined China's trust in Pakistan. Consequently, Chinese companies have halted work on several critical hydropower projects, including the Dasu dam, the Diamer-Basha dam and the Tarbela 5th Extension project. This suspension of work not only impacts Pakistan's economic growth but also raises concerns about the stability of the CPEC and the broader Pakistan-China partnership. The resurgence of militancy in erstwhile Federally Administered Tribal Areas (Ex-FATA) and insurgency in Balochistan pose significant security challenges for Pakistan, highlighting the urgent need for effective counterterrorism strategies. Pakistan must address these security threats to ensure the safety of Chinese workers and investments in the country. While diplomatic efforts are crucial to restoring trust between Pakistan and China and reassuring Chinese investors of Pakistan's commitment to their security and the success of the CPEC projects, collaborative efforts between the two countries to address security concerns and implement robust counterterrorism measures will be essential for maintaining the momentum of the Pakistan-China strategic partnership and fostering continued economic development in the region.

In the face of regional and global challenges, it is imperative for the incumbent government of Pakistan to holistically review its foreign policy. Adopting a proactive approach can help leverage opportunities and craft strategies that align with the country's goals and diplomatic resources.

First and foremost, foreign policy should be reviewed to effectively address and meet the demands of the rapidly evolving global and regional geopolitics, particularly major-power competition, relations with neighbours and the pivot towards geoeconomics.

Secondly, our policymakers need to focus on establishing a comprehensive yet balanced approach towards both the US and Chinese blocs. Despite fluctuations in Pakistan-US relations, the two countries continue their engagement in several spheres, including the economy, security and geopolitics. Bilateral trade, particularly with the US, remains crucial for Pakistan's economy.

Pakistan has historically had a much deeper bond with China. Both China and Pakistan have helped each other diplomatically — regionally as well as internationally. Everything, at present, is not hunky-dory between the two neighbours, though. In terms of economic relations, Pakistan's exports to China are relatively low compared to its exports to the US, highlighting the need for a balanced approach. The national interest demands establishing equilibrium in economic relations with every state, including China.

Thirdly, cooperation between Pakistan and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) in spheres of defense and economics is necessary to contain regional turbulence and ensure peace and security. Meanwhile, OIC countries should stand united in advocating for Palestinian rights and seeking a solution to the ongoing conflict.

Fourthly, Pakistan should improve its ties with neighbouring countries, especially India and Afghanistan, to promote trade initiatives and ensure peace in the region. Addressing terrorist threats originating from war-torn Afghanistan is paramount. These efforts are essential to fostering peace and security in an increasingly disorderly world.

Last but not least, the incumbent government of Pakistan should also take initiatives to address domestic political instability, stimulate economic growth, strengthen institutions, implement measures to counter terrorism and violent extremism and promote a culture of peace in the country.

The writer is a Mardan-based researcher and columnist. He can be reached at zakiir9669@gmail.com

US Sanctions and Pakistan's Missile Programme

On April 19, the United States imposed sanctions on four companies allegedly supplying parts for Pakistan's ballistic missile programme. The companies sanctioned include three based in China and one in the Belarus, including Xi'an Longde Technology Development Company Limited, the Tianjin Creative Source International Trade Co Ltd and the Granpect Co. Ltd. The Belarusian company sanctioned was Minsk Wheel Tractor Plant.

Pakistan has rightly rubbished the "political use" of export control as the Executive Order 13382, under which the sanctions have been imposed, pertains to sanction those entities and companies which are involved in the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. But, Pakistan's ballistic missile programme is an ongoing project, started in the 1980s, and it is fully developed and indigenous in nature. It is not a new beginning nor involved any sort of proliferation including weapons of mass destruction.

Hence, the impulsive and illogical decision of imposing sanctions has raised many questions about the US double standards and discriminatory approach towards Pakistan. For research and development and further refinement, every state, including the US, can get better equipment from anywhere in the world. Pakistan cannot be made an exception nor should it be blamed for collaborator research to refine its indigenously developed missile system. It is very surprising that on one hand US is getting closer to Pakistan for assisting it in its economic revival while on the other, it target Islamabad through such sanctions which have no reasons at this stage.

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

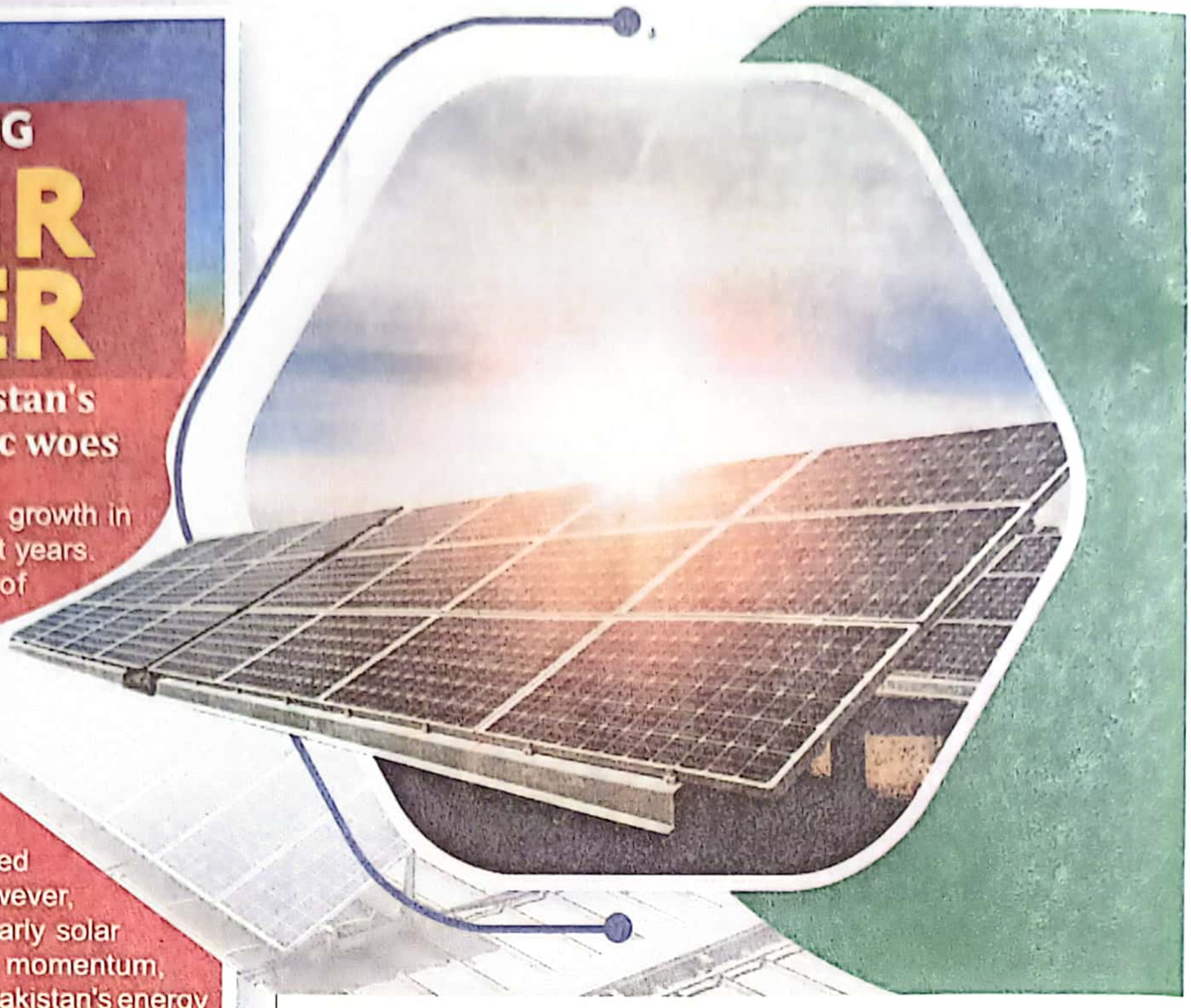
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

HARNESSING SOLAR POWER

A panacea for Pakistan's energy and economic woes

Pakistan has witnessed substantial growth in power-generation capacity in recent years. According to the State Bank of Pakistan (SBP), the total installed capacity reached approximately 43,775 megawatts (MW) in FY22. Fossil fuels, including oil, gas and coal, account for a significant portion of the country's power generation, with a combined capacity of around 26,683 MW. However, renewable energy sources, particularly solar and wind, have, of late, gained momentum, contributing to the diversification of Pakistan's energy mix. Solar power installations have seen remarkable growth, with an installed capacity of over 2,368 MW as of FY22, reflecting the rising popularity and potential of solar energy. The increasing attractiveness of solar energy is expected to drive significant capital investment in Pakistan.



Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Shahzad Shafique

The economic condition of Pakistan is devastated, and every year, the government tends to add extra tariffs on electricity consumption to manage the fiscal deficit. In the current back-breaking inflation in Pakistan, electricity prices have shot up staggeringly, doubling from what they were the past year. To aggravate the situation is the interminable load shedding across the country. In a bleak situation as this, people seek out alternatives resources of energy in order to make daily existence bearable. One such viable option is solar energy.

Pakistan, a country with vast land area and abundant sunlight, has huge solar energy potential as the country's sunny climate makes it a perfect place to develop solar power. The country is located at latitudes 23°35′ to 37°05′ N and longitudes 60°50′ to 77°50′ E, an aerial belt that receives a large amount of daylight which can produce around 95% energy during daylight hours (8 to 8.5 hours per day). We also have 185 to 290 sunny days per year. The boundary's horizontal surface receives a mean global irradiation of 200 Watts to 250 Watts per day, leading to 1,500 to 3,000 hours of sunshine per year depending on location. This quantity, according to some credible estimates, is enough to power more than 40,000 settlements.

Receiving all this sunlight all year round, Pakistan has 2.9 million MW of solar power potential, making it a viable source of energy to tap for producing power. According to a recent World Bank study, utilizing just 0.071 percent of the country's area for solar PV would meet Pakistan's current electricity demand! The cost of solar technology has steadily decreased internationally, making renewable energy sources more economically viable. Pakistan can capitalise on this trend by investing in solar systems and lowering overall electricity production costs to provide energy to the country. But, despite that, it is still lagging behind in exploiting this rich energy source.

Advantages of Solar Energy

a. Environmentally Friendly

Solar energy is a clean and green alternative to traditional fossil fuels. Unlike coal or oil, solar power does not emit harmful greenhouse gases, which contribute to global warming and climate change. By transitioning to solar energy, Pakistan can reduce its carbon footprint and mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.

b. Renewable and Sustainable

The sun is an abundant renewable source of energy. Solar power systems utilize photovoltaic (PV) panels to convert sunlight into electricity. This renewable nature of solar energy ensures that Pakistan can rely on a continuous and sustainable source of power for its energy needs.

c. Cost-effective

Investing in solar energy can lead to long-term cost

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

NM CSS Group

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

savings. Although the initial setup cost may be higher, solar panels have a lifespan of 25 to 30 years and require minimal maintenance. As solar technology advances, the cost of installation has significantly decreased, making it an economically viable option for both individuals and businesses.

d. Job Creation

The widespread adoption of solar energy in Pakistan will create new employment opportunities. The installation, maintenance and manufacturing of solar panels will generate jobs in the renewable energy sector. This can contribute to poverty reduction and socioeconomic development in the country.

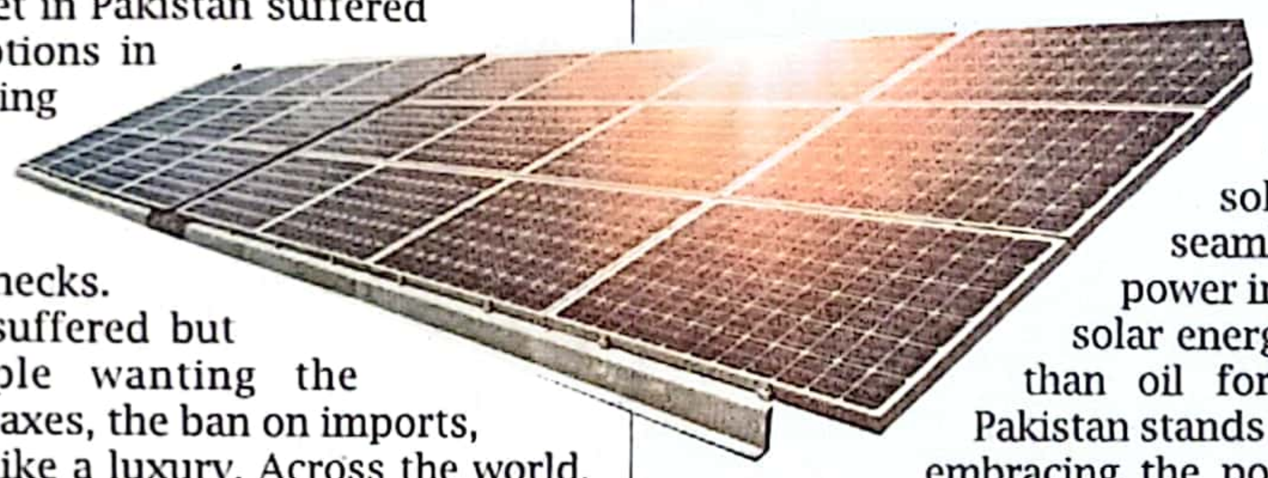
e. Energy Independence

Relying on solar energy can enhance Pakistan's energy independence. By reducing dependence on imported fossil fuels, the country can become self-sufficient in meeting its energy requirements. This independence from foreign energy sources will strengthen Pakistan's energy security and reduce vulnerability to fluctuations in global fuel prices.

Pakistan's Solar Energy Market

Pakistan's Solar Energy Market is estimated to increase at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 49.68% from 1.30 gigatonnes in 2023 to 9.77 gigatonnes in 2028.

The solar energy market in Pakistan suffered as a result of interruptions in the supply chain during the Covid-19 pandemic, project delays and manufacturing bottlenecks.



The market not only suffered but has also seen people wanting the technology but due to taxes, the ban on imports, and high cost, it feels like a luxury. Across the world, people are shifting to renewable energy systems. However, despite having favourable conditions, we can't grow in the field due to several other factors.

Conducive government regulations, increased use of solar PV systems, lowering solar panel and installation costs and growing awareness of environmental concerns about the use of fossil fuels are the factors driving the market's growth in the short term. Transmission and distribution losses, a lack of a well-defined renewable energy policy, and unpredictability in power supply continuity are expected to impede the growth of the market.

Way forward for Pakistan

Last year, in a remarkable turning point, IEA (International Energy Agency) reported solar energy is set to attract more capital investment than traditional oil for the first time ever. This significant shift in the global energy landscape holds profound implications for Pakistan's power production and its dependencies on electricity.

Pakistan's Potential

Despite its vast potential for solar energy, Pakistan has only scratched the surface of its capabilities. The country is blessed with abundant sunshine, making it an ideal location for solar power generation. Pakistan's government, recognising the importance of renewable energy, has introduced favourable policies and incentives to promote solar energy development. The Alternative Energy Development Board (AEDB) offers net metering and feed-in tariffs to encourage residential and commercial solar installations.

The increasing attractiveness of solar energy is expected to drive significant capital investment in Pakistan. Foreign direct investment (FDI) in the renewable energy sector has already been on the rise. Solar projects, including large-scale solar farms and distributed solar installations, offer lucrative investment opportunities. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has also played a crucial role in fostering solar energy cooperation between the two countries.

Challenges

Several challenges need to be addressed to fully harness Pakistan's solar energy potential. These challenges include the high initial costs of solar installations, limited access to financing, lack of awareness about solar energy benefits and inadequate grid infrastructure.

To fully unlock the benefits of solar energy, Pakistan must address challenges related to financing, awareness and grid infrastructure. Encouraging the private sector's participation, facilitating easy access to financing options and raising awareness about the long-term benefits of solar energy will be the key to promoting its adoption across residential, commercial, and industrial sectors.

Furthermore, investing in grid infrastructure upgrades, including energy storage solutions, will ensure a seamless integration of solar power into the national grid. As solar energy attracts more capital than oil for the first time ever, Pakistan stands at a crucial juncture. By embracing the potential of solar energy and implementing the necessary measures, Pakistan can secure a sustainable, clean and reliable energy future while reaping the economic benefits that come with the global shift towards renewable energy sources.

Conclusion

Solar energy is one of the most promising renewable energy resources in Pakistan. Its abundant availability and country being blessed with such a huge resource provides an opportunity to tap this energy resource to meet the country's energy demand. Moreover, the country's solar resource potential, characterized by its extensive land area, abundant sunshine and favourable irradiation levels, presents a golden opportunity for the country to embark on a sustainable energy transformation. Solar energy has wider applications which are required to be promoted in different traits of life. Pakistan being an energy-deficient and energy-starved country must have to look for alternate solutions for meeting energy needs and solar energy applications come out to be potentially and technically viable for that purpose. By leveraging this potential, Pakistan can achieve multiple benefits, including enhanced energy security, reduced greenhouse gas emissions and economic growth. With continued investments, supportive policies and technological advancements, Pakistan can unlock its solar energy potential and pave the way for a sustainable and prosperous future.

The writer is a CSS aspirant.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

NMCSS Group

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708



Mustansar Hussain Tasir

The Indian Ocean, an expansive body of water linking diverse regions from the coastlines of Africa to the shores of Australia, holds immense geostrategic and geopolitical significance in the contemporary global landscape. As nations increasingly recognize the pivotal role of maritime domains in shaping international relations, the Indian Ocean Region (IOR) has emerged as a focal point of attention due to its strategic location, abundant resources and vital sea lanes that facilitate global trade. Understanding the complexities and dynamics of this region is paramount, as it plays a pivotal role in shaping the geopolitical landscape of the 21st century.

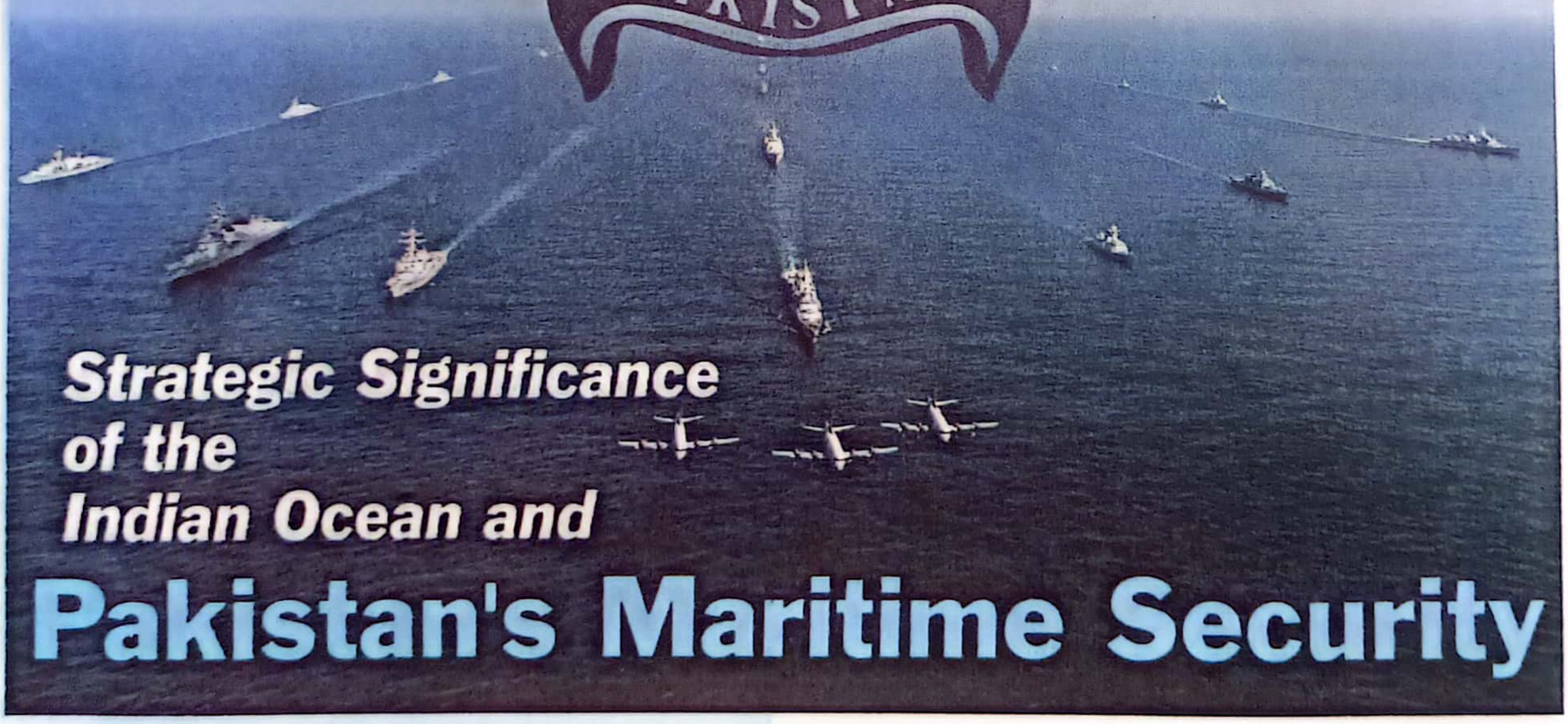
The Indian Ocean holds immense strategic significance due to its vital maritime trade routes, resource-rich waters and geopolitical dynamics. The Ocean, often called the 'economic lifeline' of the world, carries the lifeblood of international trade and harbours diverse challenges, ranging from traditional security threats to emerging non-traditional concerns. So, ensuring security and stability in this region is crucial for the global economy and the peace of the nations that border the Indian Ocean. In this write-up, the writer has shed light on the importance of the Indian Ocean region and the challenges Pakistan faces, as well as opportunities it can cash in on owing to its contiguity to the region.

The geostrategic significance of the Indian Ocean cannot be overstated. Serving as a critical maritime conduit connecting the energy-rich Middle East with the burgeoning economies of Asia, it forms a vital artery for the transportation of commodities, energy resources and raw materials. Admiral Arun Prakash, former Chief of the Indian Navy, aptly encapsulates its importance, stating, "Whoever controls the Indian Ocean, dominates Asia. This ocean is the key to the seven seas in the twenty-first century; the destiny of the world will be decided in these waters." Control over these maritime routes not only underpins economic prosperity but also holds profound strategic value for global powers seeking influence and dominance.

Moreover, the IOR hosts several strategic chokepoints, including the straits of Hormuz, Bab el-Mandeb and Malacca, which are pivotal for the uninterrupted flow of energy supplies and maritime commerce. Any disruption or instability at these key transit points could have far-reaching consequences for international security and the global economy. Therefore, ensuring the security and stability of the Indian Ocean is imperative for upholding peace and prosperity on a global scale.

Adding to the complexity of the region is the nuclear dimension, with India and Pakistan, two major nuclear-armed states bordering the Indian Ocean, having a history of rivalry and hostility. This nuclear factor introduces another layer of complexity to the geopolitical dynamics of the IOR, raising concerns about the escalation of conflicts and the risk of nuclear proliferation. Consequently, robust diplomatic efforts and confidence-building measures are essential to mitigate potential risks and ensure regional stability.

Furthermore, insights from prominent geopolitical analysts, such as Robert Kaplan, shed light on the centrality of the Indian Ocean in global geopolitics. Kaplan



Strategic Significance of the Indian Ocean and Pakistan's Maritime Security

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

underscores the region's pivotal role as a strategic arena where economic, political and military competition converges, shaping the trajectory of international relations. He emphasizes the intensifying competition between India and China for regional dominance, along with their expanding strategic footprints and investments in neighbouring countries. Kaplan's observations underscore the importance of a nuanced understanding of the Indian Ocean's complexities and the necessity for comprehensive strategies to navigate its evolving dynamics effectively.

Additionally, the emergence of new geopolitical dynamics, driven by India's and China's strategic ambitions, adds further complexity to the region. Both countries are extending their influence through initiatives such as India's investments in naval infrastructure and surveillance capabilities on islands like the Seychelles and China's ambitious Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) and String of Pearls strategy. This geopolitical rivalry, coupled with nuclear capabilities and the involvement of other regional and extra-regional actors, adds layers of complexity to the dynamics of the IOR. Consequently, comprehensive strategies aimed at fostering cooperation, enhancing maritime security and promoting sustainable development are indispensable for navigating the multifaceted realities of the IOR.

Pakistan's maritime security concerns

Despite the vast opportunities for trade, economic growth and strategic partnerships offered by the Indian Ocean, Pakistan faces significant challenges in ensuring its maritime security. Situated along the Arabian Sea coastline, Pakistan is acutely aware of the potential threats emanating from the maritime domain. With a coastline stretching over 1,000 kilometres, Pakistan is vulnerable to various security risks, including maritime terrorism, piracy, illegal fishing and smuggling.

One of the primary concerns for Pakistan is the longstanding rivalry and escalating tensions with its neighbour, India. The presence of nuclear capabilities on both sides raises the stakes, making maritime security a paramount priority for Pakistan. The Indian Navy's expanding capabilities and presence in the Indian Ocean, coupled with India's strategic alliances and investments in neighbouring countries, are potential threats for Pakistan. Additionally, India's increasing naval footprint, including the deployment of warships and submarines, raises apprehensions about the regional balance of power and the potential for conflict escalation.

Furthermore, Pakistan confronts challenges related to its maritime infrastructure and capabilities. Despite possessing a strategic coastline, Pakistan's maritime infrastructure and naval capabilities necessitate further development and modernization to effectively safeguard its maritime interests. Resource constraints, budgetary limitations and competing priorities are significant hurdles in this regard.

Moreover, Pakistan's strategic location at the mouth of the Persian Gulf and its proximity to critical maritime chokepoints, such as the Strait of Hormuz, underscore the importance of maritime security for the country. Disruptions to maritime traffic through these vital chokepoints could have severe implications for Pakistan's economy and regional stability.

In response to these challenges, Pakistan has embarked on efforts to enhance its maritime security capabilities. The Pakistan Navy plays a pivotal role in safeguarding the country's maritime interests through patrols, maritime surveillance and counter-terrorism operations. Additionally, Pakistan has sought to bolster maritime cooperation with regional and international partners, participating in initiatives aimed at enhancing maritime security, such as Combined Maritime Forces and naval exercises.

Furthermore, Pakistan emphasizes the significance of diplomatic engagement and multilateral cooperation in addressing maritime security challenges. Efforts to promote regional stability, confidence-building measures and peaceful resolution of maritime disputes are integral components of Pakistan's maritime security strategy.

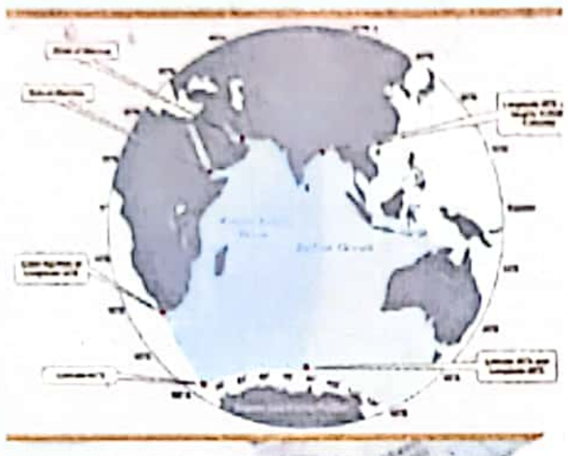
To conclude, Pakistan's maritime security concerns are multifaceted and necessitate comprehensive strategies for effective mitigation. As Pakistan endeavours to safeguard its maritime interests and contribute to regional stability, cooperation with regional and international partners, investment in maritime infrastructure and modernization of naval capabilities emerge as critical imperatives. Through proactive measures, Pakistan can effectively navigate the intricate realities of the Indian Ocean Region and ensure its maritime security in the 21st century.

The writer is a renowned educationist and a CSS mentor based in Okara. mustansar.tasir@gmail.com

Indo-Pacific narrative: The emerging strategic articulations are important as the 'Indo-Pacific' has emerged as the hub of global trade and energy supply.

0304-7727826

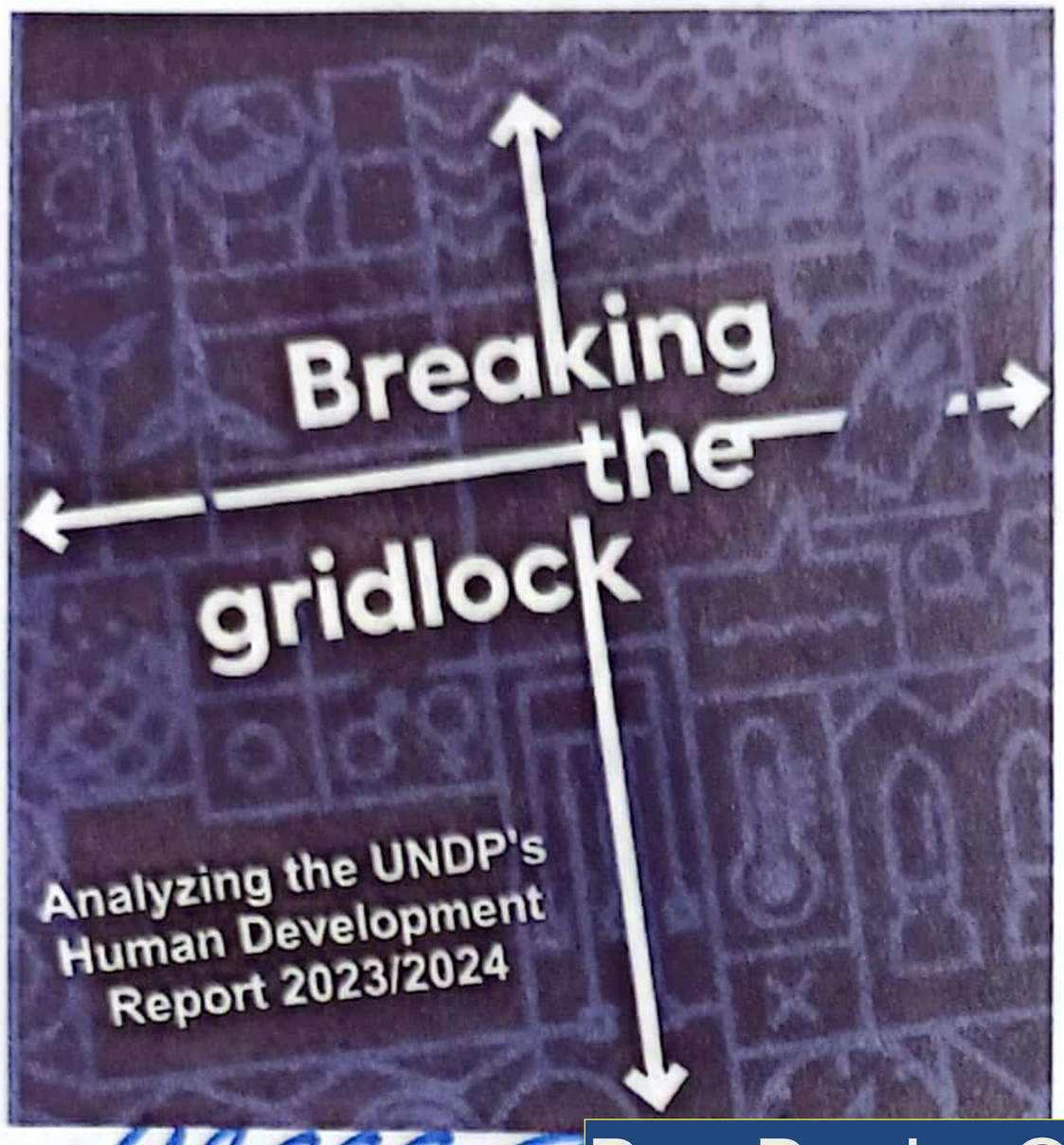
- The two-third container trade of the world passes through this region. The two rising economies- India and China and Japan are dependent on Indo-Pacific sea routes for their trade and energy supply.
- Besides the threat of growing piracy, the security of these sea routes is important as the two important maritime choke points- Bal al Mandeb and the Malacca Strait are located on the either side of the Indo-Pacific.
- Thus, an open, free and peaceful Indo-pacific anchored on a rule based order remains the desired goal. The region is also the home of more than 50 percent of the global population and rich in mineral and marine resources.



Major sea lines of communication:
Sea lines of communication comprise the umbilical cord of a state's economy and the arteries of a region's economic health. During times of peace, they serve as commercial trade routes but during war, these routes are considered strategic pathways to keep the war machine fully oiled.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



The global Human Development Report of 2023-24 has been released recently by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP). The extremely depressing finding from the report is that Pakistan has been ranked 164th out of 193 countries. With an HDI score of 0.540, it is in the group of countries with a low level of human development. The country has been found in the midst of a growing human development crisis, with most indicators of literacy, education, health, poverty and other aspects of human welfare having deteriorated in recent years. This dismal picture of human development in the country warrants urgent reforms and robust governance. The causes of the fall of Pakistan from a medium-level to a low-level country need to be investigated to draw up a pragmatic policy for the future if Pakistan is to substantially increase the human capital endowment of its population to raise the potential for achieving a higher growth rate in the coming years.

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Muhammad Shahid Rafique



On March 11, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) released its flagship publication "Human Development Report" (HDR) 2023/2024, a report that has, since 1990, served as a crucial tool for assessing devolvement globally. The HDR has revealed the highest human development scores ever. But, beneath this positive trend lies a concerning reality: the growing disparity between the Global South and Global North. The 2023/2024 HDR, titled "Breaking the Gridlock: Reimagining cooperation in a polarized world," highlights a resurgence in the global HDI, an indicator reflecting a country's gross national income (GNI) per capita, education and life expectancy. But this rebound has been partial, incomplete and unequal.

The overall HDI stands at a new high following a steep decline during 2020 and 2021 due to the Covid-19 pandemic. It is even greater than it was in 2019. This improvement, however, does not signify a complete recovery from the deadly pandemic. Despite the uptick in HDI, it still falls short of the projected levels before the pandemic struck. We have not reached the level of human development we might have attained had the pandemic not occurred, the report says.

The HDR 2023/24 highlights that the world is making significant progress towards achieving very high HDI by 2030, aligning with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) deadline. However, the world has, sadly, veered off course, with each region falling short of its projections prior to 2019, except the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries which have shown robust recovery.

Some of the human development that we have lost may never be reversed. For example, Covid-19 has claimed the lives of 15 million people worldwide. They are not just numbers; they represent countless dreams and potentials that will never be fulfilled. Most of those who survived are facing long-term health issues, thereby restricting their opportunities.



The report argues that advancements in human development are uneven. Rich countries are achieving record high levels of human development, while many of the world's poorest nations are struggling to reach their pre-pandemic levels of progress. These global disparities are compounded by substantial economic concentration. A striking example highlighted in the report is that nearly 40 percent of global trade in goods is concentrated in just three countries. Furthermore, in 2021, the market value of each of the three largest technology companies in the world surpassed the gross domestic product (GDP) of more than

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

90 percent of the countries in the world.

The current recovery from the pandemic-induced chaos is not benefitting everyone equally, leaving the poor countries behind and worsening the gap between the rich and the poor. This situation is leading to a "stoking political polarization" as the HDR dubs it. For the past two decades, the world's poorest nations have been narrowing the gap, but now this progress has stalled and global inequality is growing.

The failure to effectively manage our interdependencies will have severe consequences for human well-being. Despite having only six years to meet the SDGs deadline, we are not only off track but also backsliding on critical targets related, especially, to climate action, conservation of nature, ensuring food security, alleviating poverty and addressing gender equality. In 2022, the world witnessed the highest number of state-based conflicts since World War II. During the same year, the number of people forcibly displaced from their homes due to conflicts, persecution or human rights abuses reached an unprecedented level.

The value of HDI ranges from 0 to 1. The countries with an HDI value between 0.8 and 1.0 fall in the group that has a high level of human development. Those with an HDI value between 0.550 and 0.8 are at a medium level of development. The countries below the 0.550 HDI value are placed in the group of countries with low levels of human development. Pakistan, unfortunately, is ranked 164th among 191 countries, with an HDI of 0.540.

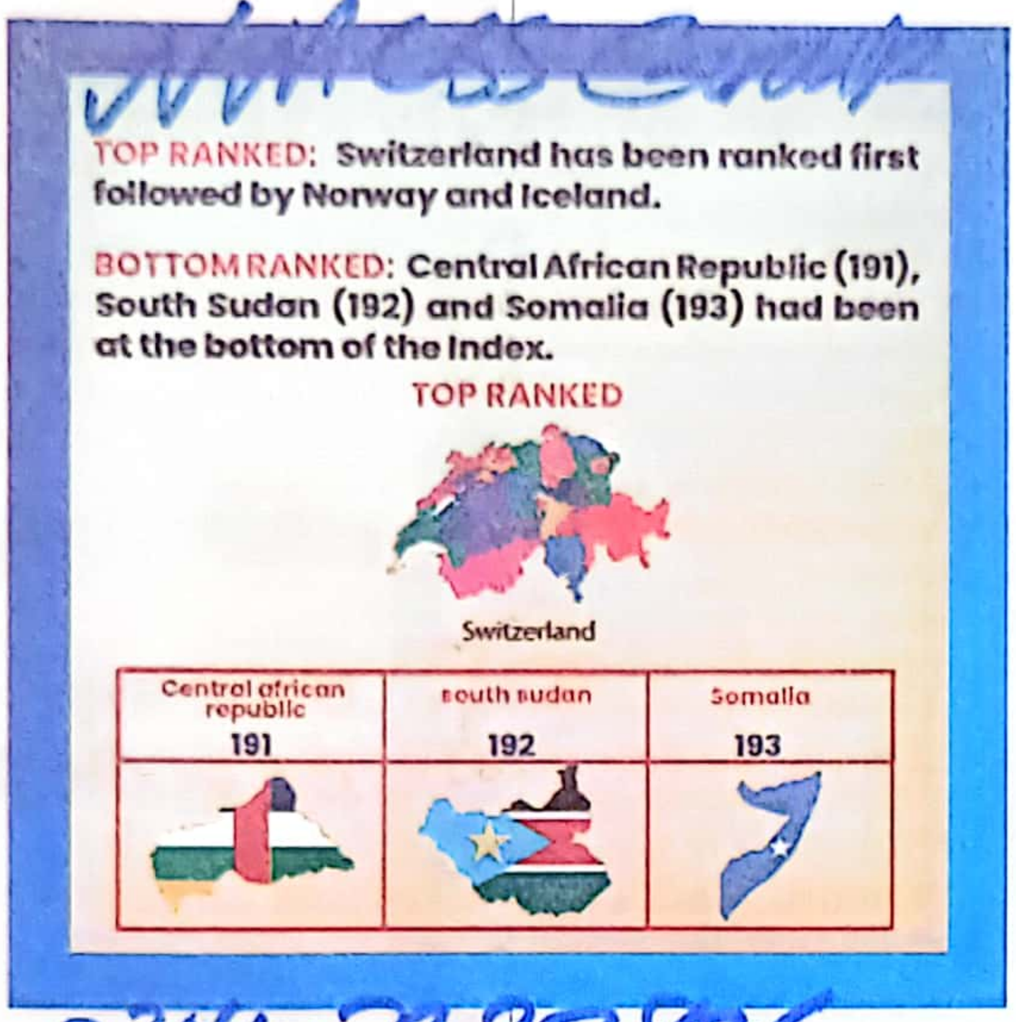
Pakistan's level of human development has declined from a medium to a low level over the years. According to the 2020 HDR, Pakistan held the 154th position in the rankings with an HDI value of 0.557, and it was categorized among countries having a medium level of human development. However, in the 2021-22 rankings, Pakistan's position dropped to 161st, indicating a significant regression, and was relegated to the group of countries with a low level of human development.

It is worrying that Pakistan's ranking on the Human Development Index (HDI) is much lower compared to that of Bangladesh and India. Bangladesh has an HDI of 0.670, which is 24% higher than Pakistan's. It falls into the medium category of countries, ranking 129th. India, with an HDI of 0.644, also falls into the medium category, ranked 134th.

Pakistan's progress on the HDI since 1990 has fluctuated. The period from 2000 to 2010 saw the largest overall increase of 14.3% in the index, while the smallest increase of 8.1% occurred in the most recent decade, from 2010 to 2020. Bangladesh showed the most significant improvement in the index during the 1990-2000 period, while India excelled from 2000 to 2010.

Comparing Pakistan, India and Bangladesh, it is evident that Pakistan performs more poorly in terms of mean years of schooling. Bangladesh averages 7.4 years, India 6.6 years, while Pakistan lags behind with only 4.5 years. However, the smallest gap between Bangladesh and Pakistan is observed in life expectancy at birth, with Bangladesh at 73.7 years and Pakistan at 66.4 years.

The UNDP's HDR 2023/24 also provides updated figures



0304-7127826

Key Highlights of 2023/2024 HDR

Performers:

Top Three Countries (Scores): Switzerland (0.967), Norway (0.966) and Iceland (0.959).

Bottom Three Countries: Somalia (0.380), South Sudan (0.381), Central African Republic (0.387).

Bigger Economies: USA (0.927), UK (0.889), Japan (0.878), Russia (0.821).

Countries Not Ranked in Index: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and Monaco.

Unprecedented Levels of Growth Disparity

- The rich countries experienced unprecedented development. But half of the world's poorest nations continued to languish below their pre-Covid-19 crisis levels.
- The two-decade trend of steadily reducing inequalities between wealthy and poor nations is now in reverse.
- While HDI is projected to reach record highs in 2023 after declines in 2020 and 2021, there is a stark contrast in development levels between rich and poor nations.

Democracy paradox

- There is an emerging "democracy paradox", with most of those surveyed expressing support for democracy but also endorsing leaders who may undermine democratic principles.
- This paradox, coupled with a sense of powerlessness and a lack of control over government decisions, has fuelled political polarisation and inward-looking policy approaches.

Global inequalities and widening human development gap

- Global inequalities have been compounded by substantial economic concentration – almost 40% of global trade in goods is concentrated in three or fewer countries.
- In 2021, the market capitalisation of each of the three largest tech companies in the world surpassed the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of more than 90% of countries that year, the report said.

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

on poverty levels across all nations. Poverty is gauged through two lenses: multidimensional poverty, which considers various aspects of deprivation, and poverty incidence based on whether individuals fall below the international poverty line of $2.15 per day.

An intriguing revelation surfaces from this report: despite Pakistan lagging behind Bangladesh and India in terms of HDI Pakistan exhibits a lower poverty rate when measured against the international poverty line. It stands at a mere 4.9% in Pakistan, contrasting with significantly higher figures of 10.9% in India and 13.5% in Bangladesh. Such stark disparities between correlated indicators warrant a thorough investigation by the UNDP.

The factors contributing to Pakistan's decline in human development from a medium to a low level demand careful scrutiny. At the forefront of inquiry lies the examination of public expenditure on education and healthcare by both federal and provincial governments. The initial query pertains to the trajectory of investment in these critical sectors.

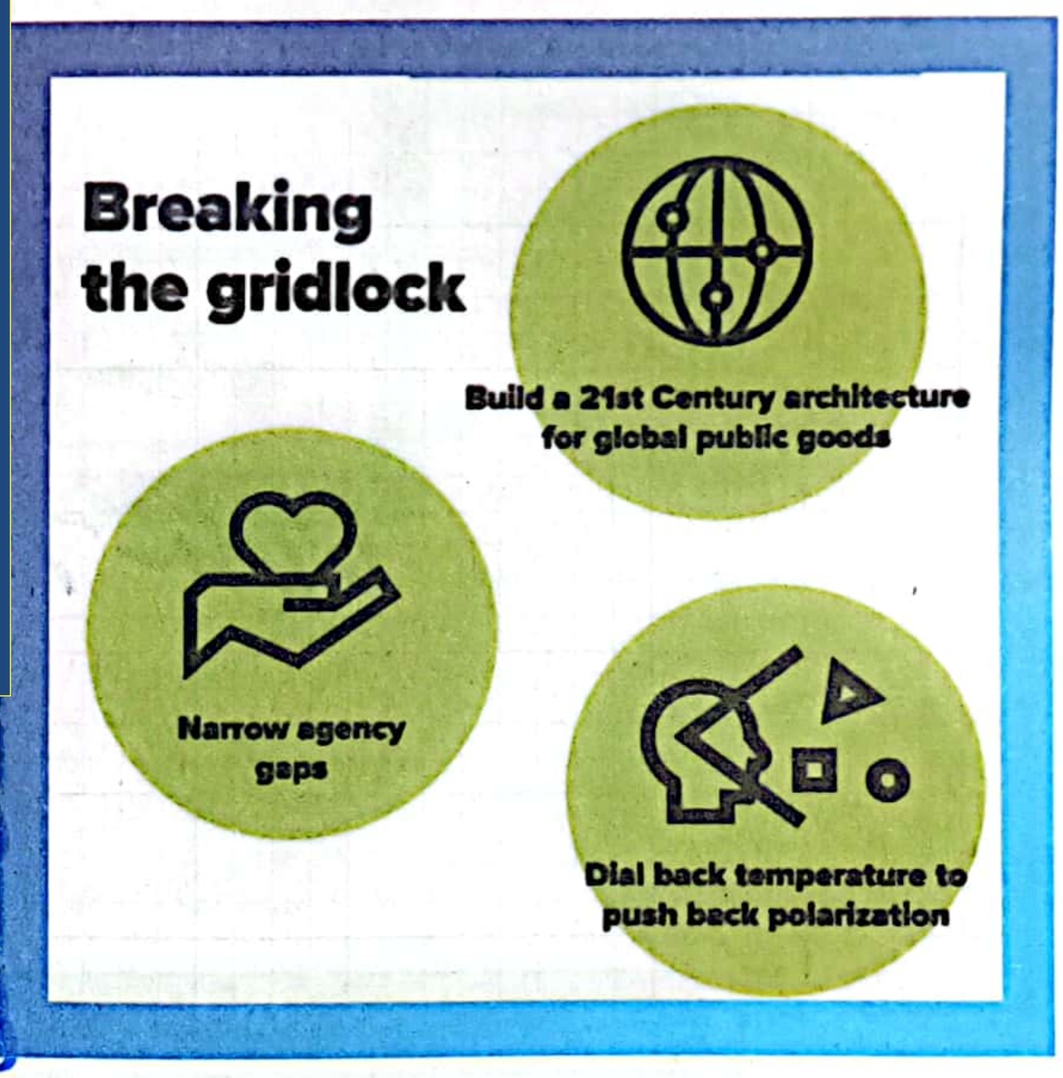
The progress reports of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Programme (PRSP) issued by the Federal Ministry of Finance furnish estimations regarding the aggregate public expenditure allocated to the education and health sectors. A discernible trend emerges from these reports: there has been a notable downturn in the proportion of GDP allocated to education. From comprising 2.1% of the GDP in 2017-18, this allocation has precipitously plummeted to a mere 1.3% in 2021-22. Conversely, health expenditure has witnessed an upward trajectory, escalating from 1.1% to 1.4% of the GDP over the same period.

A glaring crisis looms large over Pakistan's education sector. Nearly 40% of children between the ages of 5 and 16 are out of school. The education system has faltered in its capacity to keep pace with the burgeoning population of school-going children, thus exacerbating the widening gap between demand and provision of education.

The lion's share of education expenditure falls under the purview of provincial governments, accounting for a staggering 93% in 2021-22. However, these provincial entities have grappled with constraints hindering their ability to allocate more substantial funds towards education. Firstly, federal transfers to provincial governments, which stood at 5.8% of the GDP in 2017-18, have dwindled to 5.3% of the GDP in 2021-22. Secondly, provincial administrations have faltered in launching robust fiscal initiatives of their own. Their own revenue streams have dwindled from 1.4% of the GDP in 2017-18 to a mere 1.1% in 2021-22. Consequently, the fiscal leeway available for at least maintaining, if not augmenting, education spending as a percentage of GDP has been severely curtailed.

The HDR also gives a way forward. There is always a silver lining, and despite all the odds, progress can be made. The report highlights that we must rethink and revitalize global collaboration to ensure significant progress in human development worldwide. However, the pervasive feeling of insecurity is fuelling division, hindering our ability to unite and address common issues, both within nations and on a global scale. To overcome this gridlock and enhance collective efforts, the report proposes the following:

1. **Empowering Individuals:** Development initiatives should prioritize empowering individuals to shape their own destinies.
2. **Prioritizing Planetary Public Goods:** Given the unprecedented challenges of the Anthropocene era, such as climate change, we need to focus on creating and safeguarding planetary public goods for the benefit of all.
3. **Investing in Digital Global Public Goods:** To promote fair human development, there should be a concerted effort to ensure equitable access to and utilization of new technologies.
4. **Establishing New Financial Mechanisms:** We need innovative financial mechanisms, including a new approach to international cooperation that goes beyond traditional aid to assist low-income countries effectively.
5. **Mitigating Political Polarization:** By adopting new governance strategies that amplify citizen voices and combat misinformation, we can work towards reducing political polarization and fostering meaningful dialogue.



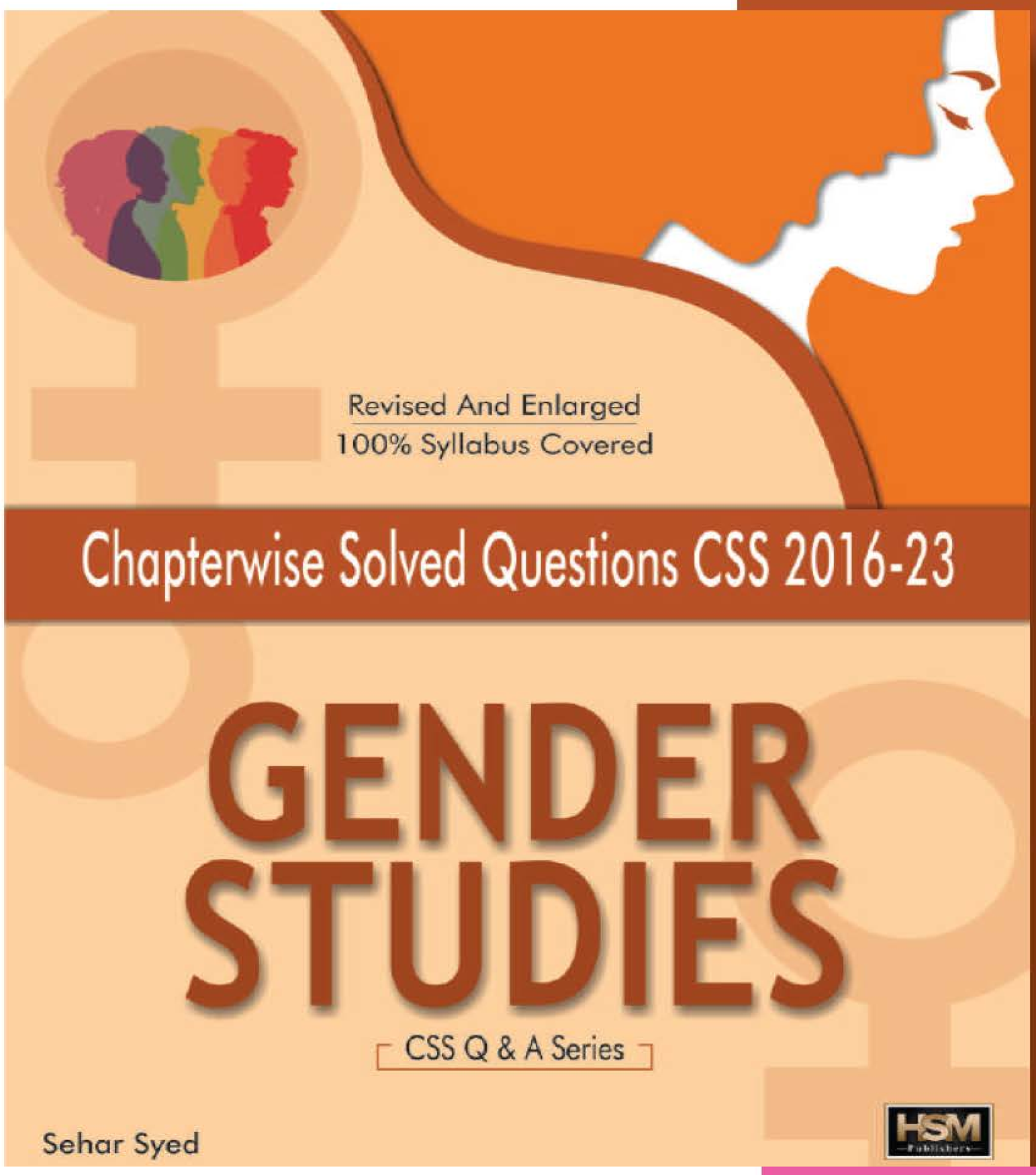
6. Despite facing significant obstacles, it is feasible for the world to unite in tackling crucial issues such as conflict, poverty, climate change, and human rights abuses. In today's interconnected global landscape, collaborating collectively is the sole path to guaranteeing that every country can achieve its maximum potential in human development.

"Our problems are intertwined, requiring equally interconnected solutions. By adopting an opportunity-driven agenda that emphasizes the benefits of the energy transition and of artificial intelligence for human development, we have a chance to break through the current deadlock and reignite a commitment to a shared future." — Achim Steiner, UNDP Administrator

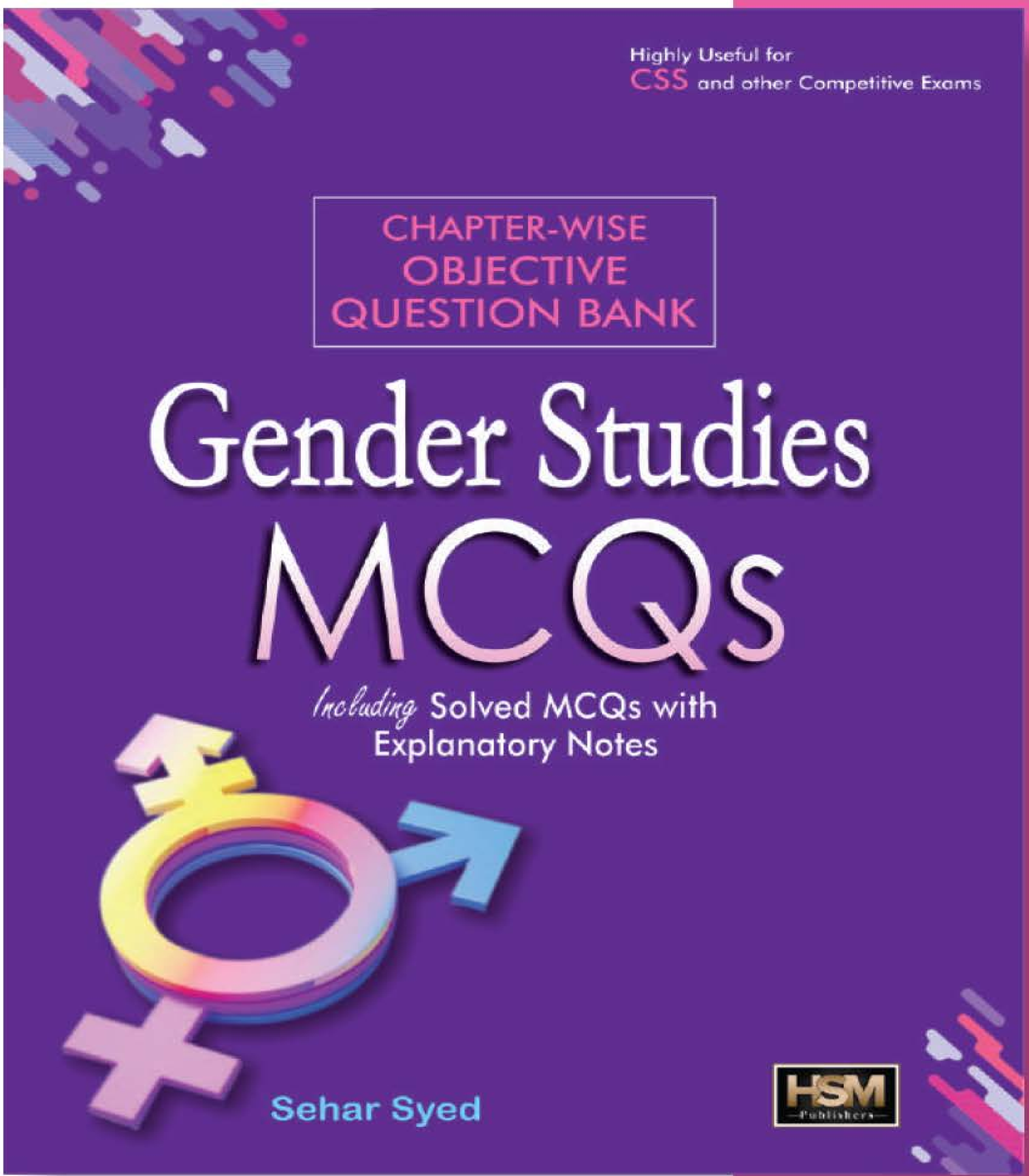
The writer is a Chevening scholar and studied International Development at the University of Manchester.

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708 NMCAS

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC



Now Available
SUPER DEALS
NOW OR NEVER
FREE HOME DELIVERY
SHOP NOW
20% off
For Order:
0332-5339708



Now Available
SUPER DEALS
NOW OR NEVER
FREE HOME DELIVERY
SHOP NOW
20% off
For Order:
0332-5339708

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

Dr. Muhammad Sagir

SOLAR ENERGY

Illuminating the Path to a Sustainable Future

In an era where climate change has transitioned from a distant threat to a stark reality, the urgency for sustainable energy solutions has become more pronounced. Among the plethora of renewable energy sources available, solar energy shines as a beacon of hope in the fight against climate change. By harnessing the power of the sun, solar energy provides a clean, abundant and inexhaustible alternative to fossil fuels, the primary contributors to greenhouse gas emissions.

Solar energy derives from capturing the sun's radiation through various technologies, such as solar panels, solar thermal collectors and concentrated solar power systems. Unlike fossil fuels, which emit harmful greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide when burned for energy, solar energy generation produces minimal to no emissions. This characteristic makes solar energy a pivotal player in reducing carbon footprint and mitigating climate change.

Climate change encompasses long-term alterations in temperature, precipitation patterns and other climatic parameters, predominantly driven by human activities such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation and industrial processes. The consequences of climate change are diverse, ranging from more frequent and intense extreme weather events to rising sea levels, biodiversity loss and disruptions in agricultural systems.

The relationship between solar energy and climate change mitigation is symbiotic. Transitioning from fossil fuels to solar energy significantly reduces reliance on carbon-intensive energy sources, thus curbing greenhouse gas emissions and mitigating the adverse effects of climate change. Developed nations have led the charge in embracing solar energy as a means of combating climate change.

For instance, Germany, a global frontrunner in renewable energy adoption, has heavily invested in solar power as part of its Energiewende policy. This commitment has resulted in a substantial increase in solar capacity, exceeding 50 GW by 2021. The benefits for Germany are multifaceted, extending from job creation in manufacturing, installation and maintenance to bolstered economic growth and enhanced energy security. Moreover, by reducing dependence on fossil fuels, solar energy has helped Germany mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, leading to cleaner air and a healthier environment.

Similarly, the United States has experienced a surge in solar energy deployment, particularly in states like California, Arizona and Texas. Driven by supportive policies, technological advancements and declining costs, solar installations have proliferated across residential, commercial and utility-scale sectors. The benefits for the United States have been substantial, ranging from job creation and economic growth to enhanced energy independence and reduced carbon emissions.

In Japan, solar energy has emerged as a cornerstone of the country's renewable energy transition following the Fukushima nuclear disaster. Generous feed-in tariffs and incentives have spurred rapid growth in solar capacity, providing benefits such as enhanced energy security, resilience and economic development.

Australia, blessed with abundant solar resources, has also embraced solar energy as a key driver of its renewable energy transition. Significant growth in rooftop solar installations, supported by favourable policies and incentives, has led to job creation, reduced household electricity bills and contributed to combating climate change.

In Pakistan, the adoption of solar energy holds immense promise for sustainable development and climate change mitigation. With abundant sunlight throughout the year, Pakistan has the potential to harness solar energy on a large scale. Recent efforts by the government and private sector to promote solar energy deployment through incentives like net metering, tax exemptions and subsidies have been promising.

Solar energy utilization in Pakistan extends beyond environmental benefits; it also offers socioeconomic advantages. In rural areas with limited access to electricity, off-grid solar solutions power homes, schools and healthcare facilities, improving living standards and fostering economic development.

However, several challenges persist in Pakistan, including the upfront cost of solar installations and technical issues related to grid integration, intermittency, and storage. To overcome these barriers, policymakers must implement supportive regulatory frameworks, provide financial incentives and invest in research and development to drive down costs and improve solar technology. Collaboration with international partners and innovative financing mechanisms can further accelerate the transition to solar energy.

Looking ahead, the future of solar energy in Pakistan hinges on collective efforts to address challenges and seize opportunities presented by renewable energy. By embracing solar energy as a cornerstone of sustainable development and climate change mitigation, Pakistan can chart a course towards a greener, more resilient future for generations to come.

In the battle against climate change, solar energy emerges as a potent ally, offering a renewable, clean and abundant alternative to fossil fuels. From developed nations leading the charge in solar adoption to developing countries like Pakistan, harnessing solar energy for sustainable development, the global shift towards solar power signals a transformative path towards a low-carbon future. By harnessing the power of the sun, we illuminate the way toward a more sustainable and resilient world for present and future generations.

The writer is the Chairperson of the Institute of Chemical & Environmental Engineering, Khwaja Fareed University of Engineering and Information Technology, Rahim Yar Khan.



0347727825
AMC85 Group
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

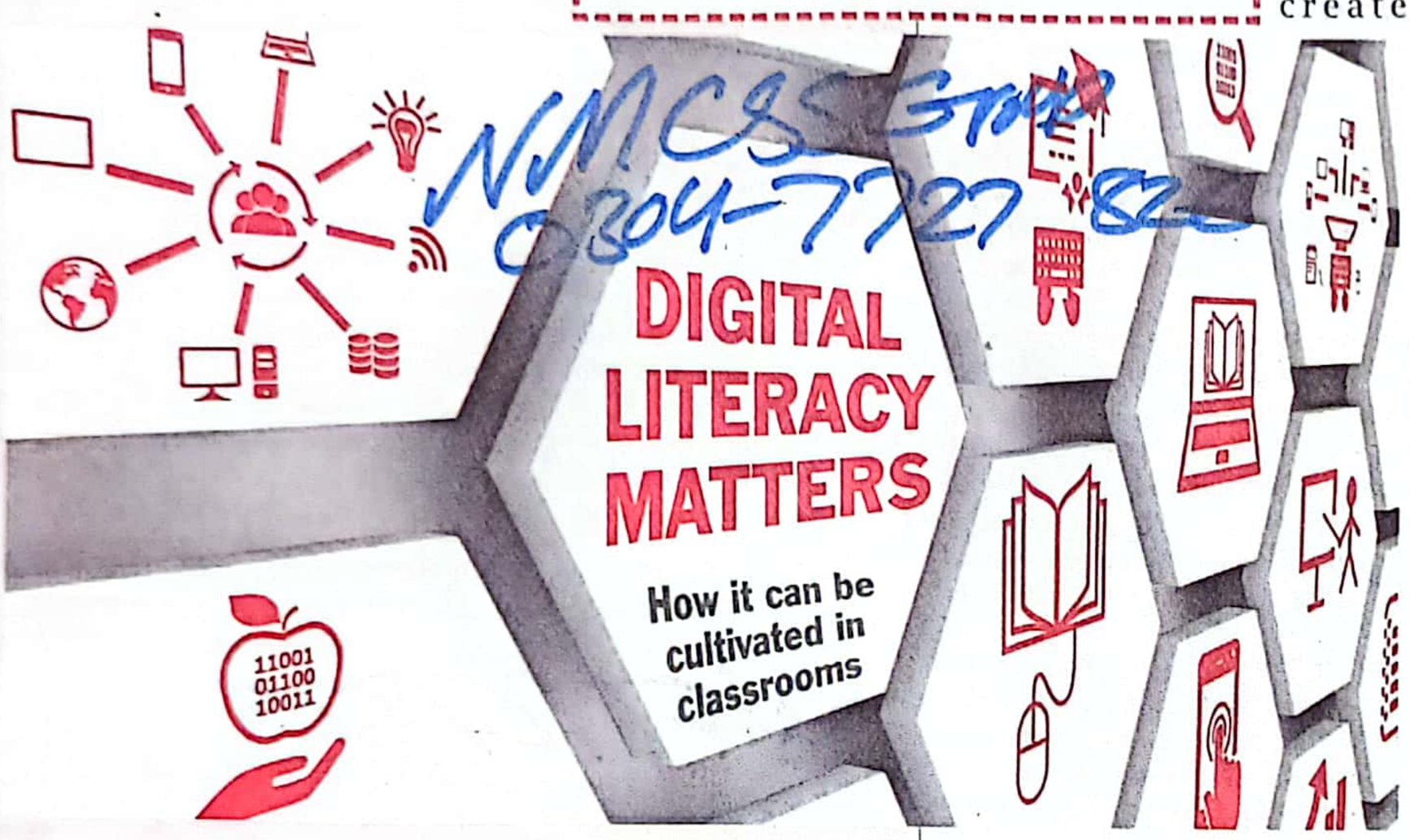
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Uzair Salman

In a world where everything seems to operate online, from educational assignments and job applications to banking and everything in between, digital literacy, which is the ability to use technologies to find, evaluate, create and communicate information, is no longer a luxury, but a necessity. For today's youth, smartphones, tablets and computers are simply part and parcel of daily life. And, in this age of technology, they should have the ability to effectively navigate, evaluate and critically engage with digital information and communication technologies (ICTs). The rapid advancement of technology and its integration into every aspect of our daily lives has made it essential for them to be digitally literate.

> Ever-changing advancements in digital technologies are resulting in new and flexible ways of working, studying and engaging with the world. In the near future, these will only proliferate more and more. So, it is very important for our young generation to become digitally literate as it is the only way to make the most of the opportunities and face the challenges that digital technologies and online environments provide – both now and in the future.



In the following paragraphs, we will try to understand what exactly digital literacy is, why it is important, and how it can be cultivated in classrooms.

What is digital literacy?

At first impressions, the term 'digital literacy' probably comes across as the basic understanding of how to use digital devices and software. Although it is essentially the discovery, evaluation, creation and communication of information, there is more to it; it is the ability to use technologies to find, evaluate, create and communicate information. It is about more than just using computers. To become digitally literate, learners need to develop a range of skills. They need to be able to use technology to search for and create content, solve problems and innovate. They need to be able to connect and communicate effectively online, learn, collaborate with peers and discover and share new information. And while doing all of this, learners need to be able to recognise risk, stay safe online, protect their physical and emotional wellbeing and practise positive online behaviours.

While the ability to effectively use modern tech is indeed vital in this day and age, digital literacy goes way beyond just the basics. Rather, it's an integral skill set that enables students to safely thrive in the digital world. It teaches them how to critically assess the content they find online, understand the impact of their online presence, and navigate the digital world safely.

Definitions

The American Library Association's digital-literacy task force defines digital literacy as "the ability to use information and communication technologies to find, evaluate, create and communicate information, requiring both cognitive and technical skills."

Hiller Spires, a professor of literacy and technology at North Carolina State University, views digital literacy as having three buckets:

1. Finding and consuming digital content;
2. Creating digital content; and
3. Communicating or sharing it.

Digital literacy goes beyond technical knowledge. It refers to the knowledge, skills and perspectives that enable an individual to be safe, secure and empowered in an increasingly digital world. It extends to an individual's digital activities, participation, interactions, socialising, searching, learning and other online activities. Digital literacy is a growing part of new-age skills development and features in UNICEF's framework, which seeks to prepare children and adults for school, work and life.

Key components

Key components of digital literacy include:

1. Basic digital skills

This includes fundamental skills such as using computers, operating systems, software applications and internet browsers. It also involves understanding basic concepts like file management, navigating interfaces and using input devices like keyboards and mice.

2. Information literacy

Information literacy involves the ability to search for, evaluate and critically analyze digital information from various sources. It includes assessing the credibility, relevance and reliability of online content, as well as understanding concepts like bias, accuracy and currency in digital information.

3. Media literacy

Media literacy focuses on understanding and interpreting different forms of digital media, including text, images,

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

audio and video. It involves analyzing media messages, recognizing different types of media formats and genres and understanding how media influences perceptions, attitudes and behaviours.

4. Communication skills

Digital literacy encompasses effective communication skills in online environments, including writing clear and concise messages, participating in online discussions and collaborations and understanding netiquette (i.e. etiquette for online communication).

5. Critical thinking and problem-solving

Digital literacy involves the ability to think critically, solve problems and make informed decisions using digital tools and resources. It includes skills such as identifying relevant information, synthesizing information from multiple sources and applying logic and reasoning to solve digital problems.

6. Cybersecurity and privacy awareness

Digital literacy includes understanding the basic principles of cybersecurity and privacy, such as protecting personal information, recognizing online threats like phishing and malware and using secure practices for online transactions and communications.

7. Ethical and legal considerations

Digital literacy also involves understanding ethical and legal issues related to digital technologies, such as copyright and intellectual property rights, digital citizenship, online safety and responsible use of digital resources.

Overall, digital literacy is essential for individuals to participate fully in the digital society, access opportunities for learning and employment and engage responsibly and ethically in online environments.

Why is it important?

We all know digital literacy is becoming increasingly important in today 's world as technology continues to play a central role in our daily lives, including our social interactions and education. Identifying information accurately and validating it is crucial as the digital world is getting more and more cluttered. Digital literacy also encompasses using devices and software efficiently, protecting personal data, protecting yourself from online threats, etc. not just in personal but also academic and professional lives.

So, why exactly is digital literacy such an important skill to instil in students? Let's have a look.

1. Preparing students for the future

As we further shift into a tech-centric world, it will come as no surprise that future job markets will require a workforce that is well-versed in digital skills. We're already seeing this happen right now, with many jobs placing a premium on digital literacy and tech-proficiency. Employers expect candidates to have proficiency in using digital tools and technologies relevant to their field. Since digital literacy enhances employability by making individuals more adaptable to technological advancements and better equipped to perform tasks efficiently in the workplace, equipping students today with the knowledge they need to thrive tomorrow is crucial.

2. Access to information

With the dizzying wealth of information that is available online, digital literacy enables individuals to effectively navigate and evaluate this information, allowing them to access accurate and reliable sources for learning, research and decision-making. It ensures that they are able to effectively access and utilize information to broaden their knowledge and perspectives. Rather than becoming inundated by an endless sea of data, students will be able to critically evaluate information and differentiate between reliable and unreliable sources. In a world where misinformation thrives, this is one skill that is absolutely paramount.

3. Increasing online safety

Unfortunately, along with all the good that technology has brought us, it has also introduced its fair share of safety threats and concerns. It's no secret that cybe rsecurity has become a major concern over the last decade, which is why instilling students with the skills they need to remain safe online is crucial.

> "The Internet has changed everything. We expect to know everything instantly. If you don't understand digital communication, you're at a disadvantage."
>
> **Bob Parsons /Entrepreneur**

4. Improving communication skills

Gone are the days when the only forms of communication were face-to-face conversations or handwritten letters. In today's world, students are required to effectively pen their thoughts down on a variety of different digital landscapes. From blog posts, social media posts and emails, digital literacy enables students to master the digital communication skills they need in order to thrive in the online sphere. Being digitally literate enables individuals to communicate effectively, share ideas and collaborate with others, regardless of geographical barriers.

5. Global connectivity

One of the biggest advantages of the digital age is how it has enabled people to connect across borders. Through this seamless connection, opportunities for collaboration and learning on a global scale have become boundless. Digital literacy empowers individuals to engage as active citizens in the digital world. It enables them to participate in online communities, express their opinions and advocate for causes they believe in. Digital literacy also fosters digital citizenship by promoting responsible and ethical behaviour online, such as respecting privacy, protecting personal data and combating cyberbullying and online harassment.

How can digital literacy be cultivated in classrooms?

Of course, introducing sour students to digital technology and the World Wide Web (www) is a lot easier said than done. After all, it's difficult for parents and teachers to monitor kids as they surf the web. So the best thing that we can do is make sure that the younger generation at least has the ability to think critically and assess any information they read online.

03047727[illegible]
NMCSS Group

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

How do we do that? Here are just a few easy ways that we can use to cultivate opportunities for boosting digital literacy in our classrooms.

1. Incorporate tech in teaching

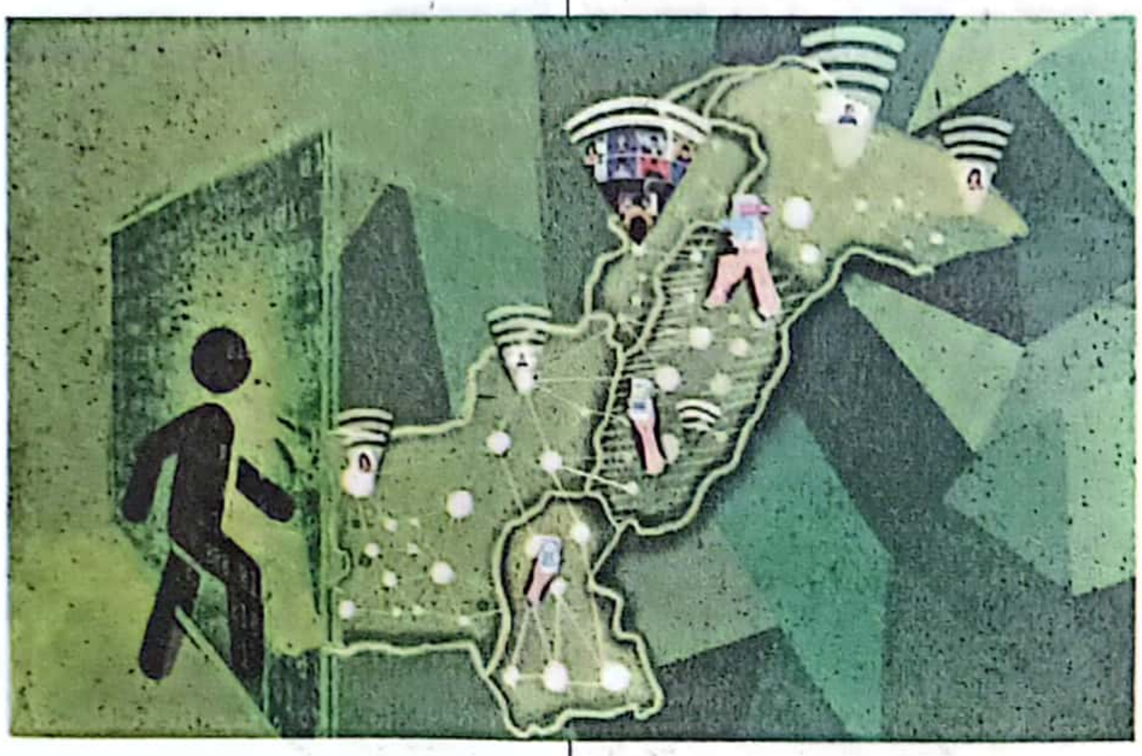
One of the simplest ways to cultivate digital literacy in classrooms is by incorporating tech in teaching. Some examples include embracing video-based lessons, digitally sharing work, developing more assignments that utilise tech tools or software or digital field trips that can be integrated into lesson plans to familiarize students with modern tech.

2. Digital writing

Students should understand that there are two unique skill sets when it comes to digital writing and traditional writing. For example, unlike traditional essays, students should be taught how to use links and references in digital writing. They should also be taught how to further optimize digital content with the use of relevant imagery and media.

3. Teach information literacy

When it comes to misinformation, the internet takes top place. From deep fakes, to satirical content and everything in between, it's safe to say that not everything is as it seems online. Unsurprisingly, this can make it quite challenging for students to discern between what is reliable information and what isn't. With this in mind, classrooms should focus on teaching information literacy. By equipping students with the skills they need to assess information credibility, we can help them distinguish between fact and misinformation.



4. Focus on digital responsibility

In an age where anyone and everyone is free to express their views online, educating students about digital responsibility and online etiquette is vital. As the saying goes — the internet never forgets, and digital footprints have the ability to shape future job prospects. We've all seen it happen — someone applies for a job, only to be rejected when employers discover compromising content on their social media platforms. This is why teaching students the importance of thoughtful and considerate online behaviour is key. Students should learn how to conduct themselves in a respectful manner online and cultivate a digital footprint that aligns with professional standards.

5. Discuss online safety and privacy

We won't downplay the fact that the internet can be a dangerous place. This is why discussing the importance of online safety and privacy with students will enable them to protect themselves in the digital space. Teaching students to identify common online threats and methods of keeping their personal data safe and secure are the key to safeguarding students.

Importance for Pakistan

In Pakistan, a country with a burgeoning young population and a rising demand for education, AI-driven education technology is proving to be a game-changer. As digital literacy becomes increasingly important, Pakistan must invest in digital literacy initiatives to close the digital gap and guarantee that all its citizens have access to, and use, digital technologies for both learning and work.

Several challenges hinder the seamless integration of AI in Pakistani education, including a high dropout rate, inadequate infrastructure and limited access to quality education in rural areas. A primary issue is limited access to technology, especially in remote areas, a reality that excludes many students from AI-driven learning experiences.

Resistance to change is another roadblock. Traditional teaching methods have deep roots in Pakistani culture, making it challenging to convince educators, parents and policymakers to embrace AI as a valuable educational tool.

There is also a shortage of AI expertise in the education sector, making it difficult to implement and manage AI solutions effectively.

Furthermore, the deployment of AI in the EdTech sector faces infrastructural and adoption challenges, although, thanks to increased internet penetration and government initiatives like 'Digital Pakistan', there is a clear path to overcoming these hurdles. Additionally, the recent collaboration between the Higher Education Commission and Microsoft to launch the AI Skilling Programme and Founders Hub in Pakistan signals a commitment to revolutionise technological education in Pakistan.

So, investing in the promotion of digital literacy is crucial for Pakistan as it can significantly impact economic growth and development. With the majority of the population under 30, there is a need to equip the youth with the necessary digital skills required in today's job market. Moreover, digital literacy initiatives can help bridge the gap between rural and urban areas regarding access to information and resources. By providing digital literacy skills to people in remote areas, we can help them access vital services such as healthcare, education and financial services that were previously out of reach. Overall, digital literacy initiatives can play a significant role in empowering the people of Pakistan and bridging the technology divide in the country.

Conclusion

Digital literacy plays a key role in empowering students to thrive in today's digital age. By promoting and instilling these vital skills in the classroom, educators will be able to nurture a generation of students that are equipped with the skills they need to thrive both in their academics and future careers.

The writer is a student at KEMU, Lahore.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Asad Hakimullah

Plastic, once hailed as a revolutionary material, has become an undeniable environmental menace, contaminating soil as well as oceans and threatening countless species. The amount of plastic we use today is astonishing, ranging from shopping bags to food wrappers, water bottles and various household items. Even the tiniest thing is often wrapped multiple times in plastic to enhance its appearance or facilitate easy handling and transportation.

Introduction

Plastic has become an inseparable and integral part of our lives. Our desire for convenience has contributed to the increased use of plastic, which has damaged our environment drastically. The amount of plastic consumed annually has been growing steadily. Its low density, strength, user-friendly designs, fabrication capabilities, long life, low weight and low cost are the factors behind such phenomenal growth.

What is plastic?

Derived from the Greek word *plastikos*, meaning "capable of being shaped or moulded," the term "Plastic" refers to a wide range of synthetic or semi-synthetic materials that use polymers as a main ingredient, with their defining quality being their plasticity - the ability of a solid material to undergo permanent deformation in response to applied forces. This makes them extremely adaptable, capable of being shaped as per requirement.

Most modern plastics are derived from fossil fuel-based chemicals like natural gas or petroleum. However, recently, variants made from renewable materials, such as corn or cotton derivatives, have also emerged. Around 70 percent of global plastic production is concentrated in six major polymer types - referred collectively as commodity plastics.

These include: Polyethylene terephthalate or PET, high-density polyethylene or HDPE, polyvinyl chloride or PVC, low-density polyethylene or LDPE, polypropylene or PP, and polystyrene or PS. Each of these have different properties and can be identified by their resin identification code (RIC) denoted by symbols found on plastic products.

Significance

Plastic is everywhere in our lives, from single-use water bottles to food packaging and personal care items. Following are some of the significant benefits that plastic offers:

- Resistant, inert and lightweight, plastic offers many benefits to companies, consumers and other links in society. This is all because of its low-cost and versatile nature.
- In the medical industry, plastics are used to keep things sterile. Syringes and surgical implements are all plastic and single-use.
- In the automotive industry, it has allowed a significant reduction in vehicle weight, reducing fuel consumption and, consequently, the environmental impact of automobiles.



NMCBS Group
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

- Plastic protects our heads in the form of helmets. They keep us safer in our cars in the form of seatbelts, fuel tanks, windscreens and airbags.
- Extreme versatility and the ability to be tailored to meet specific technical needs.
- Good safety and hygiene properties for food packaging.
- Durability and longevity
- Resistance to chemicals, water and impact.
- Excellent thermal and electrical insulation properties
- Comparatively lower production costs
- Unique ability to combine with other materials like aluminium foil, paper, adhesives
- Far superior aesthetic appeal.
- The material of choice - Human lifestyle and plastic inseparable.
- Intelligent features, smart materials and smart systems.

Impact on the environment

Plastic is manufactured primarily from fossil fuels and the more plastic we produce, the more fossil fuels we consume, thereby intensifying the climate crisis. According to a United Nations report, plastic production is expected to quadruple by 2050, reaching a staggering 34,000 million tonnes. Considering the plastic economy and carbon pollution, it is alarming to note that plastic's share of total oil production, which was only one percent in 2014, is expected to reach 20 percent by 2050.

Moreover, plastic products contribute to greenhouse gas emissions throughout their life cycle. According to an estimate, more than one million bags are used every minute, and the average "working life" of plastic bags is 15 minutes. Plastic products create GHG emissions throughout their life cycle. Microplastics, in particular, pose a significant threat. They consist of various chemical compounds and are linked to hormonal disruption and various diseases.

Plastic pollution

Plastic pollution has reached alarming levels, with an estimated eleven million tonnes of plastic waste flowing into the ocean each year, impacting over 800 marine and coastal species. Experts predict that this number could triple by the end of 2040. Moreover, the number of plastic water bottles people use because the tap water mostly is not drinkable is staggering and equally alarming. Unfortunately, a large percentage of these bottles are not properly recycled and end up scattered in various locations, which ultimately go to the oceans.

According to a UNDP report from September 2021, Pakistan has one of the highest percentages of mismanaged plastic waste in South Asia. Over 3.3 million tonnes of plastic ends up as waste annually, and a significant portion ends up in landfills and unmanaged dumps or is scattered across the country's land and water bodies, causing damage to the environment and endangering people's health.

Global efforts to tackle it

- **The 1972 Convention** on the Prevention of Marine Pollution by Dumping Wastes and Other Matter (or the London Convention)



- **The 1996 Protocol to the London Convention** (the London Protocol)
- **The 1978 Protocol** to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL).
- **GloLitter Partnerships (GLP):** It is a project launched by the International Maritime Organization (IMO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and initial funding from the Government of Norway.

The United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) considers plastic marine debris and its ability to transport harmful substances as one of the main emerging issues affecting the environment.

Seas Campaign

The United Nations Environment Programme launched the Clean Seas Campaign in 2017.

Aim: The goal was to galvanize a global movement to turn the tide on plastic by reducing the use of unnecessary, avoidable and problematic plastics including single-use plastics and phasing out intentionally added microplastics.

Greenpeace: It is an environmental NGO that is dedicated to conserving oceans and marine life across the globe. Its grassroots efforts have resulted in the ban of destructive fishing practices, companies changing their fishing policies, and the creation of whale sanctuaries.

United Nations resolution: 124 countries that are party to the United Nations Environment Assembly signed a resolution to draw up an agreement that will, in the future, make it legally binding for the signatories to address the full life of plastics from production to disposal, to end plastic pollution.

Efforts by Pakistan

Pakistan is a developing country with a population of

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

over 220 million, and plastic waste has become a significant environmental challenge for it due to the lack of proper waste management systems. Recognising the severity of the situation, Pakistan is determined to support the international community in combating plastic pollution. The Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency (Pak-EPA) was established under the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act of 1997. Each province has its own environmental protection agency.

These agencies are continuously enacting legislation to address climate and pollution issues. In 2019, the Pakistan Environmental Protection Agency imposed a ban on polythene plastic bags in Islamabad Capital Territory, prohibiting their unauthorised manufacture, import/ distribution, sale, purchase, storage and use.

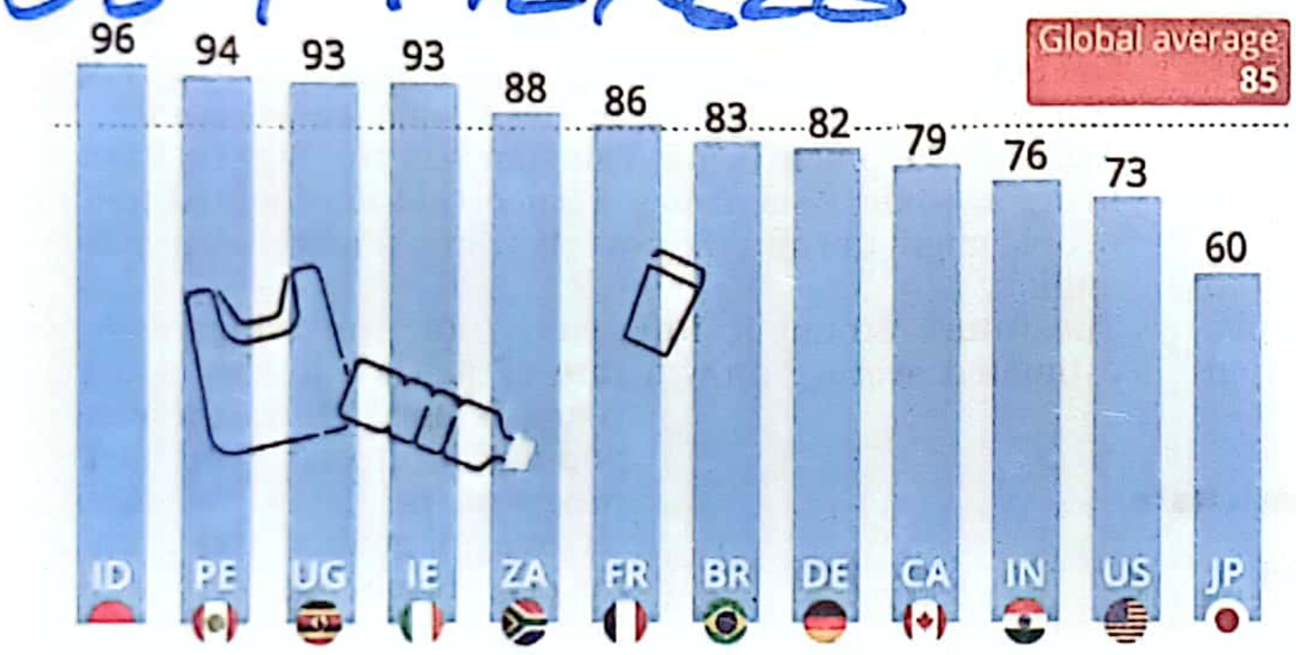
The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Environmental Protection Amendment Act of 2022 banned the manufacture, import, sale, purchase, storage, distribution, supply and transportation of plastic bags. Violations of these laws can result in fines of up to 500,000 rupees. However, the implementation of these laws remains a challenge.

NM CSS Group

Overwhelming Supports for Banning Single-Use Plastics

Share of respondents in selected countries who agree that unnecessary single-use plastics should be banned (in %)

0304-7727626



24,727 respondents (16-74 y/o) in 32 countries surveyed Aug. 25-Oct. 6, 2023

Source: Ipsos

The way forward

Plastic makes our life easy but has a negative impact on the Earth. Plastic bags take years to decompose and are a threat to soil, water and marine life, even air. It remains with us in some form. The seafood we eat has microplastic in it, due to overflooding of oceans with plastic. It's even in the air we breathe.

Since we are prone to using plastic; therefore, cutting it completely from our lives would be quite difficult. However, let's shed some light on what manufacturers, retailers, authorities and individuals can do in this regard. Perhaps our minimal acts can work wonders.

What can the manufacturers do?

If people start taking reusable cloth bags to the supermarkets, and keep reusable bottles and mugs with them everywhere they go, it would help. But this would be like a drop in the ocean because most of the things we shop are either made of plastic or wrapped in plastic which has to be discarded anyway.

So, there is no solution until the manufacturer realises the adverse effects of the things they are selling in plastic packing, and uses other alternative packing methods.

For example, paper bags for food packaging will be good, but they must ensure that they are properly recycled to avoid trading one environmental problem for another.

Or the solution would be tree-planting initiatives, where industries are required to plant new trees to offset the environmental impact of cutting down existing ones.

Manufacturers should take the lead in addressing the significant contribution of plastic pollution to the climate crisis, as the production of plastic heavily relies on fossil fuels.

These days few environmentally-conscious entrepreneurs use jute or biodegradable packing which not only looks appealing but is sustainable as well. These kinds of practices must be used more frequently.

What can retailers do?

Retailers can take several practical steps to address their lack of concern for the long-term consequences of using plastic, thereby mitigating the looming catastrophe.

They should switch to glass bottles and introduce a bottle-return system. Promoting cloth bags for shopping can minimize single-use plastic bags. Using paper cutlery instead of plastic utensils is another sustainable alternative.

What can the government do?

Without the intervention of the government, entrepreneurs and retailers cannot effectively address the issue at a mass level. It is the government's responsibility to take action, and put a limit to plastic production. They should establish proper recycling centres, and encourage the adoption of innovative packaging methods. Furthermore, the government should enforce a ban on single-use plastic items.

What can an individual do?

An individual can contribute in several ways. Firstly, there is a dire need for education and counselling on recycling, reusing and maintaining a clean environment. Many people unknowingly contribute to plastic pollution by disposing of used masks and gloves without realising they are spreading germs and creating more waste.

The destruction of the oceans ultimately affects mankind, as plastic poses a significant threat to both human and marine life. Therefore, it is crucial for us as human beings to make a pledge to shop using eco-friendly bags, such as our own reusable bags or paper bags.

We all should be concerned about the impacts of overusing plastic, and it is our ethical duty to be conscious of the purchasing and consumption patterns currently in use.

Breaking free from plastic reliance can only be achieved through collaborative frameworks involving companies, governments and the support of the public. Individuals should adopt cleaner, greener and better alternatives.

The writer is a CSS aspirant.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

PAK ECONOMIX

IPIR
INSTITUTE OF POLICY INPUT & RESEARCH

Pakistan's economy is facing various challenges, such as high inflation rates, trade imbalances and poor socioeconomic indicators. This monthly note aims to take a detailed look at recent economic trends with data from the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics (PBS) and insights from other reports. We will examine changes in the Consumer Price Index (CPI), trade dynamics and the concerning decline in human development metrics to understand the economic landscape in Pakistan.

Syed Osama Rizvi



In March 2024, the year-over-year CPI dropped to 20.7% from 35.4% in March 2023. This decrease was mainly due to the discontinuation of policies implemented by the previous finance minister, which artificially kept the rupee-dollar parity low in defiance of IMF agreements. Although these policies kept import costs down, they led to significant losses in remittances and delayed [necessary] utility pricing reforms for economic stability. Despite the decline in overall inflation, the Sensitive Price Index (SPI) for July-March saw a slight increase from 30.50% to 31.26%, indicating ongoing pressures on prices, impacting the general population.

Furthermore, the contrasting trends in urban and rural CPI were another concerning trend observed in March. Urban CPI increased to 27.13%, while rural CPI decreased to 26.97%. These differences are likely due to factors such as higher transportation costs associated with fuel taxes and the depreciation of the rupee.

During this period, there was a positive development in Pakistan's trade deficit, which narrowed from a negative $22.68 billion to $17 billion. This progress was driven by an 8.93% increase in exports, indicating improved trade dynamics. However, concerns exist about the sustainability of these gains due to the continued reliance on import controls. The industrial sector is particularly worried about rising input costs, especially for utilities, and limited access to credit, which has plummeted by 54.1% and continues to hinder industrial competitiveness.

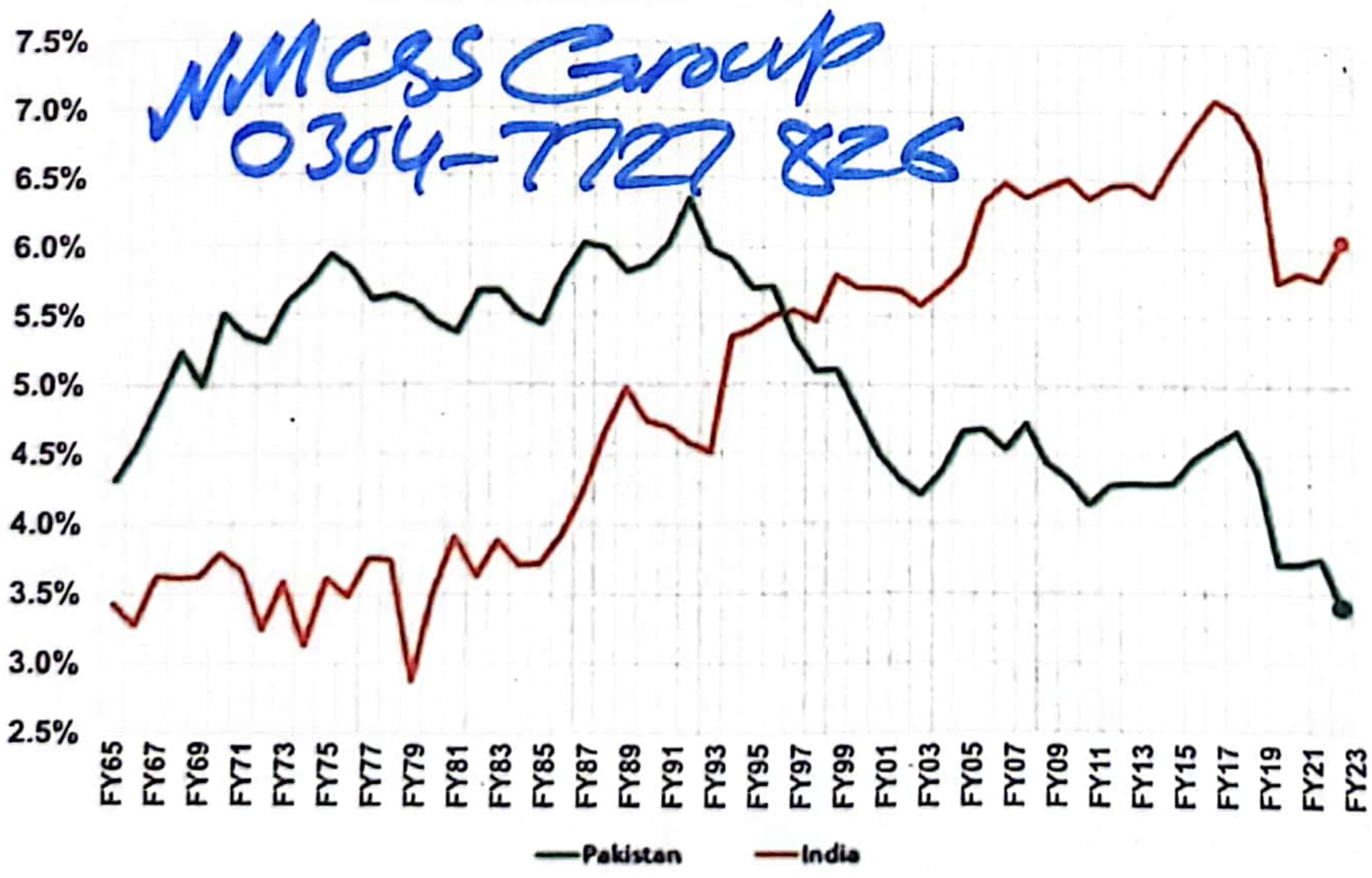
The social and economic situation in Pakistan has worsened drastically, with the country now ranking lowest on the UN Human Development Index 2023-24. Major issues include rising poverty, high unemployment rates and a lack of effective solutions due to financial limitations. The government is struggling to fund necessary public projects and boost the economy, as most of its resources are tied up in servicing debts. According to the Manila-based lender, the Asian Development Bank, Pakistan has the highest cost of living in whole Asia. It has warned that another 10 million people might fall into the poverty trap, joining the already 98 million.

The future economic forecast is not promising, with an estimated average growth rate of just 2% in the next five years, falling behind the rate of population growth. This lack of progress is likely to worsen income inequality and increase poverty levels, as a result of policies that prioritize cutting spending and relying on external debt rather than making meaningful, inclusive changes to the economy.

Moving forward, it is crucial that policy changes are made to ensure not only short-term financial stability but also to pave the way for long-term development benefits. It is clear that a strategic revamp is necessary, focusing on comprehensive fiscal reforms, improved tax governance and careful economic management to encourage more inclusive and sustainable growth in the future.

The writer is a freelance columnist. He can be reached at osamarizvi10@hotmail.com

Pakistan vs. India: 15 Year Rolling Real GDP Growth Rate

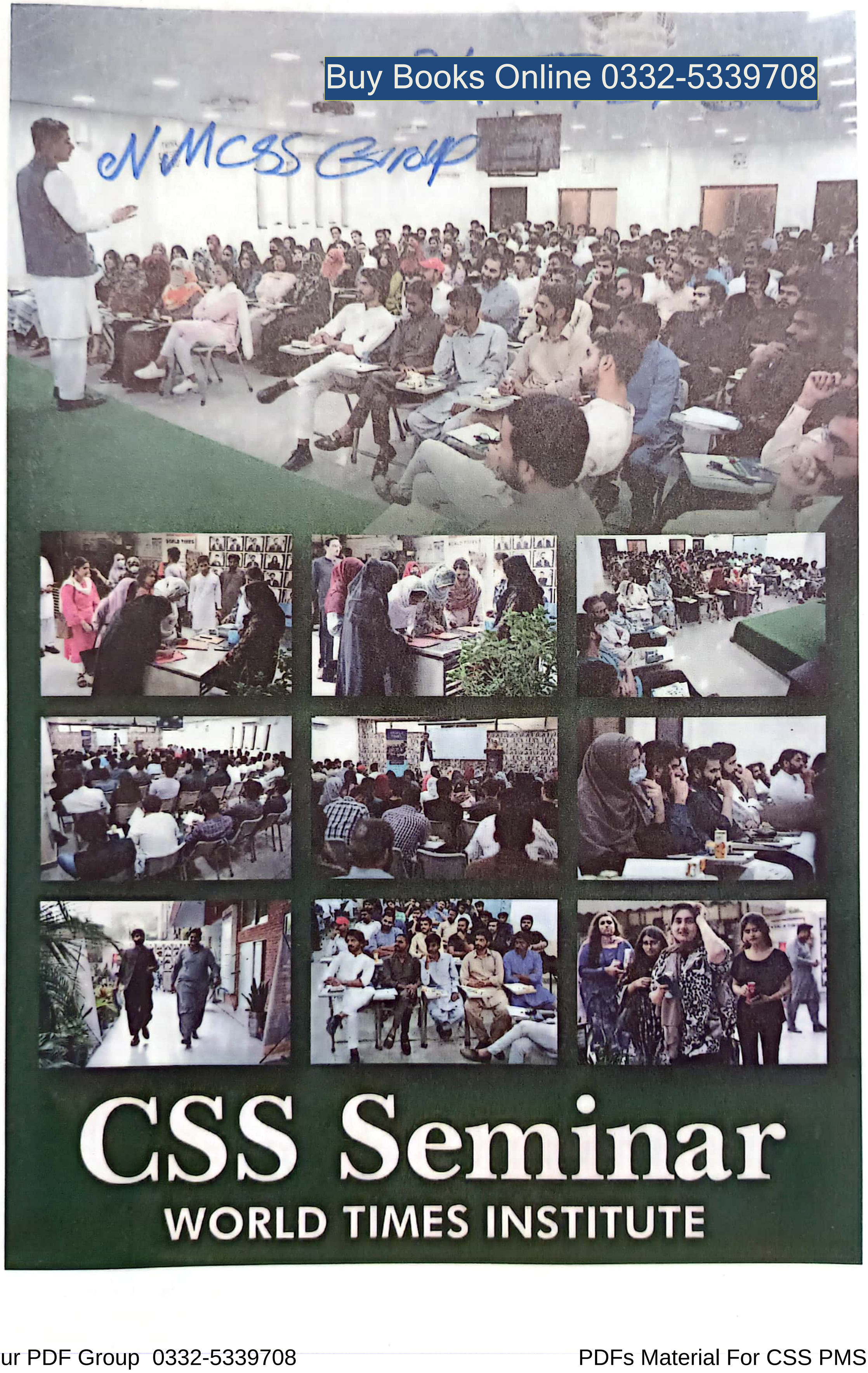


NMCSS Group
0304-7727826

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

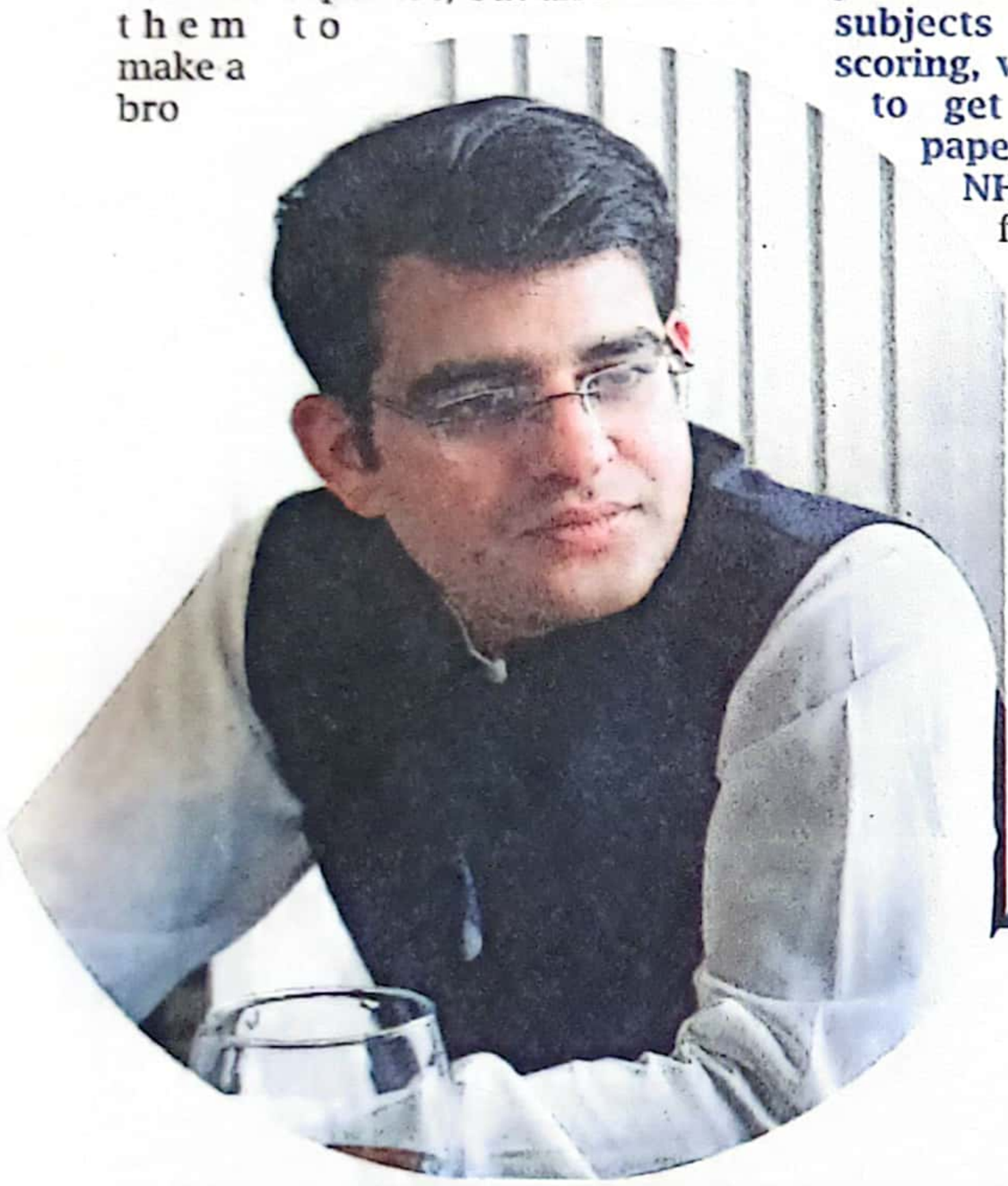
JWT Editorial Board

Jahangir's World Times (JWT): First of all, please tell us about your educational background.

Noman Hafeez (NH): I did my matriculation and intermediate from Lahore, and then did Mechanical Engineering from Pakistan Institute of Engineering and Technology (PIEAS), Islamabad.

JWT: As you have been allocated to Pakistan Administrative Service (PAS), what was the most attractive feature of this service for you?

NH: Pakistan Administrative Service offers a compelling blend of grassroots level working and diverse opportunities to individuals committed to making a difference in their communities. The PAS officers have the flexibility to explore various domains and specializations throughout their careers. This diversity not only allows them to broaden their skill sets and expertise, but also enables them to make a bro



ader impact across different sectors and levels of governance.

JWT: How helpful did you find Jahangir's World Times (JWT) during your preparation? And, how was your experience at the World Times Institute?

NH: The WTI has experienced faculty and its JWT magazine offers quality articles on compulsory as well as optional subjects.

JWT: What, in your opinion, is the key to making a difference in the written part of the CSS exam?

NH: An aspirant should prepare thoroughly and systematically for every topic mentioned in the syllabus and must not rely on a single book. Moreover, rigorous practice certainly provides a competitive edge and helps make a real difference in the CSS exam.

JWT: Generally, compulsory subjects are considered low-scoring, what was your strategy to get through these very papers?

NH: My strategy was to read four to five research papers about every topic in the syllabus. Also, I used to search and read newspaper articles about every topic. After going through various sources, I would simultaneously update my notes.

JWT: How should one write answers to get maximum marks?

NH: To attain maximum marks, answers should exhibit lucid language and feature a comprehensive introduction that sets the context. Aspirants should sketch the outline to ascertain the scope of the discussion. Each dimension of the topic should be thoroughly explored, supported by sound arguments and evidence, to ensure a well-rounded, persuasive response that addresses the

Detailed Marks Sheet

Subject	Marks
Compulsory Subjects	
Essay	40
English Précis & Composition	43
GSA	80
Current Affairs	54
Pakistan Affairs	26
Islamiat	53
Optional Subjects	
International Relations	151
History of USA	73
Criminology	69
Gender Studies	83
Punjabi	86
Total Written	**758**
Viva Voce	165
Grand Total	**923**

"JWT magazine offers quality articles on compulsory as well as optional subjects."

IN CONVERSATION WITH

Noman Hafeez (PAS)

5th in Pakistan; CSS 2022-23

MY TIPS ON

Selection of optional subjects

When selecting optional subjects for the CSS exam, do consider two key criteria: your educational background and the availability of study material. If you lack a background in certain subjects, choose those for which ample study material is readily accessible. This ensures efficient preparation, maximizing your chances of success in the exam.

Notes-making

Notes should be brief and crisp. To check their effectiveness, one should see whether one can revise the whole subject in less than two hours from one's short notes or not.

Revision

In my opinion, apart from trying to cover the whole syllabus two months prior to the written exam, one should dedicate one hour daily to revision at least for the last two months before the exam.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

My Interview Experience

During the interview, the panel primarily delved into my professional role as a Section Officer within OMG. A special emphasis was placed on my aspirations to join the PAS and the tangible contributions I had made thus far in my career. I articulated my passion for public service and highlighted specific accomplishments that underscored my commitment to excellence in administration, aligning with the ethos of the PAS.



NMCSS Group

question's requirements.

JWT: Should there be some word limit kept in mind while writing answers?

NH: There is no word limit; aspirants should write as much as they can in the given time. The focus, however, should be on comprehensively covering each and every dimension of the question asked. While answering, one should keep in mind that an aspirant's job is to express his/her point of view in the best possible way, hence, no key ingredient of the question should be left unexplained.

0304-7727826

JWT: How did you structure your Essay and what was your strategy for Précis and Composition paper?

NH: In structuring my essay, I first did brainstorming to explore and outline key arguments I would make. Moreover, for coherence and unity of argument, I sketched the outline with due diligence – these two ingredients are the backbone of any piece of creative writing. Then, I integrated references to add credibility to my arguments. Throughout, I focused on clear and logical argumentation so as to address the issue promptly and effectively.

For Précis and Composition paper, I had thoroughly prepared for the objective part of the paper, but my main focus remained on producing a well-crafted précis for maximum impact, and for this, I did a lot of practice. Moreover, to equip myself with vocabulary and idioms, etc. I endeavoured to dedicate at least 30 minutes daily.

JWT: How a new aspirant should start his/her preparations?

NH: A new aspirant should start by cultivating a consistent reading habit, as it will allow him/her to go through various topics, enhancing both his/her knowledge and comprehension skills. Moreover, aspirants should be well acquainted with the syllabus prescribed by the FPSC. Prioritizing compulsory subjects initially provides a strong foundation, allowing gradual progression to optional subjects. Additionally, focusing on mastering English grammar is crucial, as it underpins effective communication and comprehension in all exam components.

JWT: What should be an ideal timetable for a new aspirant to make sound preparation for the CSS exam?

NH: It varies from candidate to candidate. As far as my daily routine is concerned, I ensured giving a minimum of two hours to English subjects on a daily basis. After utilizing my time effectively for English subjects, I would go to other subjects and divide my remaining 4–5 hours on two subjects accordingly. With this, I would also dedicate at least one hour to writing practice.

JWT: What areas should the new aspirants focus on while preparing for the CSS exam?

NH: The new aspirants should stay updated on current affairs, as it forms a crucial component of the CSS exam. Developing strong written expression is also quintessential. Besides, aspirants should focus on developing clear communication and critical thinking abilities to effectively put their ideas and arguments on the answer sheet. Additionally, maintaining a consistent study schedule and practising past papers can help familiarize aspirants with the exam format, consequently optimizing their performance. I would advise them to not conflagrate their targets but rather divide their journey into small chunks. They need to focus on daily targets and enjoy accomplishing those. Realizing daily targets consistently will eventually lead them to securing their desired goals.

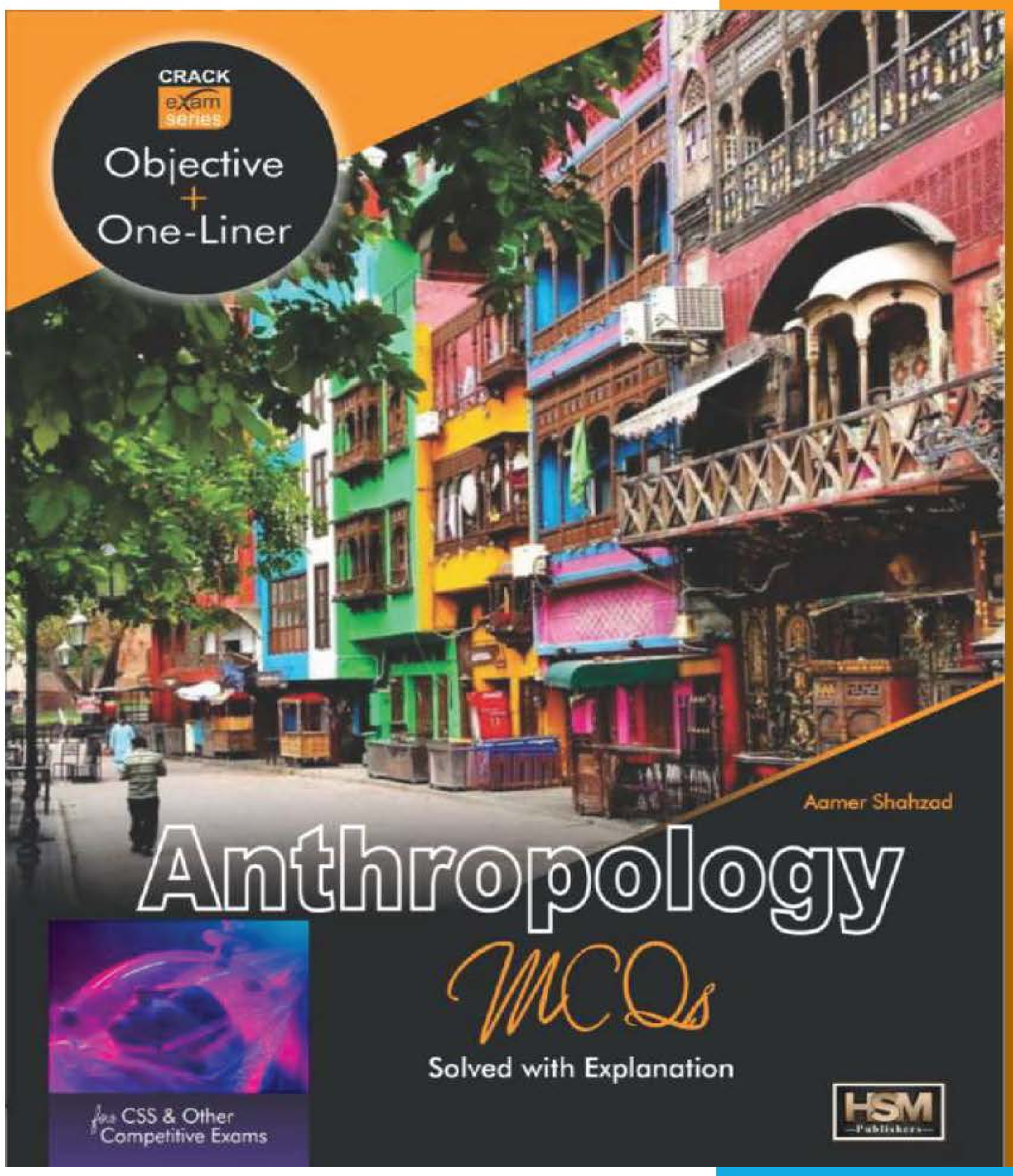
Rapid Fire

Your inspiration	My father
Attempts	02
Previous allocation	OMG (CSS 2019)
Qualification	BS Mechanical Engineering
Alma mater	Pakistan Institute of Engineering and Technology (PIEAS), Islamabad
Schooling medium	English
Your study schedule	5-6 hours a day
Your sources	FPSC-recommended books, research papers
Academy or Institute you joined	World Times Institute (for Interview)
Group preferences	1. PAS 2. PSP 3. PCS
Why PAS?	Diversity of roles and far-reaching impacts
Hobbies	Reading books, playing cricket
Fave personality(ies)	Winston Churchill as a statesman
Fave book	Age of Anger *by* Pankaj Mishra
Your role model	My father

Advice for Fresh Aspirants

Have confidence in your hard work and a firm belief in Allah's plan.

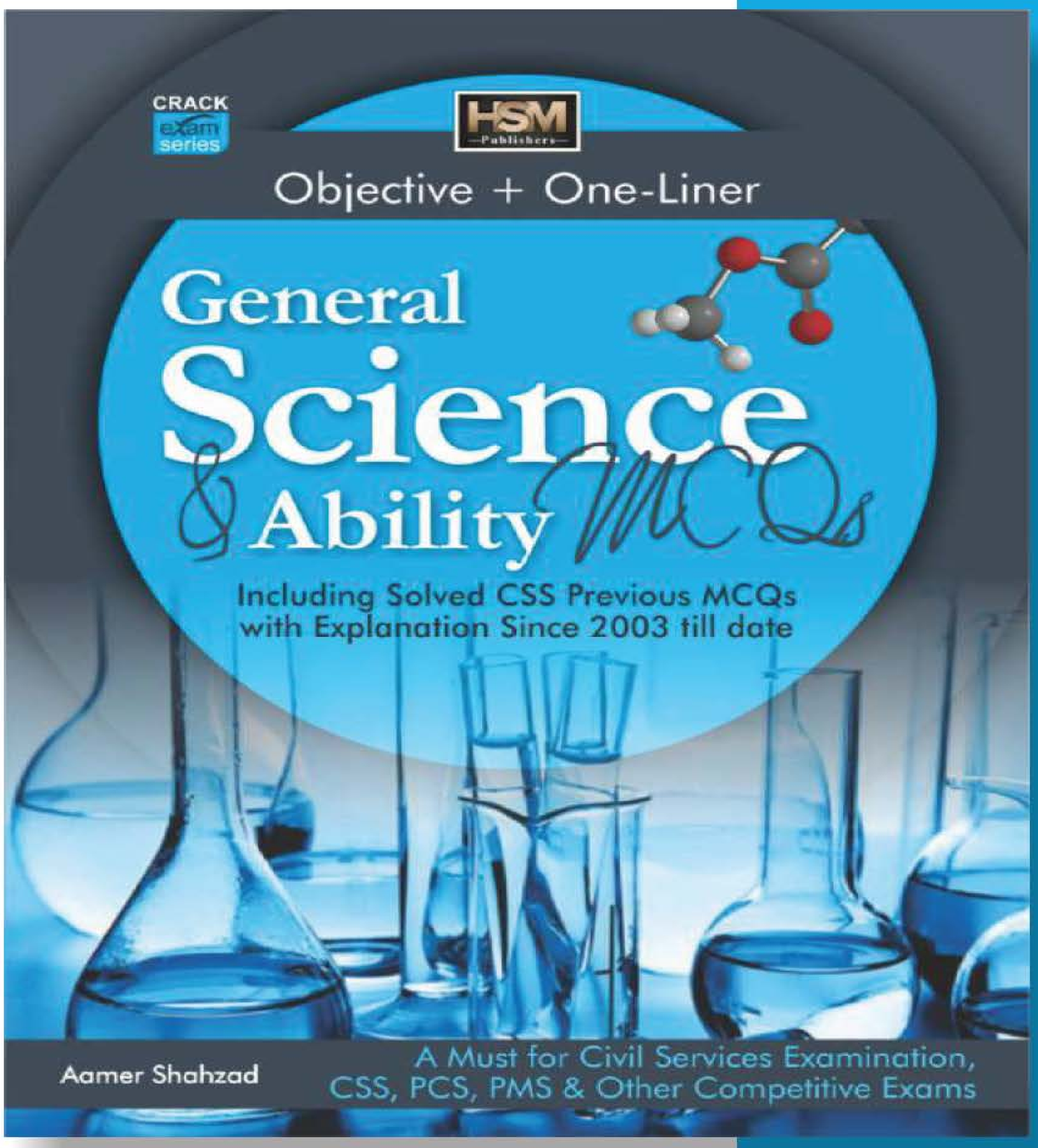
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC



Now Available

SUPER DEALS
NOW OR NEVER
FREE HOME DELIVERY
SHOP NOW
20% off

For Order:
0332-5339708



Now Available

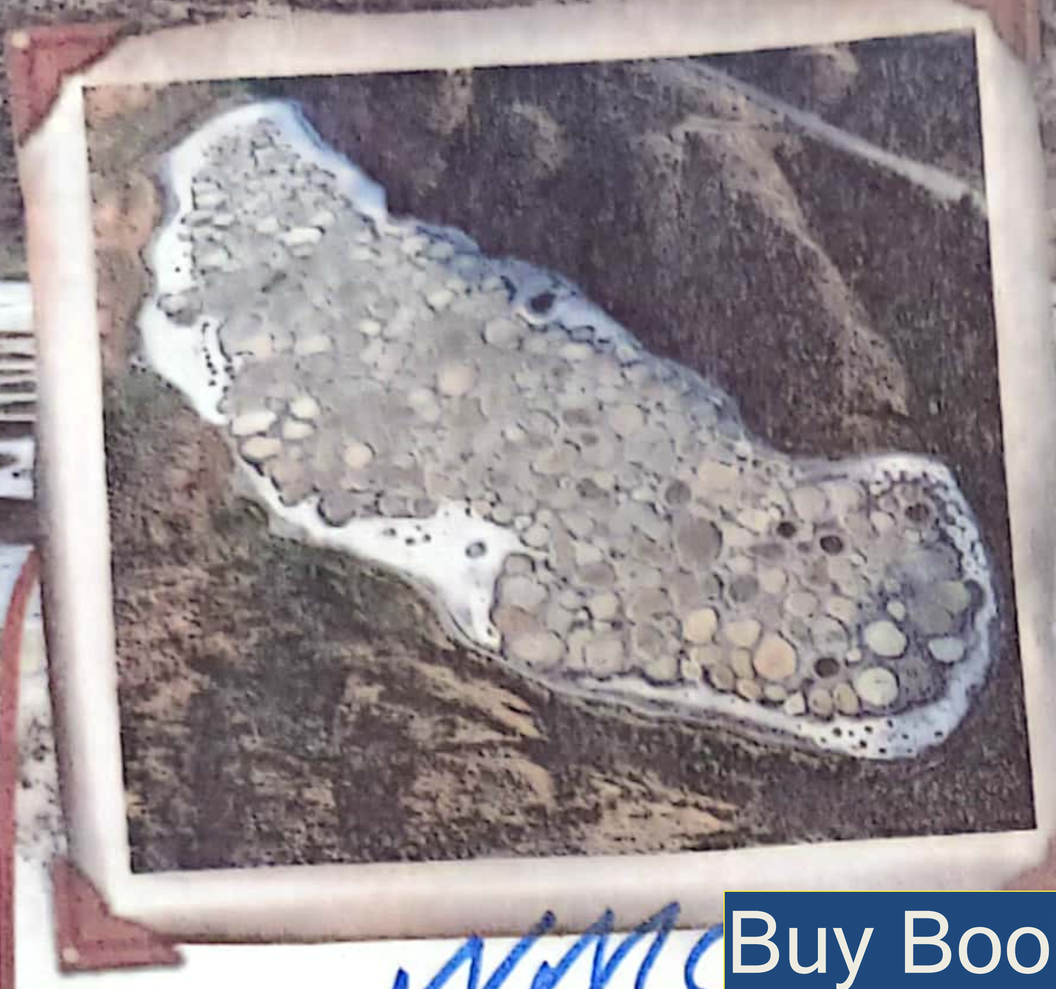
SUPER DEALS
NOW OR NEVER
FREE HOME DELIVERY
SHOP NOW
20% off

For Order:
0332-5339708

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

THE SPOTTED LAKE

THE MOST MAGICAL PLACE IN CANADA



Set in the picturesque landscape of British Columbia, Canada, lies a natural marvel that captivates the imagination and draws visitors from across the globe. The Spotted Lake, located near the town of Osoyoos, is a unique and enchanting natural phenomenon that you should try to visit at least once in your lifetime.

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Iman Ahmad

Though we are constantly inundated with different mind-blowing visuals from the internet and media, it's nice to be reminded that sometimes Mother Nature can produce some of the best visual effects. One such location is located deep in the heart of Canada's Okanagan Country, which exhibits a multicoloured masterpiece that nature's paintbrush has created. It's the half-mile-long Spotted Lake that looks just like any other body of water in winter and spring. But as the summer sun grows hotter and the sun's rays beat down on the lake, water evaporates and lowers the surface level. The lake is particularly renowned for its high concentration of various minerals, including magnesium sulfate, calcium and sodium sulphate.

Each of these minerals contributes to the distinct spots: giant circles — which had been invisible and lying just below the surface — that emerge on the lake's surface, presenting a mesmerizing display of colours that range from blues and greens to yellows and browns. The size and colour of the spots vary depending on the mineral composition and concentration at different points in the lake.

What's so special about the lake?

The Spotted Lake, also known as Kliluk, is a saline endorheic alkali lake, meaning it has no river or creek to drain out and receives all of its water as run-off from the surrounding hills. As the snow melts and flows into the basin, it brings mineral-rich deposits that crystallize on its surface during the summer months. As the lake water evaporates, the spots change in size and colour, creating beautiful, fluctuating hues depending on the mineral composition of each one.

The minerals found in each deposit determine the colour of the spots. For instance, green dots are made of magnesium sulphate and calcium carbonate, while blue spots are made up of mostly just magnesium sulphate. Overall, the lake comprises eight different kinds of minerals, including small amounts of silver and titanium.

Cultural significance

While the Spotted Lake is undoubtedly a geological wonder, it also holds significant cultural importance for the indigenous Okanagan Nation. For generations, the lake has been considered sacred and is believed to possess healing properties. The minerals found in the lake's waters are thought to have therapeutic benefits, and it has been a site for indigenous people to gather and perform traditional ceremonies.

A sacred history

The Spotted Lake has been considered a sacred place for centuries by the indigenous people of the Okanagan Nation. They believed that each of the different circles had different healing and medicinal properties. Moreover, during the First World War, the lake was dredged to collect minerals to make ammunition. Others have collected the minerals for spa treatments. But this lake is also a sacred place for the Indigenous Peoples of the Okanagan who have visited for millennia for its spiritual and healing powers.

Conservation efforts

In recent years, the Spotted Lake has gained popularity as a tourist destination, attracting visitors eager to witness this geological wonder. While increased tourism can bring attention to the site and contribute to the local economy, it also raises concerns about environmental impact and preservation.

If reports are to go by, efforts have been made to strike a balance between tourism and conservation. Signage and guided tours provide visitors with information about the lake's significance and the need to protect its fragile ecosystem. Responsible tourism practices, such as staying on designated paths and refraining from touching the delicate mineral formations, are encouraged to ensure the longevity of this natural marvel.

The writer is a member of staff.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

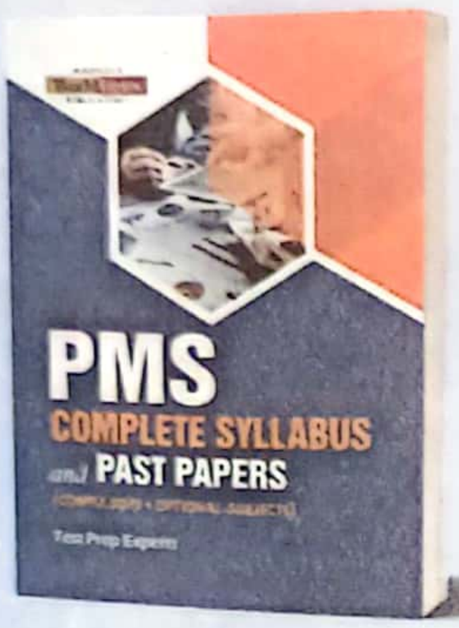
STUDENTS' #1 CHOICE

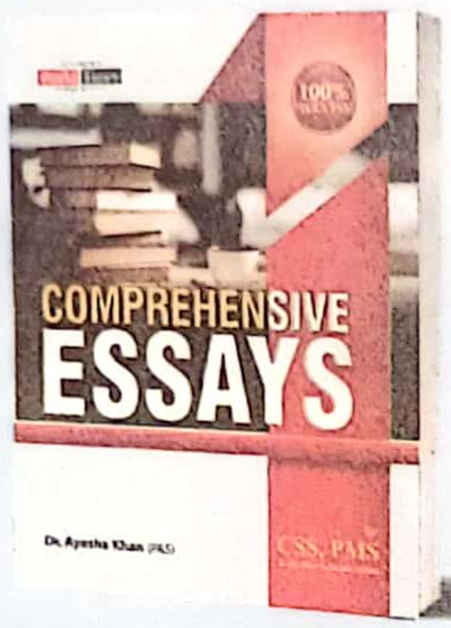
JAHANGIR'S
World Times
PUBLICATIONS

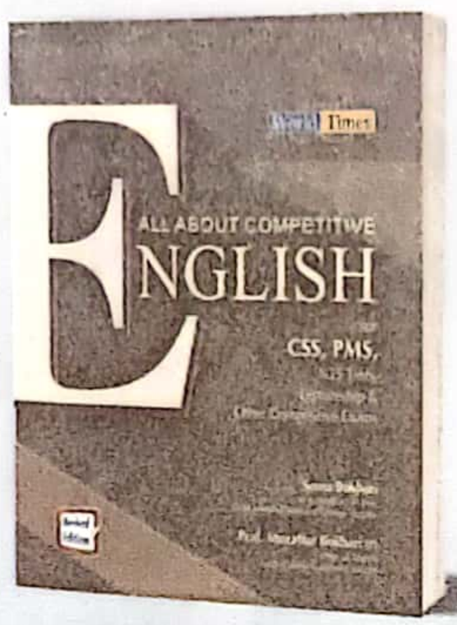
NMCS Group

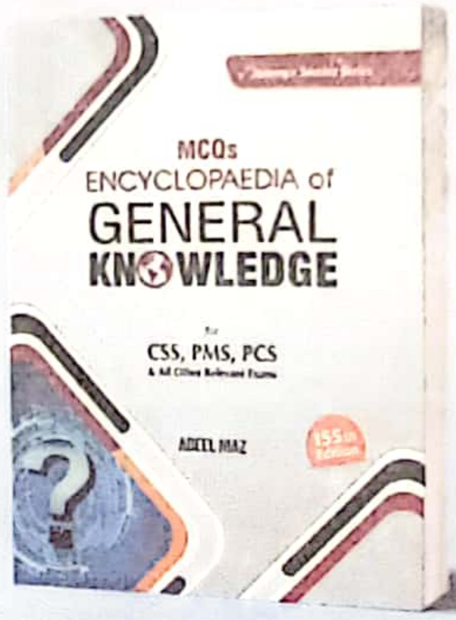
Best Books for PMS EXAM

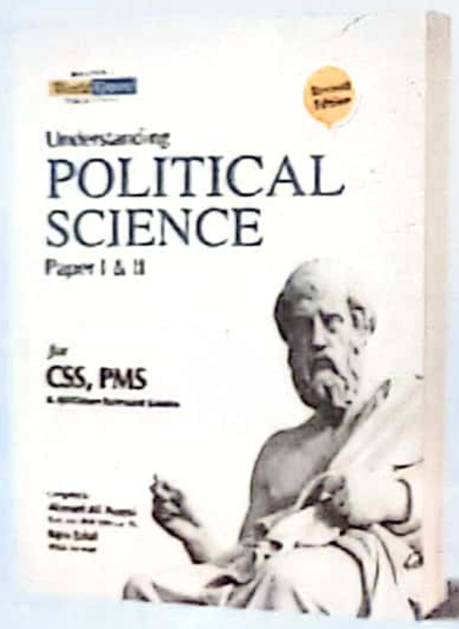
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

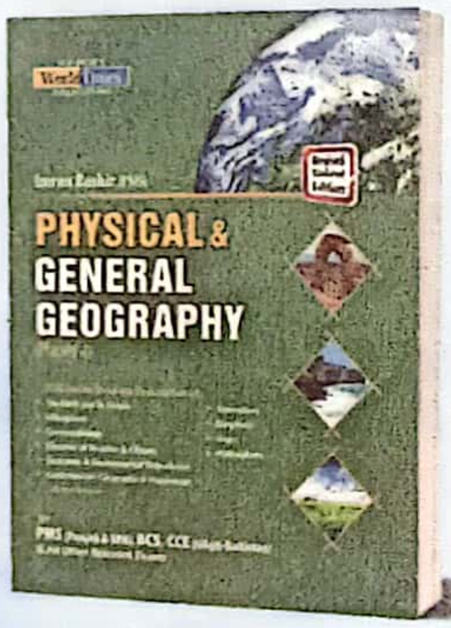


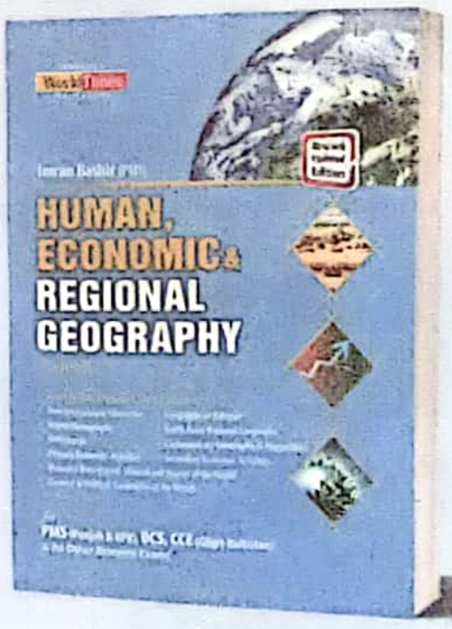


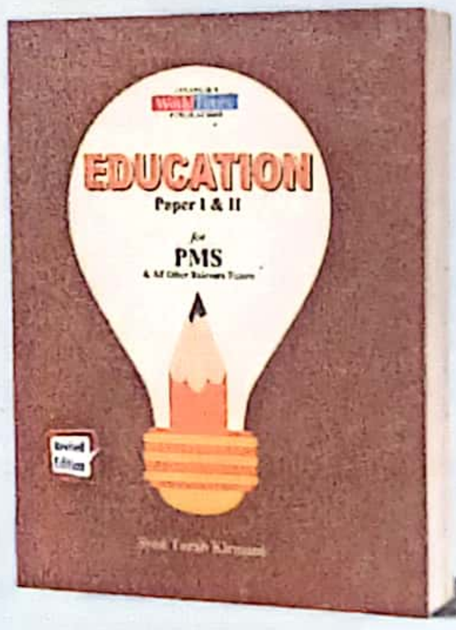




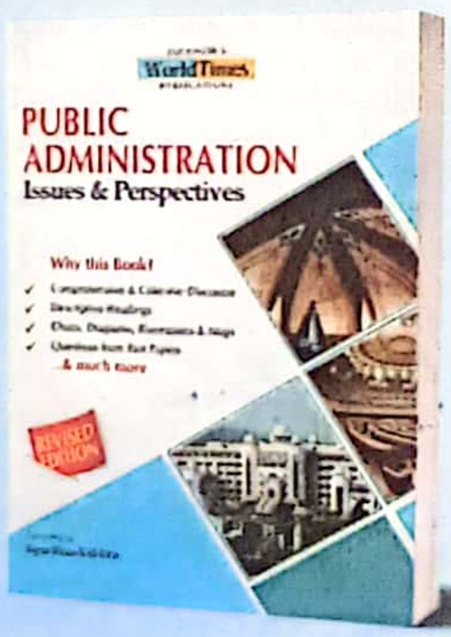


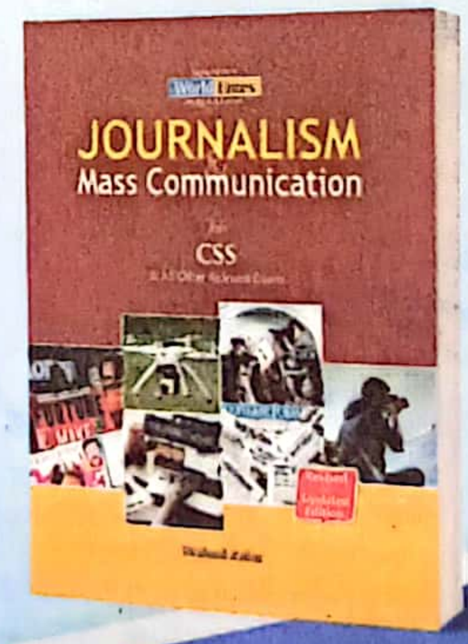


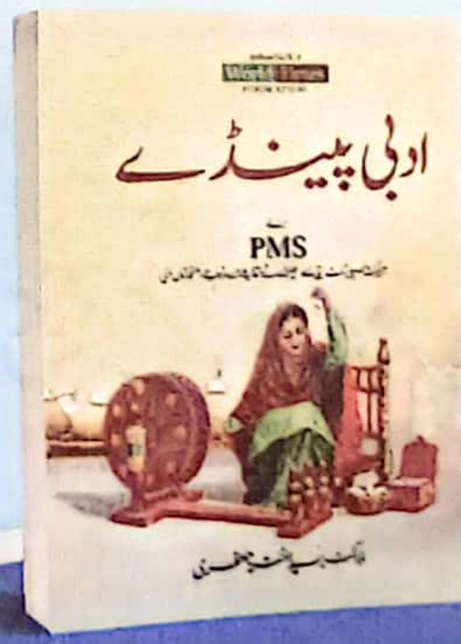












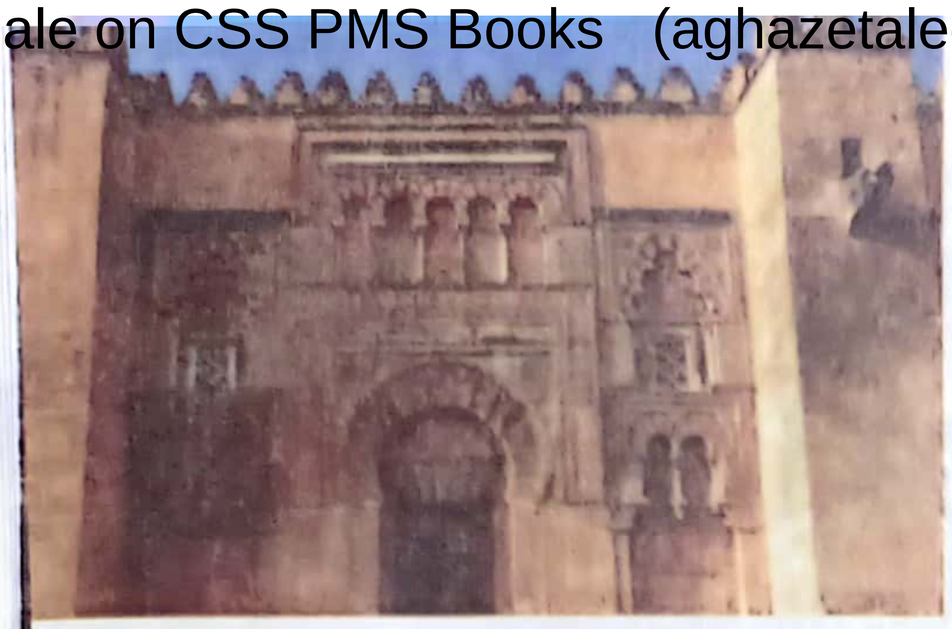
...& many more

Lahore	Rawalpindi	Multan	Karachi
37206307	5539609	0335-9426777	32765086

For Online Booking
0302-5556809

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



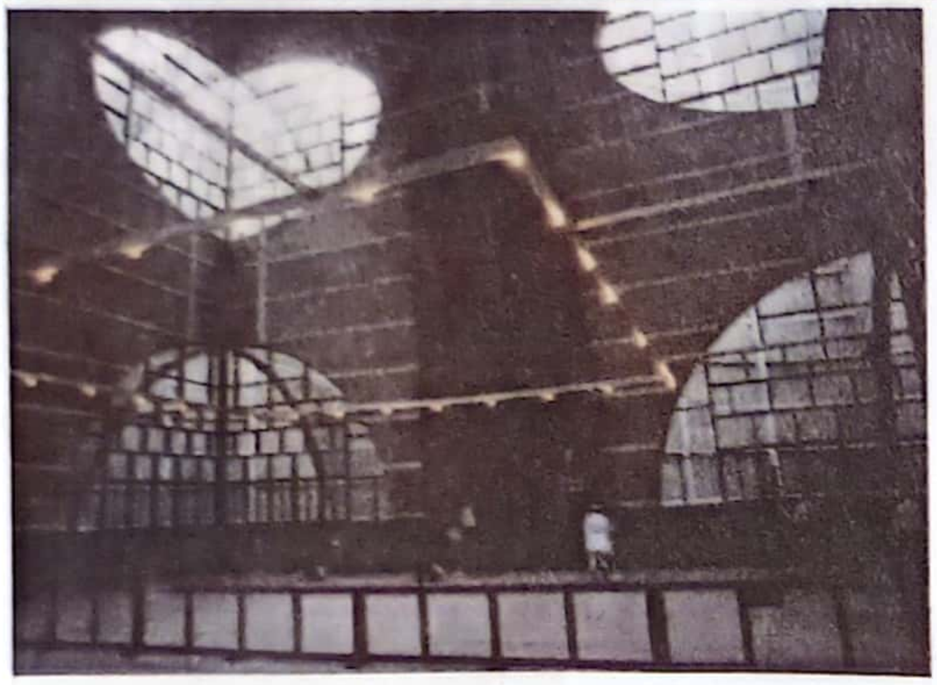


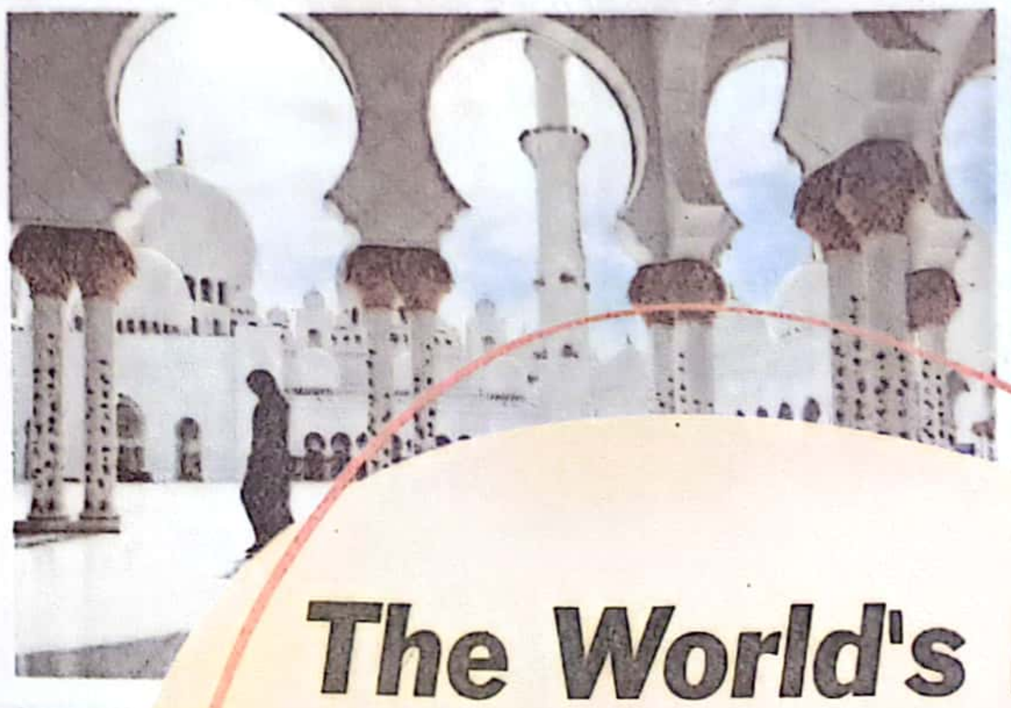
















The World's Most Beautiful Mosques

2. Bou Inania Madrasa, Fez, Morocco

The last, grandest and most beautiful madrasa built by a sultan of the Berber Muslim Maranid Dynasty, which briefly controlled most of Morocco and large parts of modern-day Algeria and Tunisia during the 14th century, the Bou Inania Madrasa is arguably the most beguiling monument in Morocco and the only operational religious building in Fez that non-Muslims are allowed to enter. An ode to the kaleidoscopic beauty of zellij mosaic tilework, decorative stucco, kufic calligraphy, and laceria carpentry, the madrasa was commissioned by the final Maranid Sultan, Sultan Abou Inan, who is said to have disregarded its extortionate cost with the phrase "a thing of beauty is beyond reckoning"..

NMCSS Group 0304-7727826

1. Great Mosque of Cordoba, Spain

Described by UNESCO as "an irreplaceable testimony of the Caliphate of Cordoba" and "the most emblematic monument of Islamic religious architecture", the Grand Mosque of Cordoba is a building that everyone should visit at least once in their lifetime. A monument that encapsulates a whole civilization and defines the city surrounding it, the Great Mosque was one of 300 mosques, palaces and monuments that were built in Cordoba during the 8th century to rival the architectural splendours of Constantinople, Damascus and Baghdad. An enduring testament to the glory of the Islamic Andalusia, the mosque helped make Cordoba one of the most important cities in Europe for almost two centuries.

3. Hagia Sophia, Istanbul, Turkiye

If great works of art are always relevant to us, masterpieces challenge us to be relevant to them. That's certainly the case with Hagia Sophia, which existed as a church for 916 years before it was converted into a mosque following the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople in 1453. The building continued as a mosque until 1934, when it was deconsecrated and turned into a museum, only to be converted back into a mosque in 2020. An engineering marvel that allows a circular dome to float above a square foundation as if suspended, effortlessly, from the heavens, Hagia Sophia combines enlightenment and illumination, the physical and the spiritual, in ways that continue to make it precious to Muslims, Christians and those of no faith at all.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708





10. Bait Ur Rouf Mosque, Dhakar

In a country known for its innovative architecture and mosque-building, Marina Tabassum's humble but exquisite House of the Compassionate captured international headlines when it opened on the outskirts of Dhaka. Designed, project-managed and built by the architect on behalf of her grandmother, the mosque's flexible design allows it to act as a school, meeting room and informal playground, as well as a place of worship in an area where community facilities are notable by their absence. Tabassum kept costs to a minimum by omitting a dome, minaret and even air conditioning, but this didn't prevent this modest mosque from winning the world's richest building prize, the Aga Khan Award for Architecture.

NM CSS Group

9. Sancaklar Camii, Istanbul, Turkiye

Set in a park on a sloping hillside in the outer Istanbul suburb of Buyukçekmece, the Sancaklar Mosque (2012) was designed to merge seamlessly with the terraced, amphitheatre-like landscape that surrounds it. From many places, only the mosque's minaret, a rectangular stone tower is visible, while its cave-like prayer hall steps down towards an unadorned Qibla wall where a shaft-like mihrab is bathed in natural daylight, in a way that seems to accentuate the building's numinous qualities. Unusually for a mosque in Turkiye, the Sancaklar Camii has no dome because its architect, Emre Arolat, insisted he was interested more in spi

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

8. Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque, Abu Dhabi

If the stylistic hybridity of Fatehpur Sikri's Jamia Masjid was the architectural embodiment of the Mughal Empire's religious diversity, the material eclecticism of Abu Dhabi's Sheikh Zayed Grand Mosque is the ideal reflection of a cosmopolitan country in which more than 200 languages are spoken. Designed by Italian architects and clad in Italian mosaics, Turkish tiles and dynamic, night-time projections developed in Britain, the superlative mosque, completed in 2007, boasts an 18,000-square-metre courtyard, the world's largest hand-woven carpet, can accommodate more than 60,000 worshippers, and has a way of winning over even the most cynical of visitors with its exquisite workmanship and attention to detail.

7. Prayer Hall, National Assembly, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Located inside one of the 20th century's greatest buildings, the prayer hall of the Bangladeshi national parliament building features an oversized teak mihrab, semi-circular windows and concrete walls separated by thin bands of marble. Designed by the Estonian-born American architect, Louis I. Kahn, in collaboration with his former student, the Bangladeshi architect Muzharul Islam, the building manages to feel simultaneously ancient, contemporary and timeless. A poetic exercise in weight, mass and monumentality, the whole complex takes visitors on a journey between silence and light. Completed in 1982, the project took 18 years to complete, by which time Kahn was long dead and Bangladesh had become an independent nation.

NM CSS Group

6. Tilla-Kari Madrasa, Samarkand, Uzbekistan

If the point of prayer is to be changed by the process, then Samarkand's hallucinatory Tilla-Kari madrasa and mosque is a fitting place for transformation. Finished in 1660, when Samarkand was a part of the Khanate of Bukhara, the complex was commissioned as the final component of the Registan, the architectural ensemble that once served as a public square, bazaar and place of royal proclamations, now recognised as one of the highlights of a trip to Central Asia. Constructed as a theological seminary, the name of the madrasa means worked with gold, a fitting epithet for a mosque whose raised stucco walls and ceilings shimmer and glisten.

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

5. Selimiye Mosque, Edirne, Turkiye

The Selimiye Mosque in Edirne is what Edward Said might have described as an exercise in late style. The architectural equivalent of a late Beethoven piano sonata, the mosque is considered the finest example of Ottoman architecture and was the last major project completed by the most celebrated of all Ottoman architects, Mimar Sinan. Completed in 1575, 13 years before the great master's death, the building required a lifetime's learning, experience, and wisdom to design and construct and saw Sinan achieve his lifelong ambition: the Selimiye's 32-metre-wide dome was larger than the Christian-built one at Hagia Sophia.

4. Jama Masjid, Fatehpur Sikri, India

Well-known it may be, but that does nothing to detract from the majestic beauty and grandeur of the purpose-built city that served as the capital of the Mughal Empire from 1571 to 1585. Described as India's Pompeii, Fatehpur Sikri sits atop a commanding, 40-metre-high ridge, and contains the Jama Mosque, where the city's Muslims traditionally gathered each Friday for communal prayers. Built from locally quarried red sandstone, both the mosque and the city are a riotous fusion of Islamic, Hindu and Jain features that combine to create a joyously hybrid architecture ideally suited to an empire renowned for its cosmopolitanism and diversity.

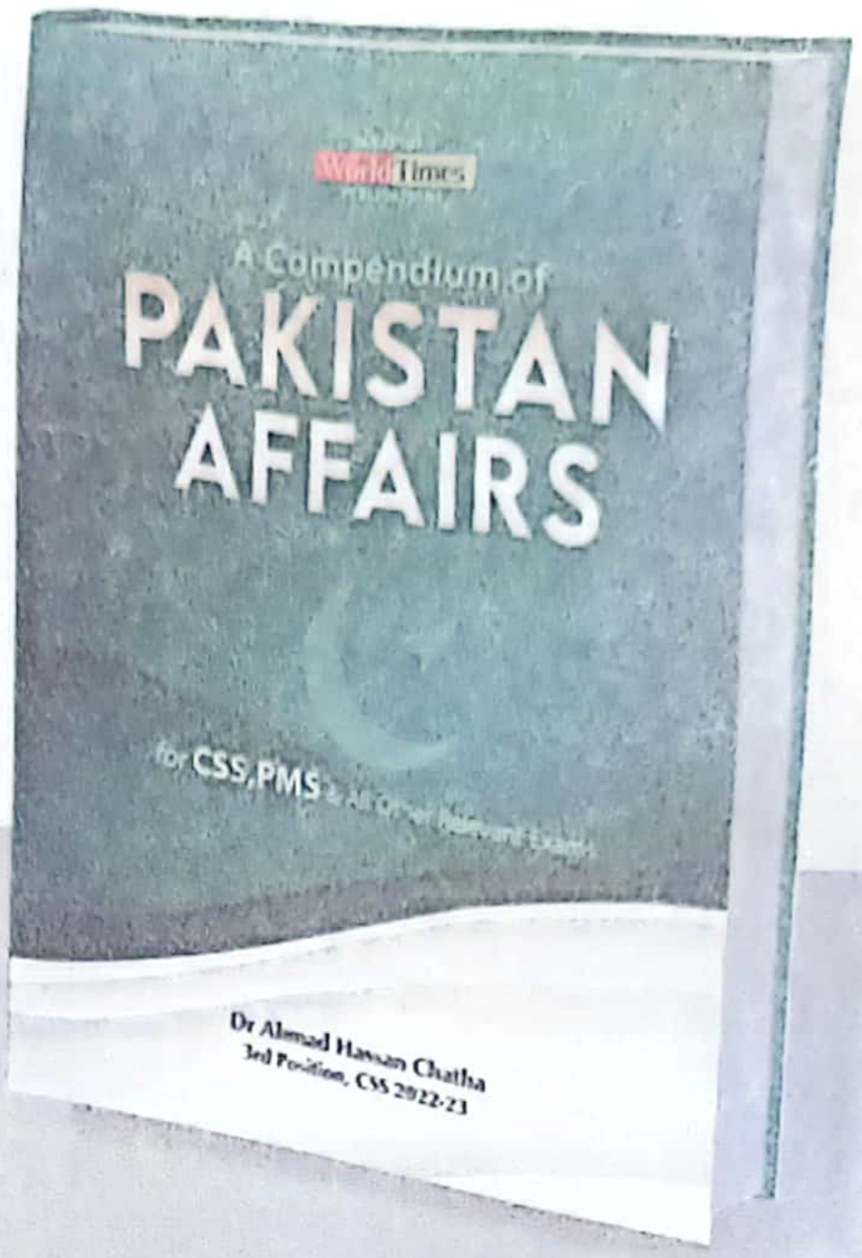
Nothing lingers in the mind like a brush with eternity, which is why a visit to a mosque, or any great religious building, should be included on the itinerary of every holiday. If you're struggling to persuade your travel companions, take them to one of the buildings on this list – each is unforgettable, nothing short of life-changing, and an apt introduction to the wonders of architecture built with a higher purpose. Here are the world's most beautiful mosques.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

OUR BEST PUBLICATION

"A Compendium of Pakistan Affairs" is a valuable resource to navigate the complexities of Pakistan's history, politics, and current affairs. It is an invaluable asset to CSS/PMS candidates for gaining a deeper understanding of Pakistan's affairs.





Dr Ahmad Hassan Chatha
3rd Position, CSS 2022-23

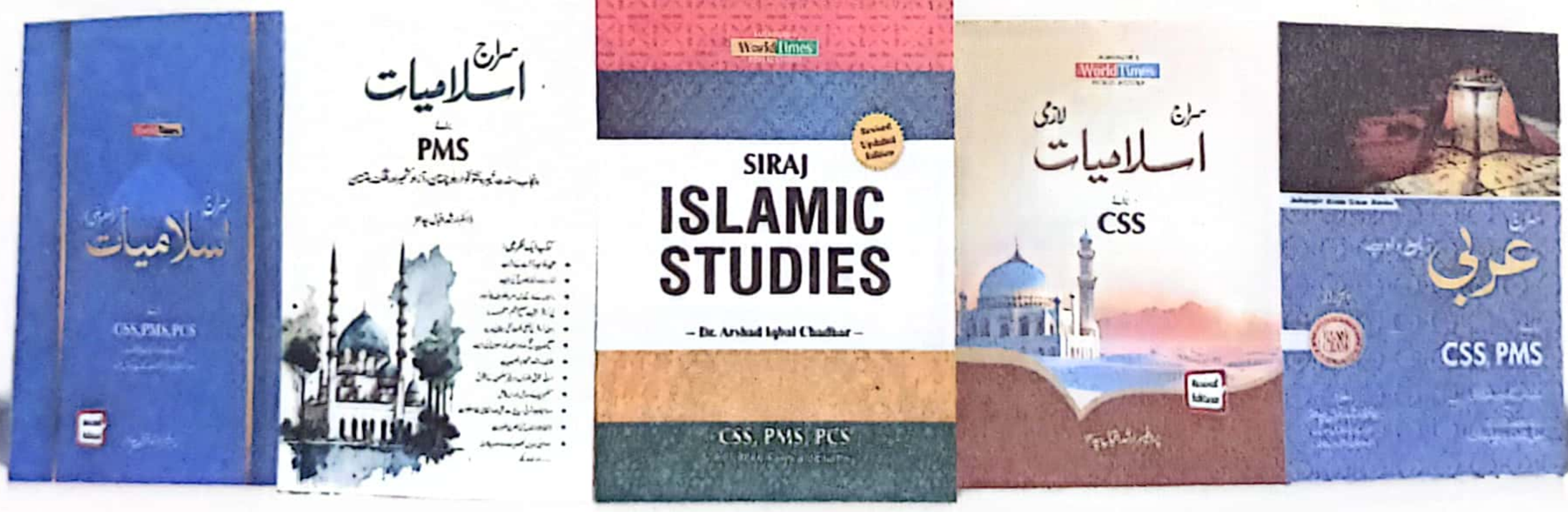
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708



Hafiz Arshad's Best Books

NMCSS Group

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

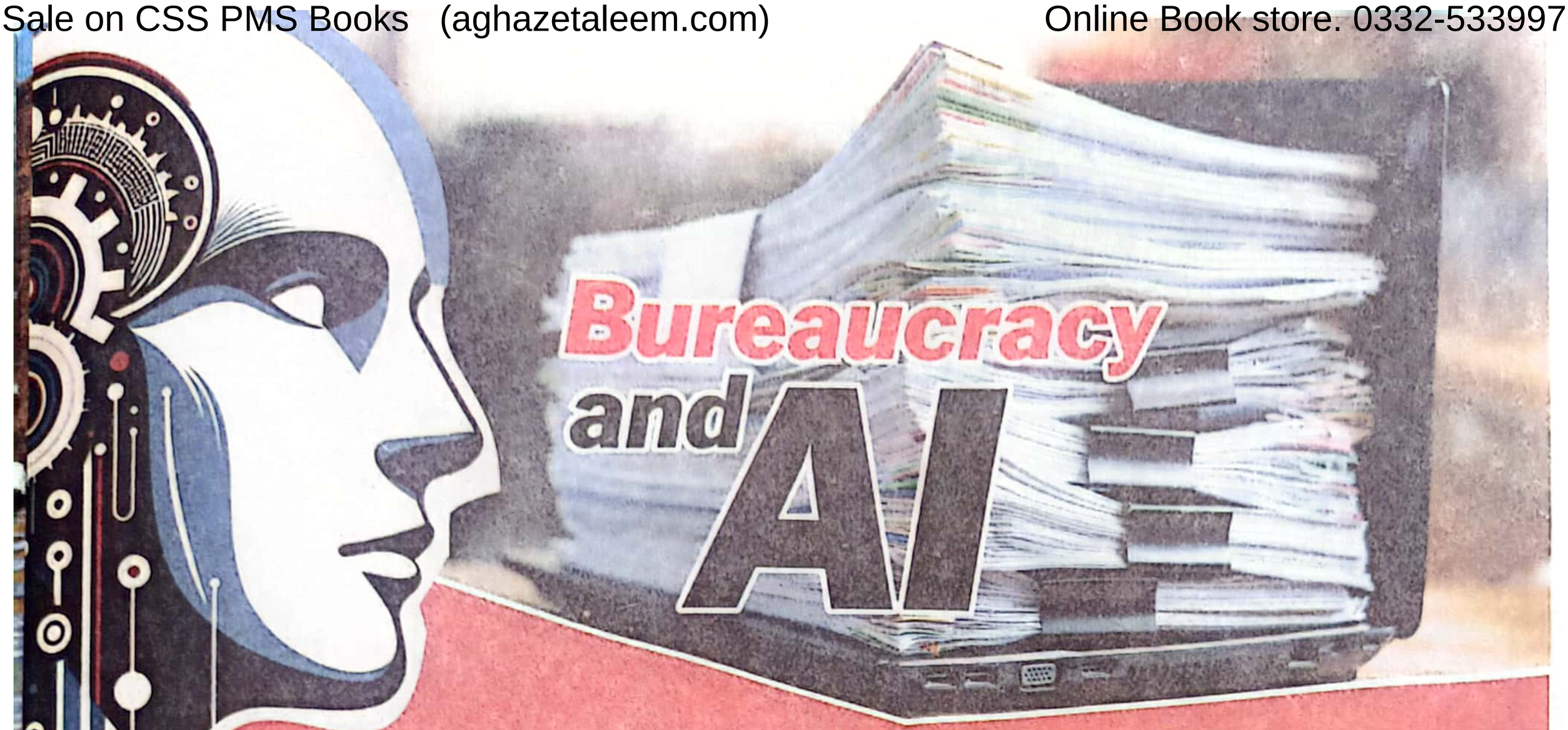


JAHANGIR'S
World Times
PUBLICATIONS

Buy online: www.jbdpress.com, www.jworldtimes.com

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



The world witnessed a groundbreaking revolution with the emergence of ChatGPT, an advanced AI technology that has taken center-stage in various domains. AI's capabilities have grown exponentially during the past few years. The humble beginnings of AI's impact on our lives started with recommending a personalized playlist to a subscriber or a video to watch based on one's viewing history. But what sets ChatGPT apart is its ability to generate unique content by learning from the data made available to it. What is AI capable of at the moment? Let us go back to ChatGPT for a moment so as to understand AI a bit further.

WWCSS Group 0304-7727826

Hamza Naveed



Imagine a student effortlessly completing a complex assignment by merely posing a question to ChatGPT. This versatile tool not only crafts instant responses but can also incorporate relevant data and even rephrase content in a style akin to that of renowned authors. Researchers benefit too, as ChatGPT summarizes and analyzes complex papers, saving valuable time. This captivating technology captured the world's attention by generating novel content, revolutionizing how we access and comprehend information. In my opinion, this is just a start, as AI can transform bureaucracy as well, unleashing a new era of efficiency, consistency and innovation.

For anyone acquainted with bureaucratic processes, putting up proposals, files and briefs to seniors is an everyday affair. Enter AI. Empowering ChatGPT with this arduous task of making summaries, preparing notes and writing reports streamlines this process and brings consistency. Unlike humans, this tireless AI assistant operates 24/7, which makes its use possible to ensure that citizens receive assistance and basic information on government services whenever they require, ultimately elevating accessibility and efficiency in government services. Moreover, simple administrative tasks, from form-filling to data entry, can be automated, allowing officials to focus on more critical matters.

AI's prowess extends beyond mere automation. Through AI-driven interactions, valuable data is gathered, facilitating unprecedented insights into citizen preferences, concerns and frequently asked questions. Armed with this knowledge, governments can shape better policies and streamline processes, truly catering to their citizens' needs. The power of data-driven decision-making becomes the driving force behind an agile civil service, outperforming antiquated methods and fostering progress.

Efficiency and innovation offered by AI also translate into economic benefits. A normal-sized section in any government office in our part of the world has support staff consisting of peons, clerks, assistants, stenographers, private secretaries and superintendents. With varying degrees of skill, they can easily be replaced by automated practices. But not just support staff; AI can also easily replace officer cadre performing mundane tasks. Imagine the savings to the national exchequer with a small yet highly efficient civil and military bureaucracy. An agile civil service, embracing modern tools, proves more responsive and adaptable. Going into specifics, AI would help FBR tremendously in identifying tax defaulters, serving automated notices and even getting back with replies. The same goes with customs, postal services, provincial departments and others where AI would help accomplish their routine, day-to-day affairs. District administration and police, too, can benefit a lot. New innovations by Punjab Police in this regard to develop a "Face Trace System" using AI make a step in the right direction.

While AI brings incredible advantages, it does have some inherent limitations - for now. Empathy and handling complex queries remain a challenge. However, the key lies in striking a balance between AI-driven automation and human oversight. Similarly, many academicians have raised alarms over students using ChatGPT for their assignments rather than using their brains.

Embracing AI's potential while addressing concerns about privacy and security ensures an optimal, people-centric approach to bureaucracy in the AI era. The transformational potential of AI in bureaucracy cannot be overlooked. By streamlining administrative tasks, harnessing data insights and driving economic savings, the power of AI can elevate government services to unparalleled heights.

As we journey into the future, the imperative is clear: embrace the potential of AI and unleash a new era of progress and innovation in bureaucracy. The time for action is now, as history will not remember those who resisted the advances of AI; rather, it will remember those who embraced change and harnessed the power of AI to usher in a brighter future for all.

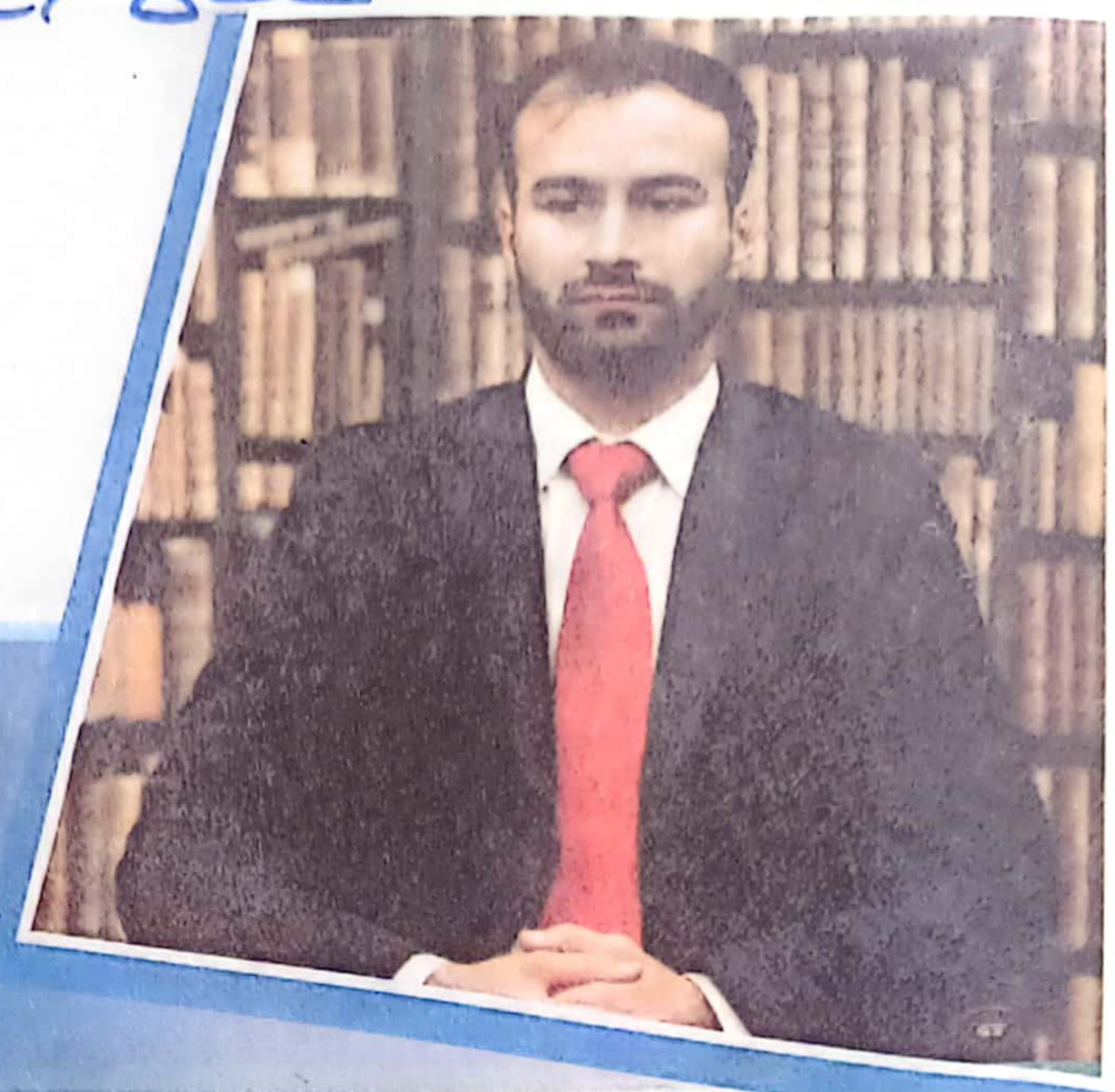
The writer, currently posted as DS CM Office, is a development practitioner with a Master's degree in Public Administration from National University of Singapore.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

0304-7727826

"WTI's interview session significantly contributed to my success as I was able to secure the highest marks in the final interview."



In Conversation with

Muhammad Shoaib

(Assistant Commissioner)

3rd in GB; PMS 2021-22

NMCSS Group
0304-7727826

Jahangir's World Times (JWT): First of all, please tell something about your educational background.

Muhammad Shoaib (MS): I started my learning journey with the memorization of the Holy Quran from Iqra School. I did my matriculation and intermediate from Read Foundation School, Gilgit. Later, I did my BA as a private candidate and graduated in law from the University Gillani Law College, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan, in 2021.

JWT: How helpful did you find Jahangir's World Times (JWT) in your preparation for the PMS exam? And, how was your experience at the World Times Institute?

MS: For me, the WTI was a consistent guide that helped me steer through this uncertain process. For my written exams, I read many of the WTI publications, especially JWT magazine, and joined it for my interview preparation. The WTI has been a source of inspiration and knowledge throughout this journey.

JWT: What was the significance of newspaper reading in your preparation? How did staying updated on current affairs shape your success?

MS: Newspapers and magazines play a crucial role in shaping an aspirant's analytical approach to various national and international issues. Staying updated on current affairs can help aspirants in almost all subjects, especially the English paper. Besides, frequent reading also increases one's grip on the English language. I was an avid reader of Dawn, JWT magazine and Foreign Affairs.

JWT: What was your overall strategy for cracking the PMS exam?

MS: I started taking various online courses through EDx and Coursera during my university days to develop an intellectual base. During that time, I would also read various books, articles, research papers and magazines. After graduation, I had six months for preparation. So, I divided that time proportionally for each subject and Alhamdulillah, I secured the 3rd position and ended up getting my desired allocation.

JWT: What was your approach to time management throughout the preparation process? How did you balance multiple subjects and cover the vast syllabus?

MS: Knowing what is required is absolutely necessary to manage both time and resources throughout this journey. Starting with current affairs every morning, I would take one subject for the rest of the day. I avoided unnecessary expansion and restricted myself to the exam

Detailed Marks Sheet

Subject	Marks
Compulsory Subjects	
English General & Essay	84
Urdu General & Essay	53
Current Affairs & Pakistan Affairs	78
Islamic Studies	126
Optional Subjects	
1. International Relations	98
2. International Law	88
Total Written	**527**
Viva Voce	265
Grand Total	**792**

My Tips on:

Selection of optional subjects

a. Area of interest

b. Background knowledge

c. Overlapping with other subjects

Notes-Making

I made two types of notes:

a. Long, comprehensive and inclusive of all the details

b. Short and consolidated

Revision

For the retention of knowledge, one needs to revise at least twice a month. I had allocated Sundays for revisions.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

My Interview Experience



I joined the WTI for interview preparation. The competitive environment there, syndicate sessions, workshops on various topics and mock interviews improved both my confidence and knowledge base. I found no difficulty in the actual interview, owing to the repeated practice sessions at the WTI. I am indebted to the WTI faculty for their invaluable contribution in this journey.

requirements. This helped me completely cover the vast syllabus.

JWT: What were the challenges you encountered during your preparation journey and the ways in which you overcame them?

MS: Alhamdulillah, my journey was smooth sailing, owing to the guidance and unfettered support from my family. Also, I am indebted to all my teachers for all their valuable guidance. The only challenge I encountered was to keep myself disciplined and avoid distractions.

JWT: What, in your opinion, is the key to getting through the compulsory papers of the PMS exam?

MS: For the PMS-GB, completing the paper within the stipulated time is the key. Each paper carries 150 marks, and it needs to be attempted in three hours. Many candidates falter due to the scarcity of time. Writing speed is the key to getting through compulsory papers. Aspirants should frequently practice before appearing for the PMS-GB exam.

JWT: How should answers be written to get maximum marks in the written part of the PMS exam?

MS: To get maximum marks, answers should reflect relevancy, depth of knowledge and clarity of thought. Besides, adding relevant data, flow charts and maps can be an added advantage. Answers should be well structured as well. The introduction should not be lengthy. Aspirants should understand the question before answering it.

JWT: How did you structure your Essay?

MS: I think understanding the topic and decoding it is important to pass the essay paper. My essay topic was "US Withdrawal from Afghanistan and Its Implications on the South Asian Region". I briefly discussed US withdrawal and spent more time on discussing its implications.

JWT: Since you have scored excellent marks in Islamiat, what was your strategy for this paper?

MS: In my opinion, writing Quranic verses and ahadith in Arabic, as well as extracts from FPSC-recommended books, is the key to scoring maximum marks in Islamiat. The aspirants should focus on writing logical answers, backed by evidence. I also wrote poetry of Allama Iqbal in my answers.

JWT: Should there be some word limit kept in mind while writing answers?

MS: It is hard to count words on exam day as every question requires a different length. Aspirants should write what is required and avoid unnecessary explanation. Quality matters more than quantity. I followed the funnel approach; writing what is necessary at the earliest and explaining it, keeping in mind the limitation of time. Aspirants should not miss the necessary content of one question for giving unnecessary explanation by another. Proportionate division of time is the key.

JWT: How should one choose Optional Subjects?

MS: While choosing optional subjects, one should prioritize one's personal interest and background knowledge related to a particular subject. Scoring trend is not a good indicator as it often tempts us to crawl outside our area of interest which proves to be counterproductive. Aspirants should take their time in choosing optional subjects instead of rushing to select on someone else's advice.

JWT: As interviewers usually grill the interview candidates, how did you manage the situation?

MS: My interview experience was incredible. Most of the questions were opinion-based and the panel allowed me to talk freely, without interruption. I answered all the questions to the best of my knowledge and engaged the panel well. The environment was very friendly. There was no grilling at all. From my experience, I can tell that intellectual depth and clarity of thought are necessary to score good marks in the interview.

JWT: Who deserves the credit for your success?

MS: My family deserves all the credit; this would not have been possible without their support and sacrifices. Also, I am very grateful to all my teachers and friends who played a crucial role in my making.

NMCSGroup 034-7727825

Advice for Fresh Aspirants

First of all, embrace the challenge and understand the analytical nature of competitive exams. Start reading books, magazines and newspapers, write and speak extensively and believe in yourself. Enjoy this journey of learning, give your best and leave the rest to Allah Almighty.

Rapid Fire

Your inspiration	My parents
Attempts	1st
Schooling medium	English
Your qualification	B.A LL.B
Alma mater	Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan
Your study schedule	8-10 hours a day
Your sources	Books, newspapers, JWT, Foreign Affairs and research papers
Your hobbies	Reading, playing and watching cricket, hiking
Your strength	Self belief and hard work
Fave personality	Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)
Fave book	The Narrow Corridor: States, Societies and the Fate of Liberty
Fave quote	"Believe you can, And you are halfway there." — Theodore Roosevelt
Secret of your success	Commitment, perseverance and self-belief
Your role model	My brother

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

"The material Jahangir's World Times published was quite helpful, specifically the component of GK was the most aiding."

Confabulating with

Gull Shahnaz Akram

Assistant Director (Investigation)
(Federal Investigation Agency – FIA)

JWT CSS Group 0304-7727826

Magazine Desk

Jahangir's World Times (JWT): Please tell us about your educational background.
Gull Shahnaz Akram (GSA): I bagged a number of degrees, like LLM, LLB, MBA and MA Political Science.

JWT: How long did it take you to prepare for the Assistant Director (Investigation) exam?
GSA: It took me six months to put together for the exam conducted by the FPSC.

JWT: What were your principal sources for the preparation for this exam?
GSA: Practically speaking, my principal sources for preparation for this exam were newspapers, periodicals and General Knowledge-related material.



JWT: How helpful was Jahangir's World Times during your preparations?
GSA: The material Jahangir's World Times published was quite helpful, specifically the component of GK was the most aiding.

JWT: How was your experience at the World Times Institute?
GSA: My experience at the World Times Institute had multifaceted impacts. It was fruitful in the sense of getting exposure to the trend of information and the overall environment. The WTI provided me with a platform to listen to and observe opinions. I was handy with the most reliable material there. It's been a wonderful experience.

JWT: How should the new aspirants start preparations for the various one-paper exams?
GSA: They must surround themselves in an environment like the World Times Institute where they get maximum exposure to data and have debates on multifarious topics.

JWT: What areas should they focus on?
GSA: New aspirants must focus on subjects like General Knowledge, International Relations and Law, as well as on personality grooming.

JWT: What is, in your opinion, an ideal timetable for a sound preparation?
GSA: When you are emotionally and intellectually receptive! I mean, it may be a bright day or a soothing night but be stress-less while preparing for any competition exam.

JWT: What strategy should the in-job aspirants adopt as they have scant time at their disposal?
GSA: Management of time is too important to ignore. Yes, it's difficult to sail in two boats but if you are a good sailor, you can.

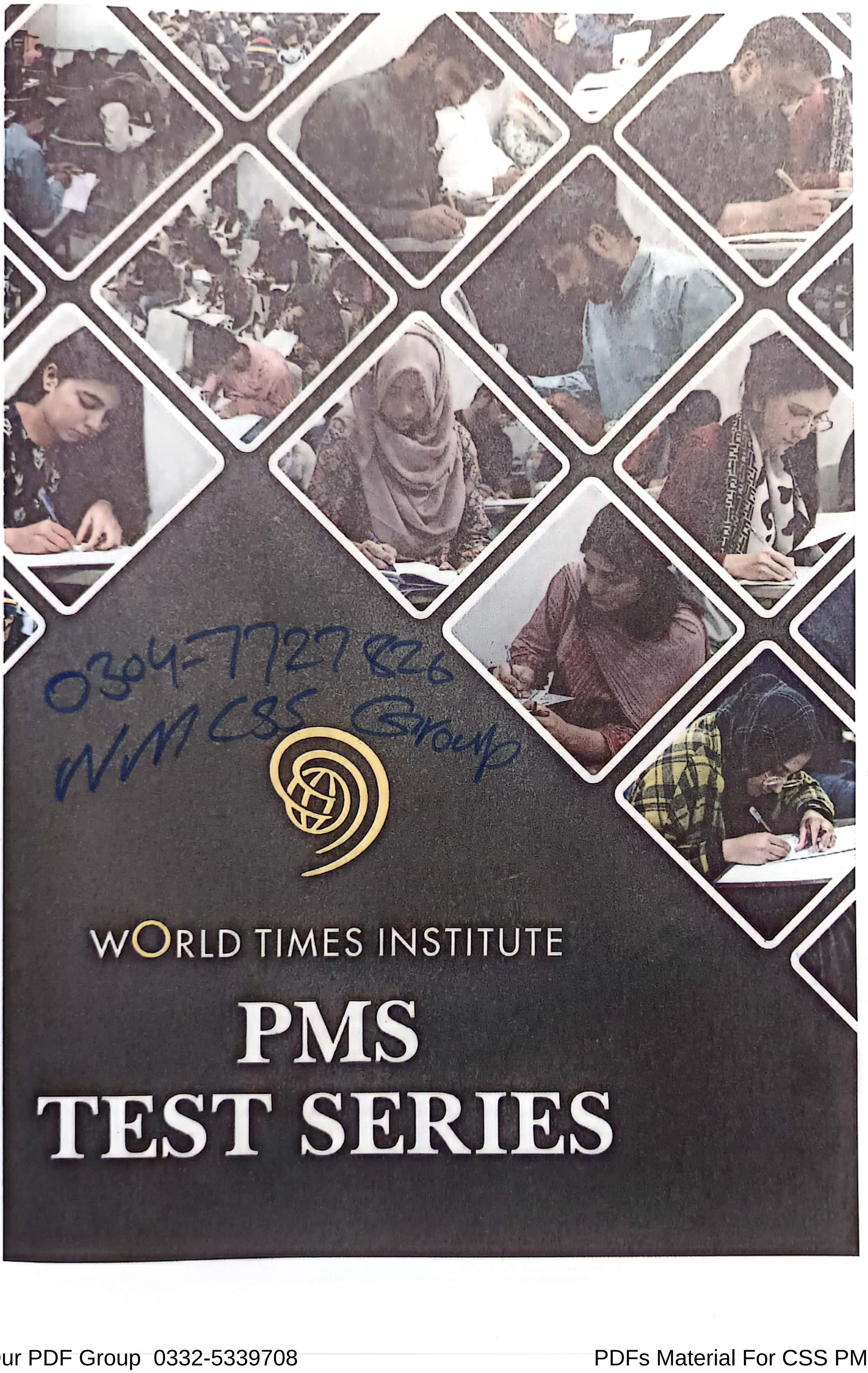
JWT: How did you handle the interview pressure while before the panel?
GSA: I remained calm and composed. I didn't pretend or wear any mask; rather, presented myself as I am. So be your true self!

JWT: Please share some questions the panellists asked during the interview.
GSA: Questions pertained to my personality, family background and the city I belong to, besides major academic subjects, IR, GK and laws related to FIA. I mean you are supposed to be jack of all trades and master of at least one.

JWT: On the basis of your experience, what tips would you give to prospective aspirants?
GSA: There is no substitute for hard work. Someone has rightly said that the fruits of labour are sweeter than the gifts of fortune, and fortune favours the brave. Besides, I would recommend consistency of pursuit; whatever the outcome may be, one should give one's best. Moreover, competition is a process where your makeup of 16 to 18 years actually fights in the arena. Do your best, have exposure to the environment like that at the World Times Institute, and leave the rest to Allah.

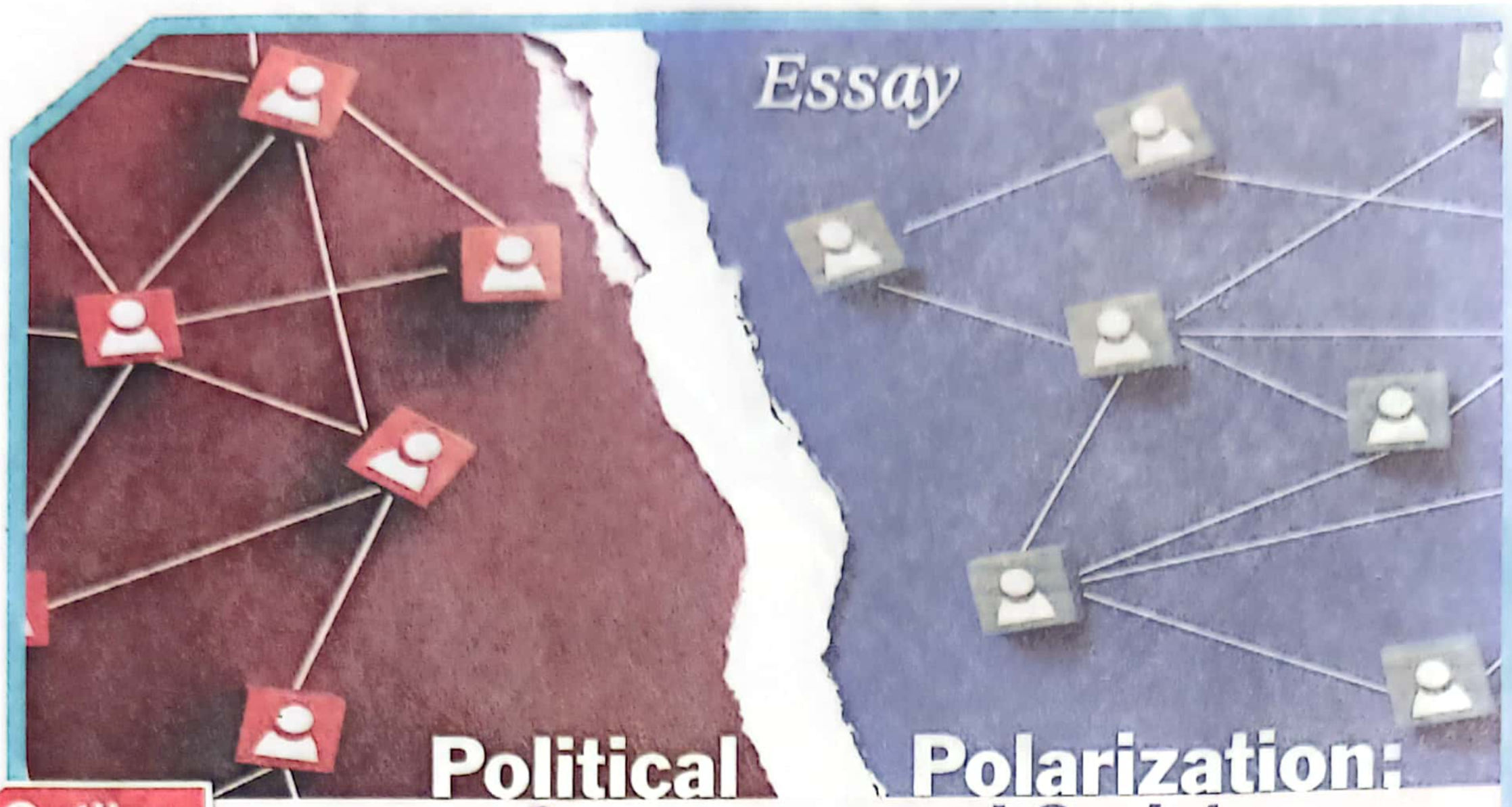
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708



Political Polarization: Governance and Society

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Understanding the Concept of Polarized Politics
3. Facts Highlighting the Detrimental Impacts of Polarized Politics on Governance and Society
   - i. Existence of division within the tiers of bureaucracy
   - ii. Detrimental impacts on the quality of policies
   - iii. Absence of objectivity in decisions
   - iv. Shift in social behaviour and attitude
   - v. Negative impacts on people's relationships with one another
   - vi. Harrowing impacts on democratic culture
   - vii. Resulting in inequitable growth and development
   - viii. Increased level of intolerance in society
4. Factors Responsible for the Polarization of Politics
   - i. Illiteracy and unawareness
   - ii. Absence of a democratic culture
   - iii. The venomous role played by social media
   - iv. Existence of divisions based on other factors within society
5. Recommendations for Depolarizing the Political Sector in a Country
   - i. Character-building in educational institutions
   - ii. Promotion of democracy as a culture
   - iii. Limitations on media
6. Conclusion

NMCSS Group 0304-7727826

Asim Raza



Politics defines the present shape and the future status of a country. A sound and stable political sector, having independent institutions and mature, visionary leaders, as well as a well-aware electorate, can be an ideal recipe for the progress and prosperity of a state. The situation, however, is not favourable to all the countries in the world, as there are many states where a weak political sector wreaks havoc on all the other sectors of society, owing to its flaws and deficiencies. Among the many shortcomings that a political sector may have, polarization is the worst, especially due to its substantial impact not only on the governance of a country but on society as a whole. Self-centred and shortsighted policies, meritless postings and transfers, imprudent utilization of available resources, bureaucratic maladroitness and indolence, the spread of the venom of hatred and a rise in crime are some of the many repercussions that a society has to face due to polarized

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

politics. Like all other evils, polarization in the political sector is caused, supported and exacerbated by a number of factors. Some scrupulously devised strategies and measures can, however, definitely be helpful in addressing the issue of political polarization.

Polarized politics refers to the divergence of political attitudes – away from the center towards the ideological extremes. When there is polarization in the political sector of a country, the political opponents, both politicians and their supporters, possess extreme ideologies that result in strained relations between them.

Political polarization has a myriad of impacts, usually negative, on the different sectors of a country.

Political polarization has a myriad of detrimental impacts on the governance sector of a country. First of all, this menace is responsible for the existence of a divide within the tiers of bureaucracy, which is one of the many factors responsible for the absence of good governance in a country. In a politically polarized state, bureaucrats usually lose their neutral position and, instead of faithfully safeguarding the interests of the country, they try to serve the political parties they are associated with due to their political ideologies. This affects the quality of not only the policies but also their implementation. Likewise, in a politically polarized state, the incumbent government intervenes in the process of postings and transfers of officers and the principle that is brutally slaughtered during the whole process is "the appointment of the right man for the right job." Quite understandably, departments run by unsuitable officers can never attain excellence in service delivery.

Political polarization, likewise, casts deleterious impacts on the quality of policies devised by the bureaucracy for governing state affairs. It is an undeniable reality that these are the bureaucrats who draft policies, rules and even statutes that serve as the pedestals on which the administrative edifice of the state is erected. In the presence of political polarization, bureaucrats, who are usually required to prove their loyalty to the incumbent political regime to stay positioned at good assignments, focus on placating their political bosses one way or another and draft such rules and policies that may bring them short-term political advantages. Being oblivious to the long-term needs of the state causes irreparable damage to all the sectors of the country and the whole nation has to pay the price for it. In Pakistan, for instance, nationalization of the 1970s and impetuous privatization of the 1990s, costly contracts with IPPs, shelving the construction of the Kalabagh Dam, the Sasti Roti scheme and the consumerism-based economic model are some of the many policies in which bureaucrats miserably failed to play their role of safeguarding the state's interests merely because they had developed a supine approach due to the presence of polarization in the political sector.

Another catastrophic impact of political polarization appears in the form of the loss of objectivity and merit in the decisions made by bureaucrats and government officers. Bureaucrats, being the administrators of particular departments, organizations or a town, district or division, have to make a number of decisions as part of their day-to-day functioning. These decisions need to be fair and just as the well-being of the general public hinges on them. As in a politically polarized society, the ruling political party appoints only its loyal bureaucrats to important positions; the process of decision-making gets badly compromised as those making decisions try to protect the political interests of their political bosses instead of adhering to the principles of fairness and justice. For instance, in a politically polarized society, administrative decisions regarding the postings and transfers of public servants, the award of contracts to contractors, the grant of funds for public welfare schemes and the release of budgets for different expenditure heads are made on the basis of the political affiliation of the beneficiaries. This policy of favouring party workers and voters has no end, and it injects misery into the lives of the common people, as the support that they expect from the state is unavailable to them in times of need.

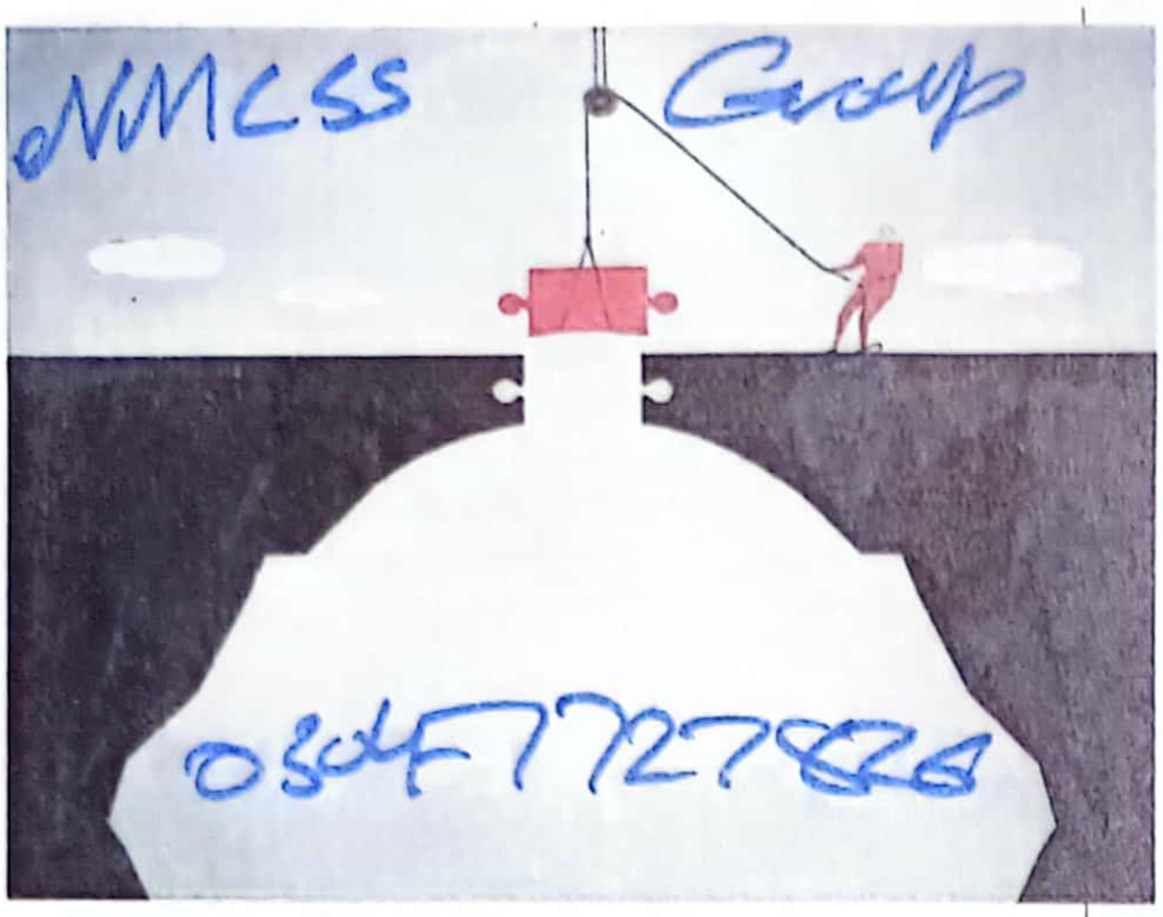
Political polarization is the biggest enemy of society as well, and this thing has a number of manifestations.

First of all, the extreme behaviour that is visible in the political sector of a politically polarized society does not remain confined only to politics; it reshapes the social attitude as well. In a politically polarized society, people exhibit relatively more extreme and tempestuous behaviour in their day-to-day lives as well. Fights, wrangling, altercations and quarrels become a general practice in such a society, and strikes and protests are considered the legitimate tools for getting the required decision. India, Pakistan and Bangladesh are the pertinent case studies if one wants to analyze the impacts of political polarization on societal behaviours.

Like many other things that should not have been there, political polarization has detrimental impacts on people's relationships with one another. People, due to their association and affiliation with particular political parties, develop acrimonious relationships with their friends, colleagues or even close relatives to such an extent that their individual lives get disturbed. Political discussion starts in a lighter mode at family gatherings and friends' get-togethers and turns into heated arguments that, at times, lead to physical scuffles as well. In many countries where political polarization exists, a number of crimes involving the loss of human life or bodily injury are caused by the hatred that is generated and spread by the fanaticism existing in the political sector. Again, countries like Pakistan and India exemplify the very same reality. Even the parliament houses of these countries appear to be wrestling rings

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



where politicians are seen fighting each other physically.

Excessively polarized politics leads to the formation of an undemocratic society, and this is a potential hazard not only to the performance but also to the very existence of democracy in a society. The very fundamental principles on which democracy rests are logic and rationale. Those who espouse democracy, considering it the best model of governance, are of the view that the majority of the people can never support any person or ideology that doesn't appeal to them and hence does not deserve to be supported. In a politically polarized society, however, people's capacity to apply logic while making political decisions gets compromised and they support a particular person or party just because they are emotionally associated with it. Though it is never possible to remove emotions from politics, their over-influence is always an impediment to democracy's bearing the maximum fruits and this is a potential threat to its sustenance in the long run.

The overall growth and development of a society is never inclusive and equitable in the presence of polarization in politics. As political polarization results in the nurturing of extreme hatred and antagonism between the ruling segment and the opposition, all the plans and policies that the people holding power devise and pursue revolve around benefitting their political supporters and allies and depriving the opponents. From the construction of roads, hospitals and schools to the provision of jobs and employment, decisions are made on the basis of political loyalty; the overall outcome of which is the confinement of development and growth to limited geographical areas and classes of people. Though the political landscape of Pakistan - a country that can be considered to understand the point - is not extremely polarized, the privation and indigence that exist in Balochistan, Southern Punjab and tribal areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are a result of the weak representation of these areas in decision-making forums.

Similarly, polarized politics is one of the factors that increase the level of intolerance in society. The divisions based on fanatic and extreme ideology and attitude do not remain confined only to the political sector but always engulf the whole society. In a politically polarized society, the general public develops an irascible and truculent behaviour due to the tempestuousness prevailing in the overall environment. Altercations, brawls and quarrels over trivial matters become commonplace. This intolerant and uncompromising attitude is visible on social and electronic media as well, where even the nonpolitical discussions seem to be brimming with venomous comments and deriding allusions. The high rate of crime and litigation is the distinguishing feature of a society that is politically polarized, ergo intolerant.

Having discussed its impacts on the bureaucracy and society, it is relevant to identify some prominent causes of political polarization in a country. To start with, a lack of education can be held responsible for the issue. As illiteracy and ignorance keep human personality devoid of the necessary flexibility and adaptability, societies that are deprived of education are always prone to getting divided on different grounds; politics being one of them. For instance, in Pakistan, political polarization is vividly prominent in rural areas and tribal areas where people are less educated as compared to their counterparts in urban and suburban areas.

The absence of a democratic culture is yet another factor responsible for the presence of polarization in the political sector of a country. When democratic culture is weak or totally absent in a society, people are unaware of the meaning and importance of freedom of opinion and speech. Every

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC



Descriptive

English

(Précis & Composition)

For CSS, PMS, & other Competitive Exams

- Grammar & Vocabulary
- Précis Writing
- Reading Comprehension
- Antonyms & Synonyms
- Idioms and Phrases
- Pairs of Words
- Translation
- Solved CSS Past Papers

Sohail Shahzad Bhatti

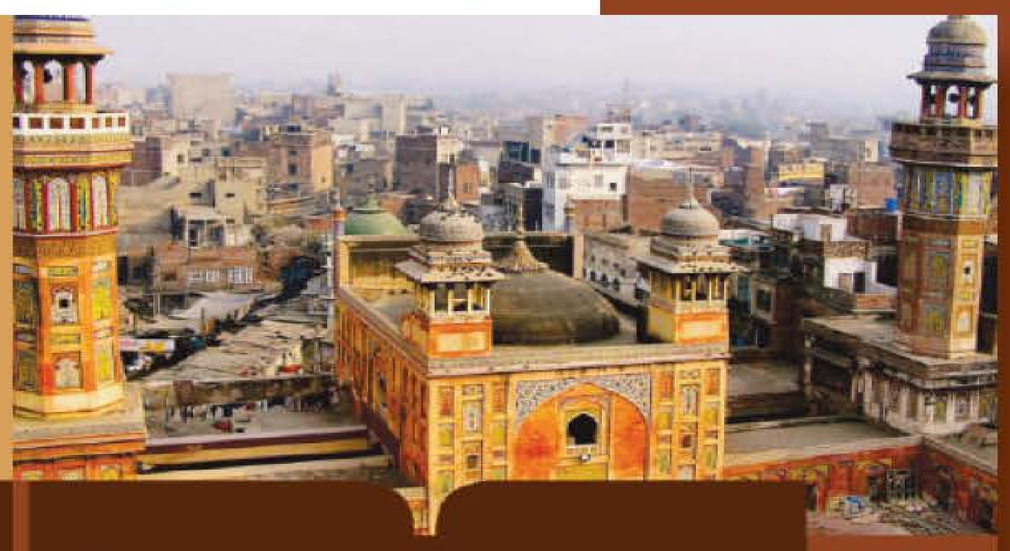
HSM Publishers

Now Available

SUPER DEALS
NOW OR NEVER
FREE HOME DELIVERY
SHOP NOW

20% off

For Order:
0332-5339708



اسلامیات لازمی

برائے سی ایس ایس و دیگر مقابلہ جاتی امتحانات

بشمول حل شدہ سابقہ سی ایس ایس پیپرز 2016-2020

پروفیسر ڈاکٹر خلیل احمد

HSM Publishers

Now Available

SUPER DEALS
NOW OR NEVER
FREE HOME DELIVERY
SHOP NOW

20% off

For Order:
0332-5339708

Joir

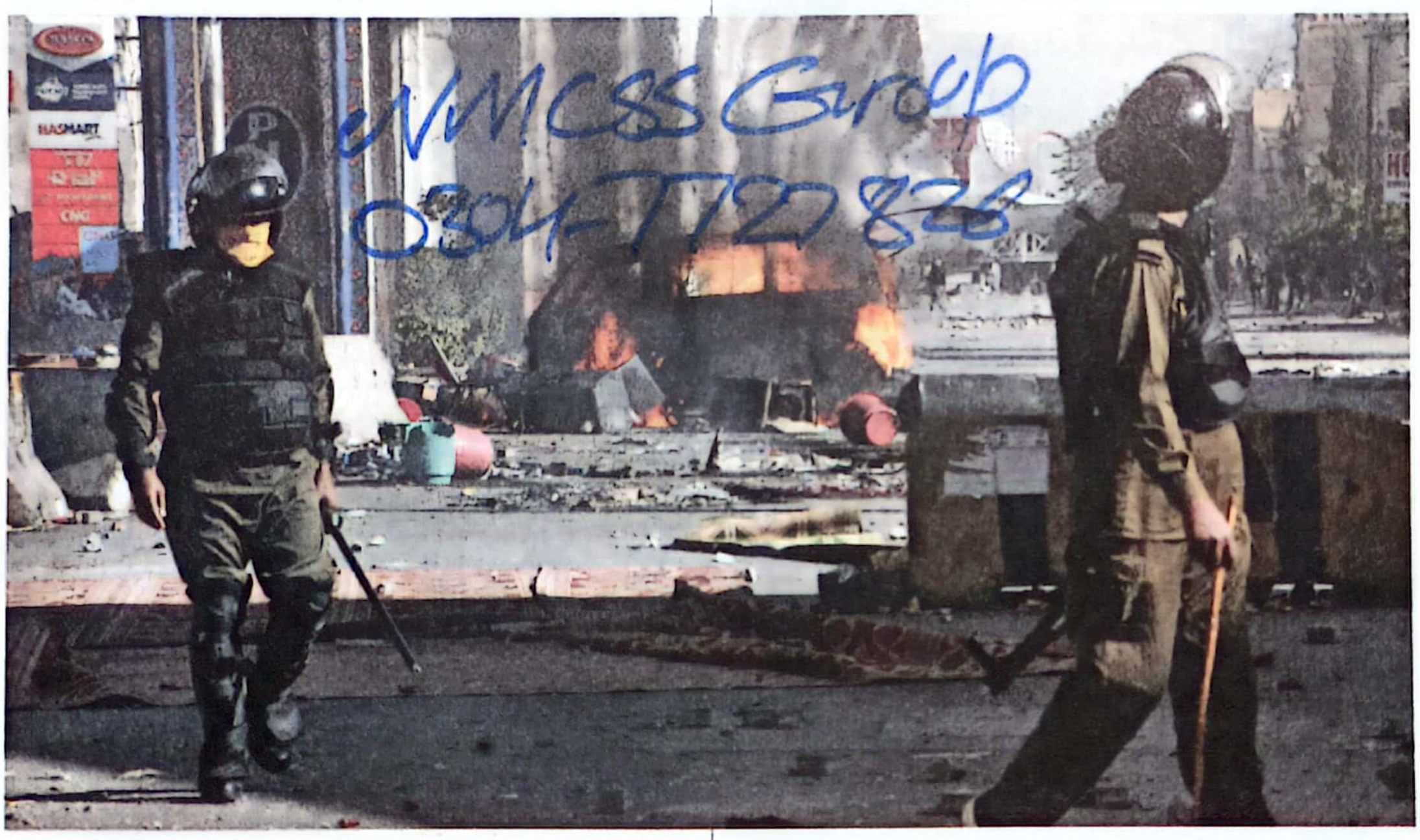
Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

0304-7727826

dissenting voice in such an environment is considered hostile, and this leads to the creation of political groups that have no relationship with one another other than aversion and antipathy.

In the same way, social media has also become a major tool for the growth of political polarization in a society. Social media provides everyone with the opportunity to share their feelings and opinions in a limitless way. This results in the promotion of inflexibility and rigidity in society due to the deriding and humiliating attitude that is usually adopted while confronting the opposite view. This role of social media can be well understood by analyzing the fact that common people, who are merely the voters of political parties, fight one another on social media in a more aggressive way than even the politicians themselves would do.

Likewise, the existence of other forms of division within society also strengthens political polarization. In a fragmented society, people, who are already



UMCSS Group
0304-7720828

divided on different grounds, develop more inflexible behaviour after becoming political rivals.

Though political polarization is always difficult to reduce or overcome, some ameliorative measures can certainly prove beneficial for narrowing the existing differences between political opponents and softening their inflexible behaviours.

Firstly, educational institutions should divert their focus to the character building of students. Students should be developed as civilized humans capable of accepting differences of opinion with patience and recognizing the importance of fundamental human rights. Lectures, seminars, informal discussions, moral stories, dramas and plays; in fine, all tools that can be helpful should be utilized for the purpose.

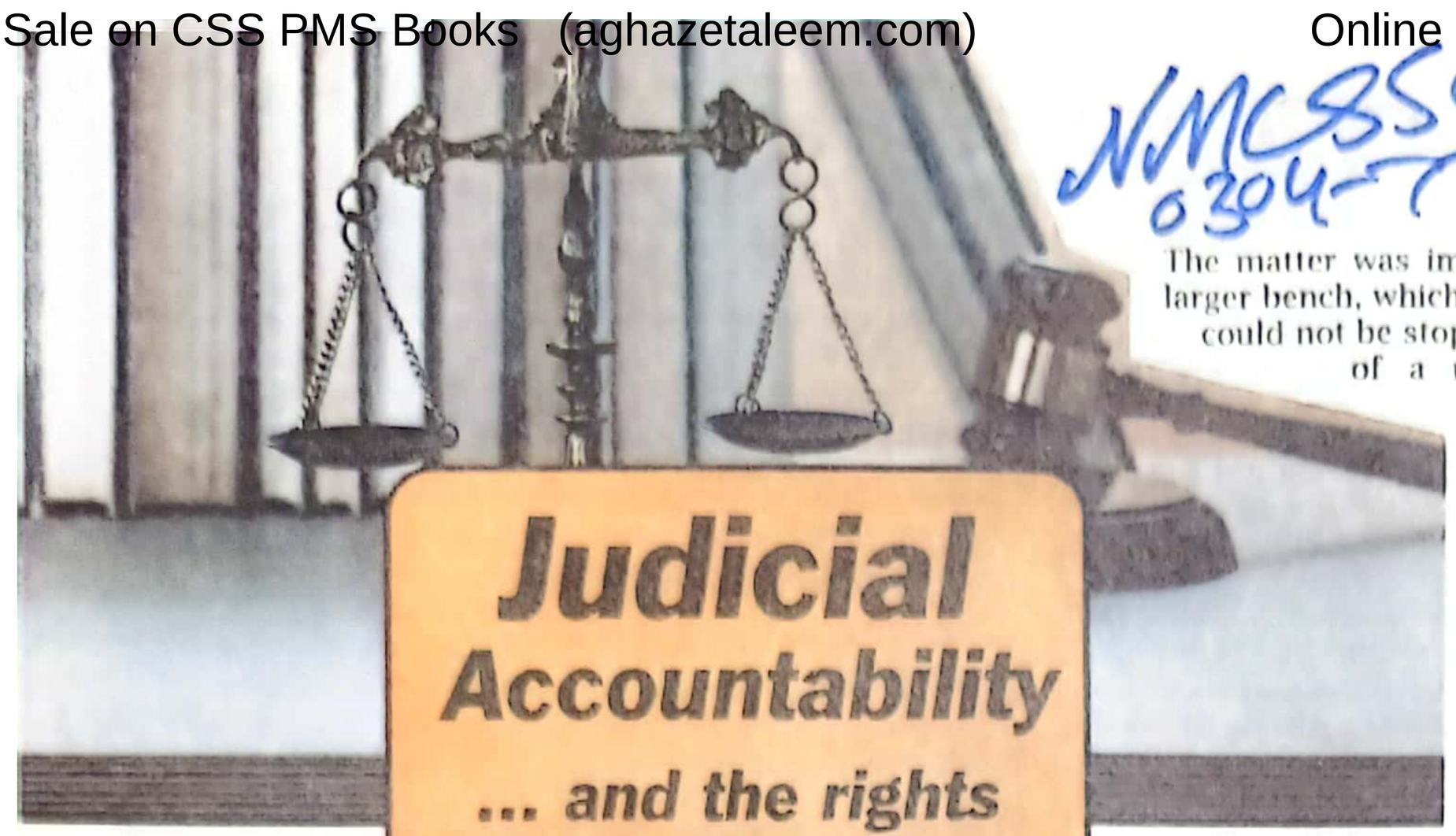
In the same way, democracy should be promoted as a culture in society. Student politics, trade unions and local bodies can play a productive role in inculcating a democratic spirit in society that can eventually lead to the creation of a politically tolerant and mature society. Similarly, some limitations and boundaries should be defined and implemented to curb the media's role in fanning hatred between political opponents. The necessary legal framework should be erected or improved in case it already exists, and the concerned regulatory authorities should be empowered to ensure across-the-board application of the existing laws.

Conclusively, there are no two opinions that polarized politics is detrimental to the bureaucratic and social structure of a country in a number of ways. From the evils of corruption and maladroitness in the public sector to the promotion of fanaticism and the existence of divisions in society, there are a number of things for which political polarization can be blamed without any sort of ambivalence and hesitation. Political polarization is an outcome of different factors that have their roots in different sectors of society. Keeping in view the catastrophic impacts of political polarization, every nation and state should devise meticulous strategies for the amelioration of the situation as early as possible. Just like many other problems of social and political nature, the issue of political polarization demands an active contribution by all members of society and sectors of a state. Unless every single individual and component of the state machinery does not perform his or her responsibilities in the best possible way, the goal can never be achieved. The earlier it is realized, the better it is.

The writer, a PAS officer from the 38th CTP, is currently serving as an Additional Secretary in the Government of the Punjab. He can be reached at: asim_raza7950@yahoo.com

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



Judicial Accountability ... and the rights of the litigants

NMCSS Group 0304-7727826

Abdul Samee Sohoo

Account ability is, indeed, a basic value in the public and private sectors as it ensures that power is responsive and responsible to the community and the people it affects. In a way, it ensures that institutional and individual functions are carried out efficiently and efficaciously. Therefore, a point is made that accountability is a sine qua non for better performance of functionaries in all sectors and the judiciary should not be made an exception to this rule.

In a democratic system, accountability defines the relationship between the institutions and the citizens of a state. Democracy is at its strongest when there is accountability, judicial independence and a vibrant functioning of a robust system of checks and balances among state institutions in place. Coming on this line, Justice Richard McGarvie, a former judge of the Supreme Court of Victoria (Australia), acknowledged in his book "The Accountability of the Australian Judiciary: Procedures for Dealing With Complaints Concerning Judicial Officers," that judges, like all other officials in the community, "must be accountable to the community."

What made me mention the importance of accountability in the judiciary is the recent judgement of the Supreme Judicial Council of Pakistan in the case related to a former Supreme Court of Pakistan Judge Mazahir Ali Akbar Naqvi. In the detailed, 33-page opinion regarding misconduct proceedings against Justice Naqvi, the court found him guilty of misconduct and recommended his removal as a judge of the Supreme Court, meaning thereby that he will no longer be entitled to receive pension and other post-retirement benefits.

Although Justice Naqvi had resigned from the office of a SC judge in January 2024, the SJC continued its proceedings against him. However, Attorney General for Pakistan (AGP) Mansoor Awan pointed out in a SC judgment given last year wherein it was held that the Council could not proceed against a resigned or retired judge.

He informed the SJC that the government would move an intra-court appeal against the judgement.

The matter was immediately scheduled before a larger bench, which held that the SJC proceedings could not be stopped even after the resignation of a respondent judge. The five-member bench, in two intra-court appeals filed by the federal government, held that "if proceedings have already been initiated by the SJC against a judge, the same shall not abate on his resignation or retirement."

In this state of affairs, the most important legal question that comes to mind is: What is the legality/legitimacy of those decisions that he delivered between February 2023 - when complaints were filed against him - and January 2024 - when he resigned?

What about the parties or litigants who suffered due to those decisions?

Therefore, it is the responsibility of the SJC to answer these questions.

The basic principle of natural justice and the personal conduct of the judge dictate that when any complaint is taken up by the SJC and if the SJC is satisfied with such a complaint to proceed further, then the concerned judge must cease working until the complaint against him is decided. Sadly, in such a situation, judges continue working as usual and indirectly convey the message that complaints lodged against them have no impact on their decisions. However, what about the people or parties whose rights may have been violated or infringed upon during the proceedings on a complaint against the concerned judge who did not opt to recuse from hearing cases? How can parties or litigants have faith in a judge who, in his personal or judicial capacity, is facing allegations of misconduct? Civil society's eyes are on the SJC and the Supreme Court regarding this important legal question.

The writer is an Advocate from District Kamber Shahdadkot.



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708



How to Read Newspapers

It is often said that you can't do without newspapers in competitive exams like CSS and PMS. And, it is very true because newspapers provide you with valuable information on national and international events, government policies and socio-economic issues, etc. You can gather information on various topics, such as politics, economics, environment, international relations, science and technology, and more. Moreover, reading a newspaper will help you a lot in the written examination as well as the interview as it will keep you updated all the time. It is also very important because to crack the CSS exam, you must have a better understanding of current affairs. And in this, reading newspaper plays a great role. Those who make the mistake of ignoring and bypassing them end up in failure. However, merely going through a newspaper wont' help as keeping in view the exam requirements, you must adopt a strategic approach. In the instant write-up, the writer has presented the readers with a smart approach on reading newspapers so as to get the maximum benefit from this practice.

NMCSS Group Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Muhammad Asim Jasra



Those preparing for CSS and PMS exams are often advised to read English-language newspapers on a daily basis. And, rightly so because newspapers help them to keep themselves abreast of what is happening around. However, there is a flip side to this approach. Many aspirants spend most of their time reading the English-language dailies but, while doing so, they compromise preparation for other subjects. For this reason, it is highly recommended that aspirants adopt a smart approach while reading newspapers. In this article, I would shed light on different aspects of newspaper-reading very briefly.

Advantages of reading English-language newspapers

1. Preparation of current affairs
2. Preparation of general knowledge
3. Vocabulary in general, and knowledge of popular words and terms, in particular
4. Knowledge of the current dimensions of important topics and issues
5. One can contextualize the knowledge of one's optional subjects in the light of current events and happenings.
6. Quoting the current events and data to support your arguments would fetch you good marks.

Important things to keep in mind while reading the newspaper

1. Not every news item is relevant to CSS and PMS examinations. Do not waste your time in reading showbiz and entertainment news.
2. Be very selective while reading the newspaper.
3. You must know which news and columns (op/eds) you should ignore. It is important for you to know what to read but it is even more important to know what not to!
4. Be aware of the flip side of newspaper reading. If you are not cautious, you may end up wasting a lot of your precious time.
5. Newspaper reading should take around two hours daily. However, at the initial stage, it may take 5-6 hours daily because much of your time would be spent on exploring 'further areas for research' as mentioned below. Gradually, you will be able to complete this task in two hours.
6. Take notes of important news items, policy statements and relevant data. Do not save any article for future reference. You will not have time to read the collections of news cuttings. So, do not indulge in the habit of collecting news cuttings.
7. Note down the names of foreign dignitaries and their offices.
8. Note down policy statements of important leaders or office holders of states. This would help you understand the foreign policy shifts of different countries.
9. Put questions before yourself while reading news items. These questions naturally come to the mind of an inquisitive reader who wants to expand his/her knowledge base. In the table on the next page, such questions have been given under the heading 'Areas for further research'. Search for the answers to such

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

questions using online sources. This habit would expand your knowledge base. This strategy is equally important for written exam as well as interview.

10. Always prefer official sources or websites. In case such official websites are not available, then you may refer to other online sources. For example, if you see a news item regarding China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), it will provide a piecemeal information regarding CPEC. In order to have a holistic view of the CPEC, refer to the official website of the Government of Pakistan i.e. https://cpec.gov.pk, maintained by the federal ministry of Planning, Development and Special Initiatives.

11. Do not read news items as an independent piece of information. Try to contextualize it with your questions the samples of which have been given below under the heading 'Areas for further research.". One news item is just one piece of a big picture. Try to find the missing pieces to complete the bigger picture.

12. Use relevant news items to take hint for identifying gaps in your knowledge, and then, bridge these gaps with research through online sources.

13. Whenever you see the name of any constitutional body like the Election Commission of Pakistan or the Senate mentioned in a news item, explore the following points:

- Which constitutional provisions regulate the functioning of this body?
- Who heads it?
- What are the functions of this body?
- How its members and the head are elected?

Although it seems a laborious task, developing this habit would surely pay you off. Go an extra mile in searching for the answers to the questions that come to your mind.

14. You must have the data extracted from the latest Economic Survey of Pakistan when you are going to read any news items on the business page. Note down the data relating to macroeconomic indicators. Less important figures may be ignored.

Content/ pages of the newspaper

1. Main page

Page	News Items	Category	Points to be noted	Areas for further research
Main page	PM sets up seven cabinet panels; to lead ECC, CCoE	A	The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Shehbaz Sharif, said, "The Reko Diq project will prove to be a game changer for the development of Balochistan and the region. This project will usher in a new era of development of the province and its people."	➢What is the composition of Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) and what are its functions? ➢What is the composition of the Cabinet Committee on Energy and what are its functions? ➢What is Reko Diq project and what is its significance?
Main page	Apex court 'restores' ex- judge Siddiqui	C	You may ignore the news or just go through it without taking notes.	➢
Main page	Opposition protests as KP government ignores assembly session order	B		➢What are total NA seats from KP? ➢NA seats from all the federating units of Pakistan? ➢How many seats are there in the provincial assembly of KP? ➢Number of provincial assembly seats from all the provinces?
Main page	Security pledges for workers as CPEC set to expand	B		➢What are BRI and CPEC projects? ➢What is the current status of the CPEC? ➢How do you see the future of CPEC? ➢What are challenges confronting CPEC? ➢How many attacks were carried out on the Chinese nationals working in Pakistan and what is the number of casualties so far? ➢What are different CPEC projects? ➢What is the significance of Gwadar Port in relation to CPEC project?

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

2. National news
3. Editorial page
4. Opinion page/Letters to the editor
5. Business
6. International news
7. Advertisements
8. Metro
9. Sports
10. Special editions, according to the significance of the day

Ignore the following:

1. Local news
2. News that may die down soon
3. Crime reports
4. Entertainment section
5. Advertisements
6. Showbiz

Just to make you grasp this approach, let me categorize some news items published in daily 'Dawn' on March 23, 2024. These news items have been divided into three categories from the perspective of the CSS or PMS examination:

Category A: It shows that it is important news item and it should not be ignored.

Category B: It depends upon the discretion of the reader. It may be important.

Category C: Not so important from the point of view of the competitive examinations.

You may apply the same strategy to the remaining news items. A news item gives information about just one aspect of an issue or a problem in hand. It is you who can explore the further aspects in order to have an overview of a bigger picture.

Conclusion

To conclude, it is stated that going through the newspaper like a casual reader would not be of any use to a CSS or PMS aspirant. (S)he should adopt a smart approach to reading the newspaper which includes taking notes of important data, figures and policy statements and making research on the aspects which remained untouched by the news items. Never hesitate in going an extra mile to achieve excellence. If you put more hard work in newspaper reading at the initial stage, it would gradually become easier for you because your knowledge base would be enhanced by your research on the aspects not mentioned in the newspaper.

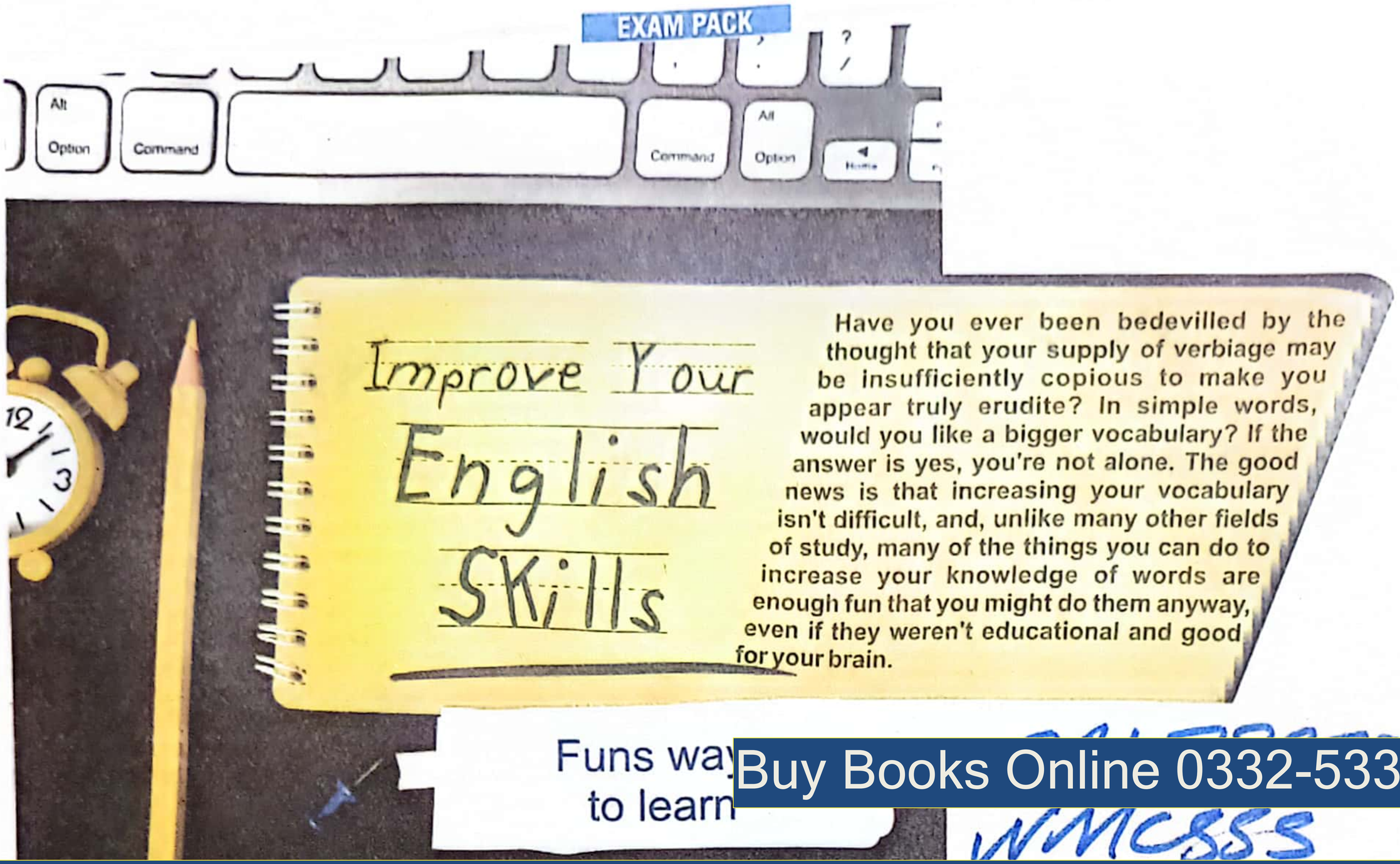
The writer is a civil servant, belonging to the Police Service of Pakistan (PSP). He can be reached at: asimjasraa@gmail.com

Main page	Envoy says no pause in ties with Kabul despite strikes	A	➢ Pakistan's special envoy for Afghanistan, Asif Durrani, has said, "There is no pause in relations with the Taliban administration despite recent military action." ➢ Pakistan has proposed that joint efforts should be made by both the sides to counter terrorism and ensure that one's land is not used against the security of the other country.	➢ What is the nature of relationship between Afghan Taliban and Tehrik Taliban Pakistan (TTP)? ➢ What is the policy position of Pakistan towards the both entities? ➢ How and from where Gul Bahadur Group operates? ➢ What are the bones of contention between Pakistan and the present Taliban government? ➢ What is the issue of Afghan refugees in Pakistan? ➢ What is the history of Pak- Afghan relations?
Page National–Central	2: Dacoit killed, three injured in Katcha area operation	C	➢ This topic may be important for candidates appearing for interviews. Especially those aspirants who belong to the districts where these Katcha areas are located and who have opted for Police Service of Pakistan.	➢ What is the problem with the Katcha Area? Why are dacoits operating with impunity from these riverine belts? ➢ What is the geography of the Katcha areas? ➢ What challenges are these dacoits posing to the state? ➢ What are the solutions?
Page National–Central	2: Lahore faces surge in crime despite police efforts	C	➢ Just read the news items to explore the answers to the questions given under the head 'Areas for further research'.	➢ Why crime is on the rise in the metropolitan cities of Pakistan?
Page National–Central	2: Sanam allowed to contest Senate election.	C		➢ What is the total membership of the Senate of Pakistan? ➢ How a senator is elected? ➢ What functions are performed by the senate? ➢ Which constitutional provisions regulate the functioning of the Senate?
Page National–Central	2: ATC confirms pre-arrest bail of Parvez's family members	C	➢ This is not important for competitive examinations and may be ignored.	

NMCSS Group
Books Online 0332-5339708

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Ayeza Fatima

People have almost always believed that reading books is the ideal way one can learn or improve one's English. However, forming a reading habit can be difficult at times. Getting through ten pages of a book can feel, to many, like a gruelling task. However, learning can be a lot more effective if you enjoy the process. So, here's a breakdown of a few other ways you can boost your English skills.

1. Immerse yourself in media

Visual media like movies and TV series could serve as a better alternative to reading books, as they require less effort to consume. Watching such forms of media is a good way to understand how to use certain expressions, expand vocabulary, and learn proper pronunciation in English.

However, it's worth noting that dialects, speech patterns, and expressions can vary across genres and time periods that these movies and shows are set in. Pronunciations also vary to some extent, especially between American and British shows. Therefore, if you're learning English by consuming visual media, be aware of these details.

2. Play Scrabble

Scrabble is a classic board game in which players use random lettered tiles to create words in a crossword fashion. It's a fantastic way to strengthen your English vocabulary. Playing Scrabble challenges you to really think in English as you try to come up with different words with your set of letters.

3. Podcasts

Podcasts are a great way to intuitively learn how to speak English. You can multitask while keeping one on since they don't require that much attention to understand. They also offer a varied range of content. Serialised stories with intricate dialogues can teach you how to recognise good writing, while casual conversations between people on the most random topics can demonstrate how English is spoken in informal settings.

4. Audio books

A lot of the time, we need something a bit more immersive for it to have any real effect. Something requiring more direct engagement could be more effective, and for those who have a hard time visualising written stories, comic audio books are perfect.

While not all comic books are created equal, if you know where to look, you'll find strikingly well-written stories and characters. Since the medium relies so much on dialogue and artistic depiction, you'll be able to grasp the exact emotions certain words, sentences or expressions evoke in characters.

5. Video games

While video games are the most engaging items on the list, you'll have to be especially careful about what video games you're playing when it comes to figuring out the language. Video games that feature a lot of story elements are the best option since they're focused on dealing with communication between characters. The sense of involvement we feel in a game's story can captivate us more than other mediums can. Additionally, video games usually feature more colloquial speech, which is much better for learning to speak in a casual manner.

6. Find a conversation partner

Get more English conversation practice by searching for English friends online. You might be able to connect with another language learner in your area, or even just

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

NMCSS Group

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

exchange emails, instant messages or have Skype conversations in English.

7. Start your own blog in English

Once you're familiar with the idea of a blog, why not start your own in English? Spend a little time writing in English every day. It doesn't have to be exciting; you could write about what you did that day or how your English studies are going. While you certainly could publish the blog for all to see, keep in mind that you can always keep it private too—or you could even just write in a journal. This exercise is a perfect way to become more comfortable describing your interests and hobbies in English.

8. Watch fun YouTube videos

Watching YouTube videos can be a key strategy in your vocabulary-building journey. The reason for this is that there are lots of YouTube videos that provide input and context. This means that you will be able to associate the vocabulary with images, actions and visual cues.

There are some fantastic YouTube channels dedicated to teaching you new vocabulary in a fun and engaging way.

9. Use imagery, visualise

Attach an image to certain words: This is a technique utilised throughout schools when attempting to educate students in a second language. By getting pupils to associate an image with a certain word, each and every time they see that image, they will immediately think of that word and thus start to use it in sentences and conversation.

You can do exactly the same. For long words, try splitting the word down into parts, with each part having a cute cartoon attached to it. There is only one rule here; the more unique, the weirder the image you attach to that word, the better. Make it truly memorable.

The writer is a student of UMT, Lahore.

1. Be realistic about your English learning goals
2. Practice speaking as well, not just reading and listening
3. Practice speaking English whenever you get a chance
4. Get native English-speaking friends and practice speaking with them
5. Do not be afraid of making mistakes
6. Use simple sentences at first, then progress to more complex sentences
7. Get a reliable English learning course
8. Make an effort to improve your pronunciation
9. Try saying something extra
10. Learn from your mistakes
11. Listen to English-language music
12. Learn some English tongue twisters
13. Accept English and all its uniqueness
14. Try learning some new words every day
15. Try some public speaking
16. Let English be all around you
17. Become part of a conversation group
18. Read your favorite books aloud
19. Watch videos of popular songs online
20. Try thinking in English
21. Practice paraphrasing
22. Conduct small talk in English
23. Try creating your own responses, rather than repeating what people say
24. Have confidence whenever you speak
25. Learn to listen better



STRENGTHEN YOUR MEMORY

Memory is the capacity of our brain to store and analyse information in order to retrieve it later. Sometimes our memory falters... and we have the impression that senility is coming for us. But do not panic, you can train your memory at any age! Here are some tips.

1. Meditate

Meditation helps sort out our thoughts. According to a study from the University of California, meditating reduces problems with concentration and improves the ability to memorize. However, for this to be really effective, you'd have to practice meditation assiduously. There are meditation apps available that can help you get into the routine.

2. Play

Games, like scrabble, chess and card games, are the perfect stimulus for concentration and memorization skills. There are so many games for children and adults to exercise your memory and brain, that it would be a shame not to play any of them! Also, if you don't have a playmate, you can always fall back on crosswords or Sudoku.

3. Read and reread

Reading is the brain activity par excellence. Indeed, reading maintains and even improves the performance of your memory. It's not enough to simply learn things by heart. You have to really understand them. To memorize things well, you have to rephrase, explain aloud and not hesitate to reread them until you really appropriate the material.

4. Photographing with the eyes

65% of the population use their visual memory above all else. The brain behaves like a camera and associates words with pictures to better remember them. Visual memory can be strengthened with mnemonic means, associating an idea or word with an image.

5. Physical activity

Sports increase the blood flow to the brain and, along with it, our mental agility. For people of age, regular exercise has been shown to reduce memory loss. Exercise helps with our cognitive capacities, especially spatial memory. So consider running, jumping, cycling! You will see your intellectual performance improve.

6. Eat healthy

A healthy and balanced diet plays an important role in the functioning of our meninges. Foods rich in omega-3s, such as salmon, herring or fish roe, are particularly good for boosting our brain activity. Coffee can also increase our concentration, but its consumption must remain reasonable.

7. Sleep well

Good, restful sleep is essential for brain activity. At night, our neurons organize and classify the information that we've received throughout the day. Sleeping well is therefore essential to improve our memory.

8. Train every day

Making your memory work hard and doing it often helps us to remember more and more things. It's the same as with sports: if you don't maintain the daily exercise, you lose agility. An example of daily training is to try to remember our appointments without always having recourse to the alarm of our mobile phone.

9. Do exercises

There are targeted exercises online to stimulate and motivate our memory. A short break from work will allow us to relax while working our brains. These little, often fun, exercises help reconnect neurons and facilitate all learning over time.

10. Avoid stress

Stress scares memories away, while calm allows for concentration and better memorization. We must therefore try to avoid stress, breathe well, and control our thoughts to have good concentration and top memory. Meditation can be a good practice to help relieve stress, even if you just do it occasionally.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

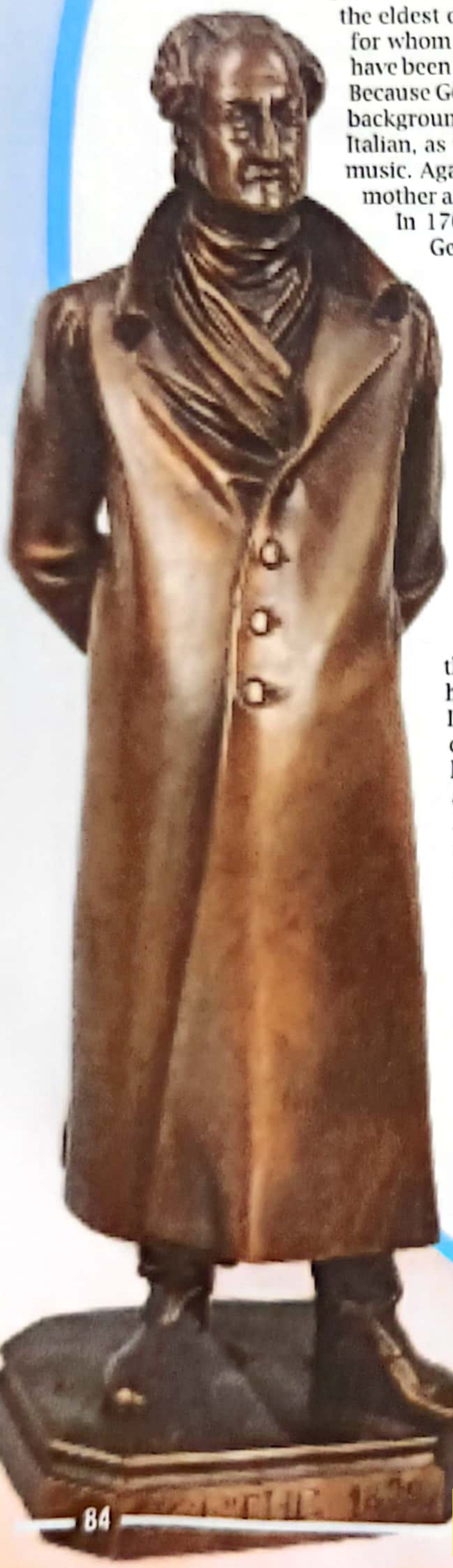
Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

M. Usman Butt

One of the preeminent figures in German literature, Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, is often called the king of German poetry. Although he was a prolific playwright, novelist, scientist, statesman, theatre director, critic and amateur artist, Goethe's true greatness lies in his undying poetic works. He is rightly considered the greatest German literary figure of the modern era, as his work has had a profound and wide-ranging influence on Western literary, political and philosophical thought from the late 18th century to the present day.

Goethe was born on August 28, 1749, in Frankfurt, Germany, to Johann Kaspar Goethe (an Imperial Councillor) and Catharina Elisabeth Textor (one of the daughters of Frankfurt's most senior official). Goethe was the eldest of seven children, though only one other survived into adulthood, his sister Cornelia, for whom he felt an intense affection and of whose potentially incestuous nature he seems to have been aware.



Because Goethe was the son of a well-heeled and intellectual family, he had a strong educational background. He received private tuition in ancient Greek, Latin, Hebrew, French, English and Italian, as well as in theology, natural sciences, history, geography, mathematics, painting and music. Again, as a child, he was introduced to tales of "One Thousand and One Nights" by his mother and grandmother.

In 1765, Goethe entered Leipzig University, which, at that time, had been the centre of Germany's literary revival over the previous 40 years. Though he was there to study law, he earned accolades for his poetry, written in the lyric and rococo style, and completed his first collection, Annette, a collection of love poems.

Goethe's acquaintance with the famous humanist writer, theologian and philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder proved a turning point in his life. Herder was one of the researchers who had a positive view of Islam. He also advised Goethe to read the Quran. He showed how the Arabs protected their faith and culture through the miraculous language of the Quran and the deep meaning it contains as an example to him. He also suggested that if the Germans, who dominated Europe, had classic books in their own language, Latin would not be dominating the German language.

For this reason, Goethe always meticulously prepared his works to contribute to the German language.

In 1768, Goethe suffered a severe lung infection and spent nearly a year and a half convalescing. During this time, he wrote the Leipzig Songbook, a series of ten poems set to melodies. In 1774, his first novel, "Die Leiden des jungen Werthers" ("The Sorrows of Young Werther"), had broad repercussions. Reflecting the feelings, thoughts and psychology of youth, the book gained a great reputation worldwide and has been translated into 64 languages so far.

In 1775, Goethe joined the royal Weimar court, where he spent nearly a decade committed to scientific and metaphysical studies. A journey to Italy in 1786 reignited his interest in poetry and prose. The classical art Goethe encountered in Rome inspired a play and a collection of poetry, Roman Elegies (1787).

It also took him 60 years to write his magnum opus, "Faust," a world classic - it is based on the legend popularized by Christopher Marlowe's play Doctor Faustus - that he would call "the work of my life." The second part of the book was published posthumously.

The poem depicts a young scholar who, frustrated by the limits of his education, power and enjoyment of life, engages the assistance of the devil at the cost of his soul. In Faust, Goethe draws extensively from Christian, medieval and classical sources, complicating the original legend's dichotomous struggle between good and evil and questioning what constitutes ultimate human fulfilment. Goethe had a profound impact on later literary movements, including Romanticism and expressionism, and made important contributions to philosophical and naturalist schools of thought.

One of the most remarkable phenomena of Goethe's life was his relationship with Islam and the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Quite evidently, he developed an exceptional empathy for Islam. Except for the Bible, Goethe was more familiar with the Quran than with any other religious book. He expressed interest in Islam at various times in his life. At 23, Goethe composed a marvellous ode in praise of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), and at 70, he confessed frankly that he was contemplating "celebrating in awe that holy night, when the Quran, in its entirety, was presented to the Prophet (PBUH) from on high."

He also wrote: "No one may wonder about the great efficiency of the Book. That is why it has been declared uncreated by

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

Mahomet's Song

SEE the rock-born stream!
Like the gleam
Of a star so bright
Kindly spirits
High above the clouds
Nourished him while youthful
In the copse between the cliffs.

Young and fresh.
From the clouds he danceth
Down upon the marble rocks;
Then tow'rd heaven
Leaps exulting.

Through the mountain-passes
Chaseth he the colour'd pebbles,
And, advancing like a chief,
Tears his brother streamlets with him
In his course.

In the valley down below
'Neath his footsteps spring the flowers,
And the meadow
In his breath finds life.

Yet no shady vale can stay him,
Nor can flowers,
Round his knees all-softly twining
With their loving eyes detain him;
To the plain his course he taketh,
Serpent-winding,

Social streamlets
Join his waters. And now moves he
O'er the plain in silv'ry glory,
And the plain in him exults,

And the rivers from the plain,
And the streamlets from the mountain,
Shout with joy, exclaiming: "Brother,
Brother, take thy brethren with thee,
With thee to thine aged father,
To the everlasting ocean,
Who, with arms outstretching far,
Waiteth for us;
Ah, in vain those arms lie open
To embrace his yearning children;

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe

real admirers" and added to it: "This book will eternally remain highly efficacious."

Goethe wrote a praiseworthy poem called "Mahomet Gesang" ("Muhammad's Song") when he was just 23 years old. His poem starts with a reference to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). He symbolizes the prophet as a river of joy, which takes its source from eternity and says any obstacle could stand against him later on in the poem.

One of the most detailed reviews of the poem is by the German philosopher Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel. In his analysis, he explained the poem, saying: "Thus, the brave rise of Muhammad (PBUH), his rapid spreading of his religion and his gathering of all peoples under one religion have been successfully depicted through a symbol of a powerful river."

After reading the poem, German poet Karl Wilhelm Friedrich Schlegel, one of the masterminds of Romanticism, said, "Goethe's poetry is the dawn of pure beauty and true art."

Goethe was adored by Allama Muhammad Iqbal and he is one of the many orientalists whom Iqbal admired the most. In fact, it was admitted by Iqbal himself that in writing the Payam-i-Mashriq, he was inspired by Goethe's famous collection of poems, 'West-Oestlicher Divan' (1818) (The West's Admiration on the East). Iqbal wrote his Persian work Payam-i-Mashriq (Message from the East) as a reply to Goethe's Divan.

Iqbal begins his Urdu preface to the work with the following words: "The Payam-i Mashriq owes its inspiration to the Western Divān of Goethe, the German philosopher of life, about which the Israelite poet of Germany, Heine, says: 'This is a bouquet presented by the West to the East as a token of regard ... This Divān bears testimony to the fact that the West, being dissatisfied with its weak and cold spiritual existence, now seeks warmth from the bosom of the East'."

To Iqbal, Goethe was fair in his criticism of the West of its dominance of the Orient. In his 'Stray Reflection' (1992), Iqbal refers frequently to Goethe in a manner suggesting the effect the German poet has exercised. He wrote:

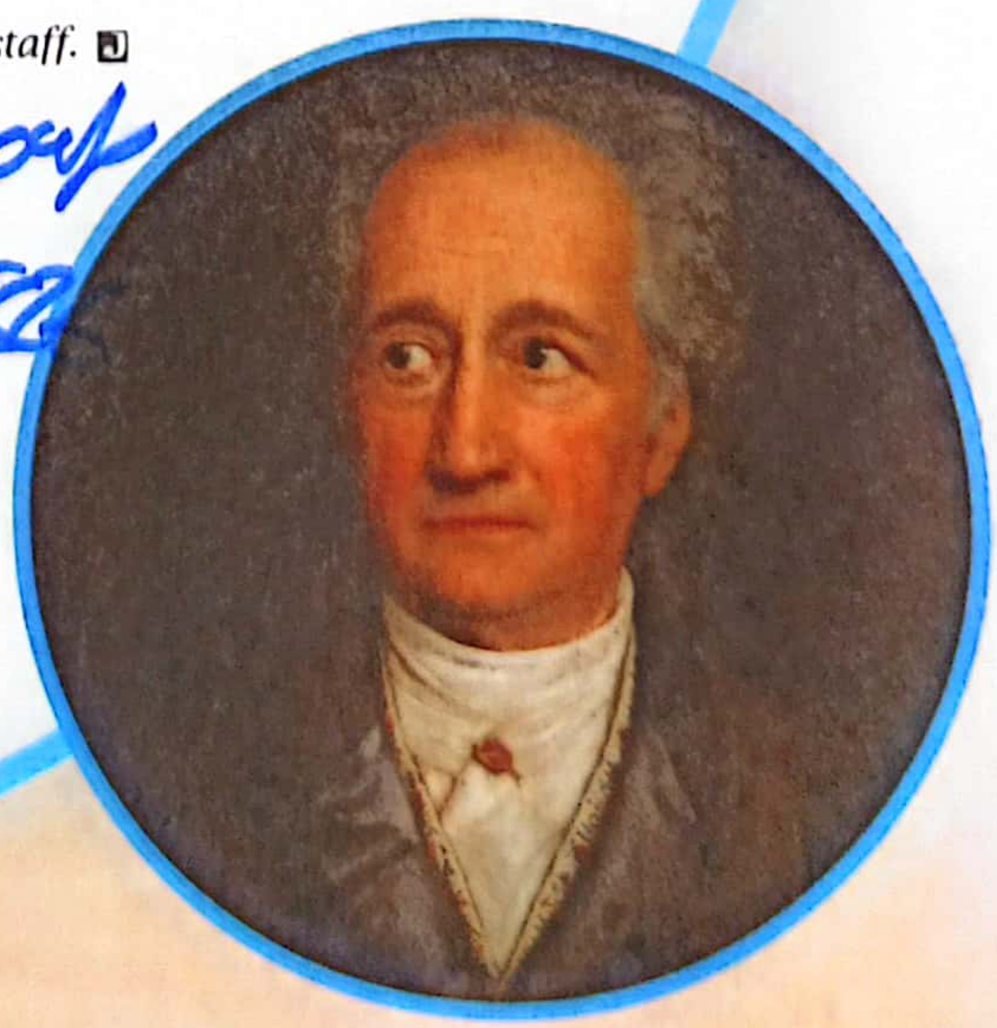
"Our soul discovers itself when we come into contact with a great mind. It is not until I had realized the infinitude of Goethe's imagination that I discovered the narrow breadth of my own."

Iqbal even called Mirza Ghalib, the greatest poet of the Indian Subcontinent, the Goethe of the East. In his poem on Ghalib, Iqbal wrote:

آہ! تُو اُجڑی ہوئی دِلّی میں آرامیدہ ہے
گُلشنِ ویمر میں تیرا ہم نوا خوابیدہ ہے

"Ah! You are resting in the midst of Delhi's ruins
Your counterpart is resting in the Weimar's garden"

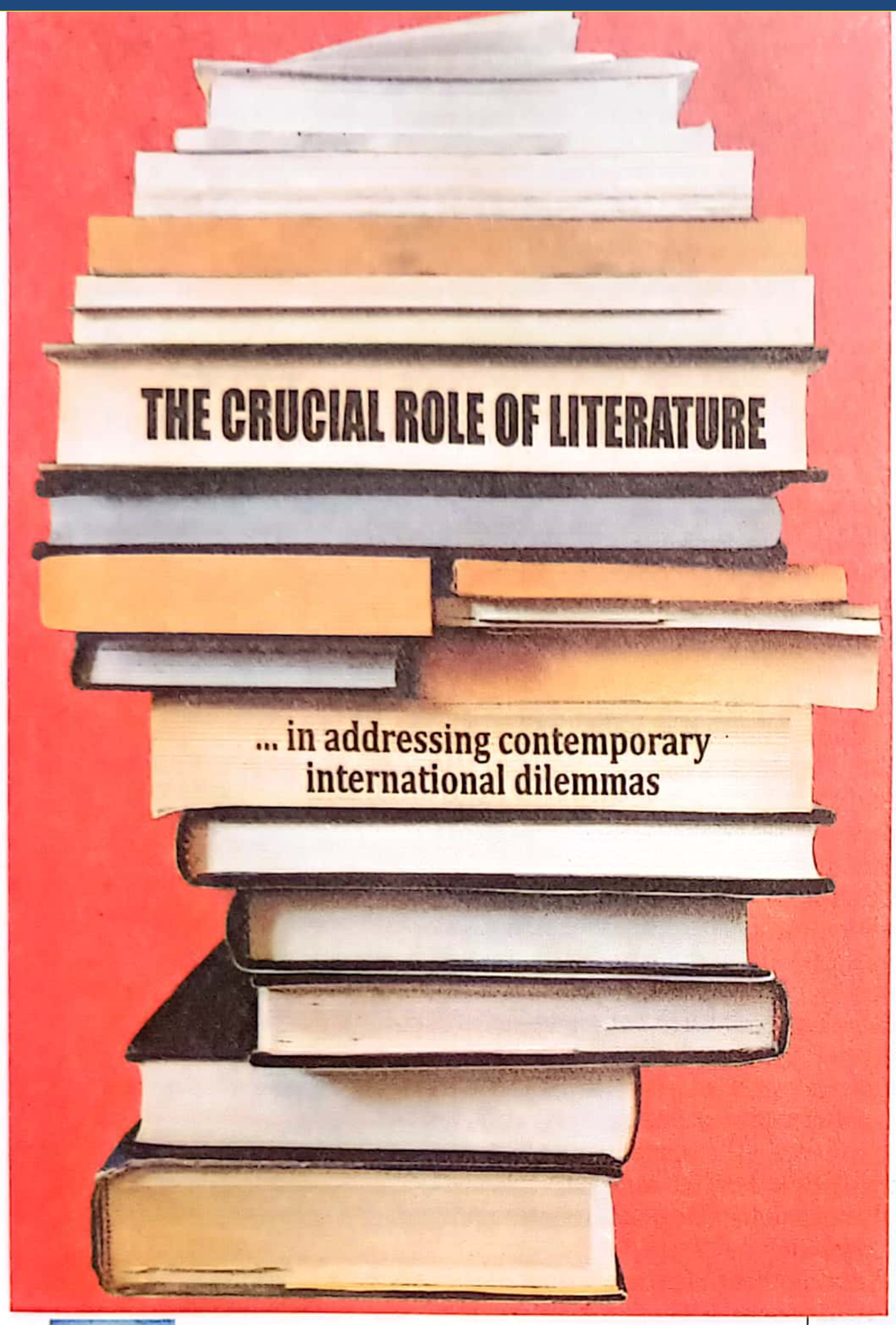
The writer is a member of staff.



NMCSS Group
0304 7727826
0304-7727826

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708



"Literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it. It enriches the necessary competencies that daily life requires and provides; and in this respect, it irrigates the deserts that our lives have already become."

— C.S. Lewis,



Syed Abdul Waheed Fani

In one's quest to find solutions to contemporary international dilemmas, one finds a beacon of light in the pages of literary works. Through narratives both past and present, literature unveils the intricate tapestry of historical contexts, shedding light on the roots and evolution of global challenges. By delving into the annals of human experience, readers gain invaluable insights into the socio-political, economic and cultural factors that shape our interconnected world.

Embedded within the fabric of cultural exchange, literary narratives transcend linguistic and geographical boundaries, fostering cross-cultural understanding and dialogue. Through the medium of storytelling, diverse voices resonate across continents, offering glimpses into the shared humanity that binds us together. By embracing narratives from around the globe, readers embark on a journey of empathy and connection, expanding their perspectives and cultivating a sense of solidarity amidst the complexities of international dilemmas.

Imagination becomes a guiding force as literature invites readers to explore alternative visions of the future and pathways to solutions. Within the realm of speculative fiction, utopian and dystopian landscapes serve as canvases for envisioning societal transformations and confronting existential challenges. By engaging with allegory and symbolism, readers are encouraged to question the status quo and imagine bold new directions towards a more just and sustainable world.

At the heart of literary narratives lie the voices of those directly impacted by contemporary international dilemmas, whose stories serve as a rallying cry for empathy, advocacy and social change. Through personal accounts of struggle, resilience and resistance, authors illuminate the lived experiences of individuals and communities facing adversity worldwide. Bearing witness to their narratives, readers are moved to confront injustice, demand accountability and stand in solidarity with those on the frontlines of global challenges.

At the heart of literature lies the power of empathy - the ability to step into the shoes of others and see the world through their eyes. This empathetic lens enables readers to connect with characters and narratives that reflect the diverse realities of our global community. Whether it's the story of a Syrian refugee seeking sanctuary or the struggles of a migrant worker searching for a better life, literature has the capacity to evoke profound emotional responses that transcend language and culture.

Consider the following examples of famous books that have depicted different international dilemmas in their plots:

Literature, a medium that embodies human values, beliefs and societal norms, is a vital part of modern society, offering a universal field of love, peace, sorrow and conflict. It offers a unique perspective on history, shedding light on influential figures that shaped the world's society and providing insights into our present and future. It offers insights into past, present and contemporary history, enhancing our understanding of the world. It reflects cultural identity, encourages deep thinking and helps address global challenges. The study of literature, although relatively new to the field of peace and conflict studies, has proven to be a valuable way to develop our understanding of violent social conflicts and the possible methods of resolving or transforming them. Literary texts provide readers with an appreciation of the power of "thick" descriptions of the human experience and the problems with "thin" modes of expression.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

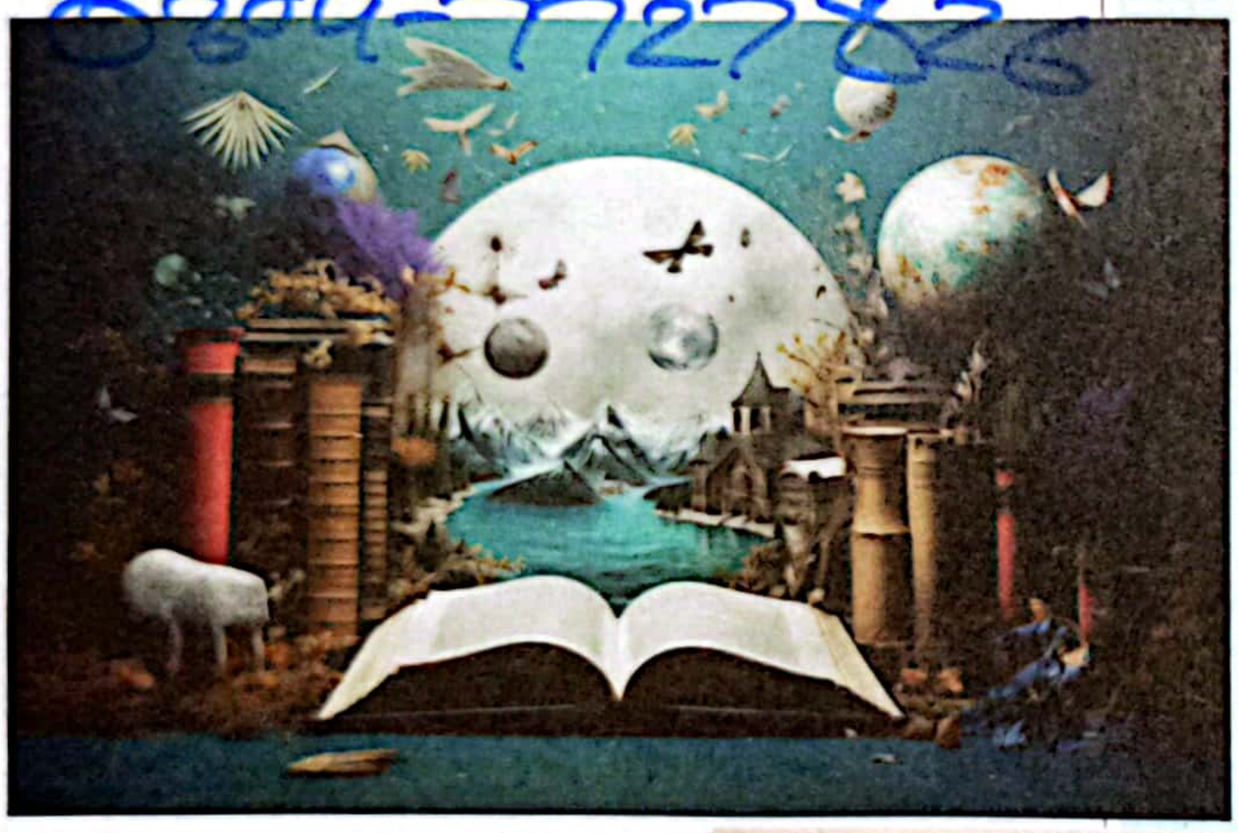
Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

NMCSS Group EXAM PACK 0304-7727826

In the realm of literature, numerous works stand as powerful testaments to the enduring relevance of addressing contemporary international dilemmas. One such example is George Orwell's dystopian novel "Nineteen Eighty-Four," which serves as a stark warning against totalitarianism and government surveillance. Through the character of Winston Smith and the oppressive regime of Big Brother, Orwell explores themes of censorship, propaganda and the erosion of individual freedom. "Nineteen Eighty-Four" continues to resonate with readers around the world, reminding us of the importance of vigilance in safeguarding democratic values and human rights.

Similarly, Khaled Hosseini's novel "The Kite Runner" provides poignant insights into the complexities of Afghan society and the enduring impact of conflict and displacement. Set against the backdrop of Afghanistan's tumultuous history, the novel follows the intertwined lives of Amir and Hassan, two childhood friends from different social backgrounds. As the story unfolds, Hosseini delves into themes of betrayal, redemption and the legacy of war, offering

0304-7727826



readers a deeply human portrayal of the Afghan people and their struggles for survival and reconciliation.

Another notable example is Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's novel "Half of a Yellow Sun," which chronicles the Nigerian Civil War through the eyes of three interconnected characters. Set against the backdrop of Nigeria's struggle for independence and subsequent ethnic conflict, the novel explores themes of identity, power and the consequences of colonialism. Adichie's vivid storytelling and nuanced characterizations shed light on the complexities of post-colonial Africa and the enduring legacies of colonial rule, offering readers a more profound understanding of the continent's history and contemporary challenges.

Furthermore, Arundhati Roy's novel "The God of Small Things" offers a compelling portrait of Indian society and the enduring legacy of caste discrimination and social injustice. Set in the southern state of Kerala, the novel follows the lives of the twins Estha and Rahel as they navigate the complexities of family, love and societal expectations. Through Roy's lyrical prose and evocative imagery, the novel exposes the hidden tensions and inequalities that lurk beneath the surface of seemingly idyllic communities, challenging readers to confront uncomfortable truths about India's social fabric.

These examples illustrate the power of literature to illuminate the complexities of contemporary international dilemmas, offering readers insights into the human experience and prompting reflection on pressing global issues. By engaging with diverse voices and narratives from around the world, literature has the capacity to foster empathy, understanding and solidarity across borders, inspiring readers to confront injustice, advocate for change and work towards a more just and equitable world.

Moreover, literature has the unique ability to shed light on the complexities of contemporary international dilemmas by exploring their historical, cultural and socio-political roots. Through meticulously crafted narratives and richly drawn characters, authors can delve into the underlying causes and consequences of issues such as colonialism, imperialism and globalization. By contextualizing these dilemmas within broader historical and cultural frameworks, literature enables readers to develop a more nuanced understanding of the forces at play in our interconnected world.



Yet, literature is not merely a passive observer of contemporary international dilemmas; it is also a catalyst for change and transformation. Through its capacity to provoke reflection, dialogue and debate, literature empowers readers to challenge prevailing narratives and imagine alternative futures. Whether it's through dystopian fiction that warns of the dangers of unchecked technological advancement or speculative fiction that envisions a more just and equitable world, literature has the power to inspire readers to envision new possibilities, and take action towards positive change.

In essence, literature serves as a mirror that reflects the complexities and contradictions of our globalized world, inviting readers to confront uncomfortable truths and engage in meaningful dialogue. By fostering empathy, understanding and critical thinking, literature has the power to transcend borders, bridge divides and inspire collective action in the face of contemporary international dilemmas. As we navigate the uncertainties of the 21st century, let us turn to literature not only as a source of solace and escapism but also as a beacon of hope and inspiration for a more just, compassionate and interconnected world.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

Waqar-ul-Hassan

The Covid-19 pandemic shifted an already predominant virtual world into a predominantly digital way of living. In this era, which is dominated by digital technology, the decline of print media has become a global phenomenon, with Pakistan experiencing its own share of challenges. Newspapers and magazines, once the primary sources of news and information, are struggling to maintain their relevance in the face of changing consumer preferences, economic woes and technological advancements.

Print media in Pakistan has faced a formidable challenge in recent years, mirroring the global trend of contraction in this industry. Many newspapers have been discontinued, and others have reduced their page counts. Unfortunately, it's journalists and media employees who have borne the brunt of this technological transformation.

The rise of digital media

The shift from print to digital media has been pronounced in the first two decades of the 21st century. In the United States, for example, weekday newspaper circulation dropped from 55.8 million in 2000 to 24.2 million in 2020, reflecting a global trend. As circulation declined, revenue followed suit, with newspaper publishers' revenue decreasing from $46.2 billion in 2002 to $22.1 billion in 2020. Moreover, most businesses are now more focused on providing digital adverts to their target audience and many entrepreneurs have now started to abandon print media altogether.

The internet has emerged as a powerful technological tool that offers unparalleled reach and accessibility. Digital media, especially the internet and television, have outpaced newspapers in reaching the masses and offering convenience in the fast-paced, modern world. It is because, unlike newspapers, the internet allows for easy editing of content and real-time updates, rendering it a more accountable and dynamic medium.

Many journalists have transitioned to digital media, recognising it as a more viable career option. Consequently, the combination of television and the internet has played a significant role in the decline of the newspaper industry.

The competition from digital media alternatives has led to reduced spending on newspaper advertising. In countries like the UK, advertising expenditure steadily increased for digital platforms while declining for news brands. This shift presents an opportunity for news firms to enhance their digital presence and offset declining newspaper advertising revenues.

The transition to paperless news has reduced the environmental footprint of the media industry, as there is less need for the mass production of newspapers. This change allows newspapers to reduce costs and expand their reach. Prominent publications like The Economist have recognised the value of the internet and social media platforms in reaching a broader audience, particularly the youth segment.

The decline of print media in Pakistan and globally is the result of a confluence of factors, including economic challenges, shifting consumer preferences, and the rise of digital alternatives. While this transformation presents numerous challenges, it also offers opportunities for media organisations to adapt, innovate and remain relevant in an evolving media landscape. As technology continues to reshape the way we consume news and information, the survival of print media will depend on its ability to embrace digital platforms and cater to the changing needs of its audience.

One of the most profound effects of the decline of print media is the impact on journalists themselves. Many experienced journalists, who once relied on newspapers as their primary medium, have had to adapt to the digital landscape. This transition has not been without its challenges, as the skills required for print and digital journalism often differ significantly. However, it has

0304-7727828 NMCBS Group



Reading newspapers has been ingrained in our morning routine for a long time. Before smartphones and other such technologies came into the picture, people had to get their daily dose of news from newspapers. While the internet and digital platforms have certainly changed the way people consume and access information, print media still tops the chart in many aspects, especially because when it comes to authenticity, newspapers are always going to stay ahead in the game. The digital future may be now, but print still looms large.

0304-7727828 NMCBS Group

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



also opened up new opportunities for those willing to embrace the digital era.

Young journalists, in particular, have found themselves attracted to digital media, seeing it as a more promising avenue for career growth. The allure of higher salaries and the potential for a wider audience have drawn many into the world of online reporting, podcasting and video journalism. As a result, the journalism landscape in Pakistan is evolving, with a mix of experienced print journalists and a new generation of digital storytellers.

Social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, TikTok and Instagram have further reshaped the way news is disseminated and consumed. These platforms allow for real-time reporting, citizen journalism and the rapid spread of information. However, they also come with challenges related to misinformation, privacy and the need for responsible reporting.

The future of print media

While the decline of print media is evident, it would be premature to write its obituary. Print publications still have dedicated readerships, particularly in rural areas where technology has not yet fully penetrated. The feel of newspapers can never be replaced. There is a tactile and sensory experience that cannot be replicated by digital media. Holding a book, magazine or newspaper allows people to engage with the content differently. There is also a sense of permanence and durability to printed materials that cannot be achieved with digital media. Reading newspapers and books provides consumers with a vintage and old-school aspect of consuming information that technology will never be able to provide.

Secondly, print media is often preferred for certain types of content. For example, many people still prefer to read novels, cookbooks and other long-form content in print rather than on a digital device. Additionally, certain demographics, such as older individuals or people in rural areas, may not have access to or be comfortable with digital media, making printed materials more important for them.

There is also evidence that print media is more engaging than digital versions, with people spending more time reading and looking at print copies of magazines and newspapers than they would the online version. This may be because the internet presents many distractions to users, meaning that the average person may flick between many sites at once and exit pages in a couple of seconds, even if they are interested in them. They may also skim read what they would normally spend minutes focusing on in print media. Not only this, but technical issues, such as slow loading times, might also leave people missing out on the content, with most people only waiting 15 seconds for websites to load.

Moreover, print media can still be an effective marketing tool. While digital advertising is certainly important, it can often get lost in the noise of the internet. Print ads, on the other hand, can grab people's attention and leave a lasting impression. People are more likely to trust advertisements that they see in print media. There is an overwhelming amount of content online, and much of this is produced by brands that are less than reliable or who offer false promises to their potential customers. However, print media is less crowded, and, since it takes longer and is generally more expensive to set up a print media campaign, most people presume that brands that showcase their company in newspapers and even on flyers are more reliable than the potential scams that they see across the internet, and are more likely to take notice of your business.

The way forward

In response to the changing landscape, some print publications have adopted a hybrid approach, maintaining their traditional formats while also expanding their digital presence. This diversification allows them to cater to a broader audience and secure their future in a media landscape that is evolving at a rapid pace.

The decline of print media in Pakistan and globally is a complex phenomenon driven by economic challenges, changing consumer preferences, and the rise of digital alternatives. While the print media industry faces significant hurdles, it also has opportunities to adapt, innovate and coexist with digital platforms. Print media and digital media are consistently seen as competitors, but when combined, they can be more effective in engaging with consumers during online and offline activity.

Conclusion

The future of journalism in Pakistan and around the world will depend on the ability of media organisations to navigate these changes, uphold journalistic integrity and continue providing valuable information to their audiences, whether in print or digital form. As technology continues to reshape the media landscape, one thing remains certain: the need for credible and reliable journalism has never been greater.

The writer is a member of staff.



WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY

May 03, 2024

0304-7727826
MM CSS Group

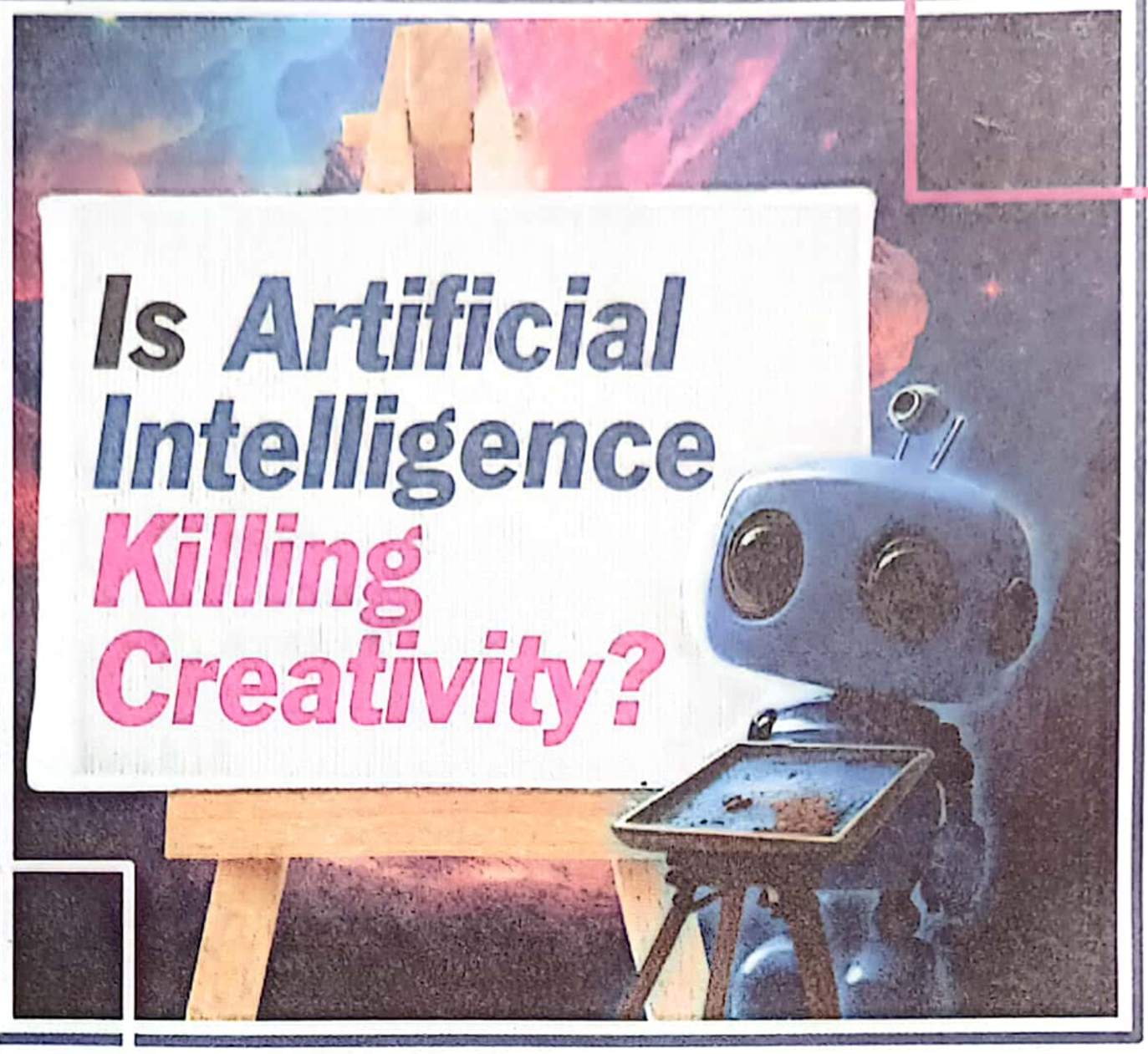
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

NMCS Group 0304-7727826

The ability to be creative has always been a big part of what separates human beings from machines. But today, a new generation of "generative" artificial intelligence (AI) applications, with revolutionary tools like ChatGPT and Dall-E, are poised to carry out creative tasks. Thus, the rise of AI presents a considerable threat to creativity, flooding the landscape with preconceived problem-solving ideas that erode the human mind's ability to innovate independently. In the following write-up, the writer has shed light on various aspects of AI and how it will fare in comparison to human creativity.





Is Artificial Intelligence Killing Creativity?

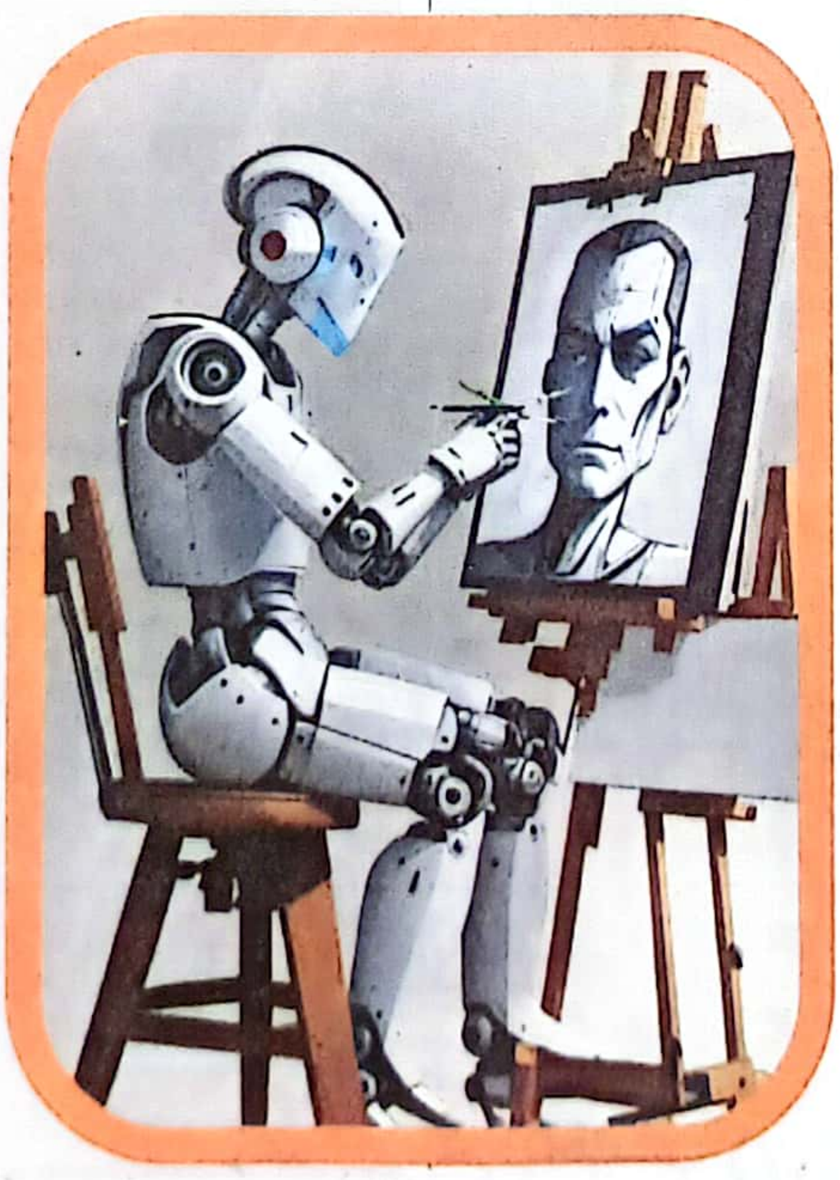
Dr. Hassaan Bin Zubair



As artificial intelligence (AI) permeates every facet of our lives, young individuals, in particular, have now gained unprecedented access to its applications, reducing the need for mental exertion and potentially stifling their creativity. The initial casualty in the encroaching era of AI appears to be their creativity within the cognitive realms of the education sector. Students, often considered the vanguards of innovative thinking, have to employ their minds to conjure ideas for various assignments. In writing, whether crafting articles or books, cultivating a unique and innovative mindset is paramount. The more one engages one's intellect in generating ideas for written expression, the greater the productivity.

AI is a huge field that tries to replicate the human style of decision-making through machine learning. It is the idea that the computer algorithm can learn from data, recognize patterns and make decisions with little or no human interference. In traditional computer programs, an instruction manual is given to computers to perform a specific task. However, with machine learning, the algorithm effectively creates the instruction manual itself. Let us consider the example of machine learning in social media. Based on your previous search and your interest in specific videos or music, AI will prompt you with the type of advertisement or information that you are interested in.

Creativity, which is the use of imagination or original ideas to create something, is when an individual thinks about something that has never been thought of before. One example would be Newton's law of gravity that came to his mind in a moment when he saw an apple freely falling from a tree.



Human ideas and imagination often come from making connections – we see, hear, feel or learn something, and this causes us to form an idea or opinion. When we express this by creating something that represents that connection – such as writing a poem about something sad in order to communicate the sadness of an event or situation to others – we are being creative in a very human way.

No matter how impressive a piece of computer-created poetry or artwork might be, it's always built from blocks carved out of the data that's used to train it. In other words, it isn't genuinely capable of what we would call "original thought" – having new ideas of its own.

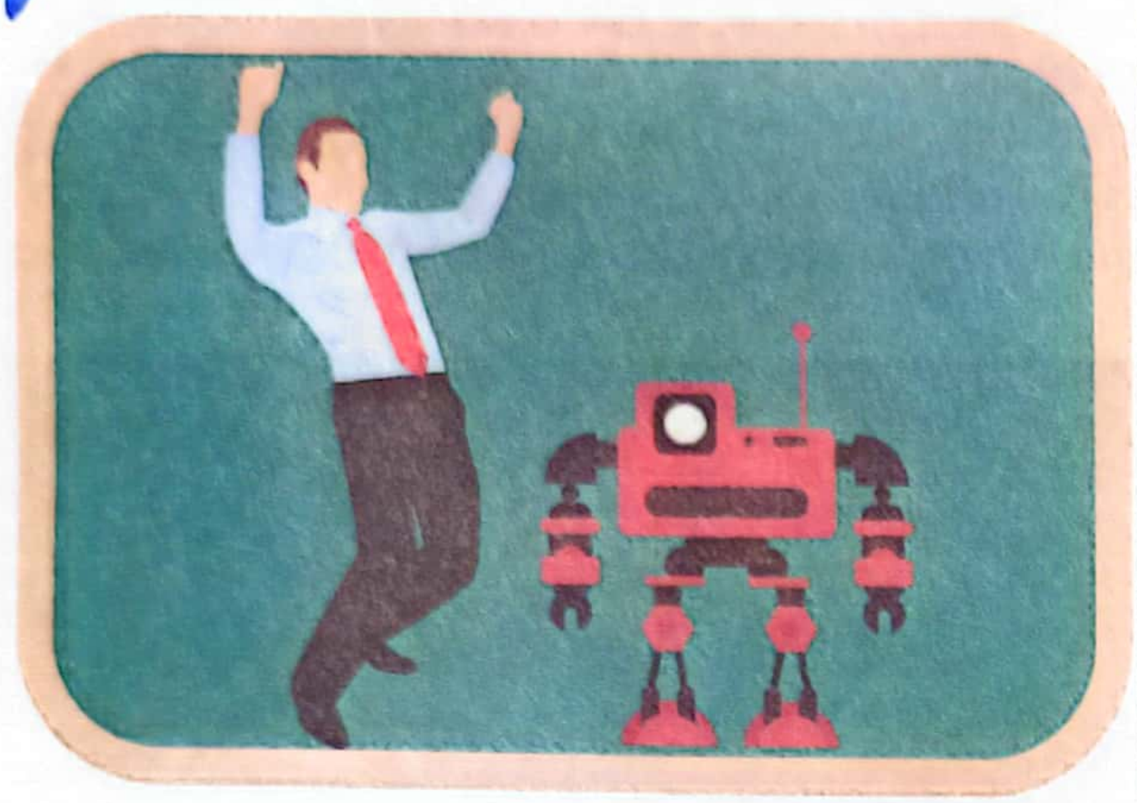
So, AI will not affect creativity as such; however, the danger here is that our increasing use of AI could make us think too much alike, leading to a decrease in cognitive diversity. Soon, AI will shape our homes, living spaces, even the cars we drive and our shared public spaces. It will kill creativity by homogenizing societies. This homogenization further puts creativity at risk. AI models are trained on the content we create. So, the more we use AI, the more generic our content will become. Apart from cognitive diversity, AI is also reducing the brainstorming capabilities of students.

One of the most popular AI tools is ChatGPT. In the modern era, students extensively use this tool. They are just using AI to answer their questions, sparking concerns among teachers. Writing essays is not just about completing an assignment; it is about strengthening the process of thinking, exploring and experimenting. It is about the ability to connect seemingly

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

NMCSS Group EXAM PACK 0304-7727826



unrelated dots and bring forth something entirely novel. When AI steps in to provide ready-made solutions, it narrows the scope of our thinking and limits the potential for original thought. Therefore, it reduces the mental capabilities and brainstorming of students, which, for sure, kills their creative minds.

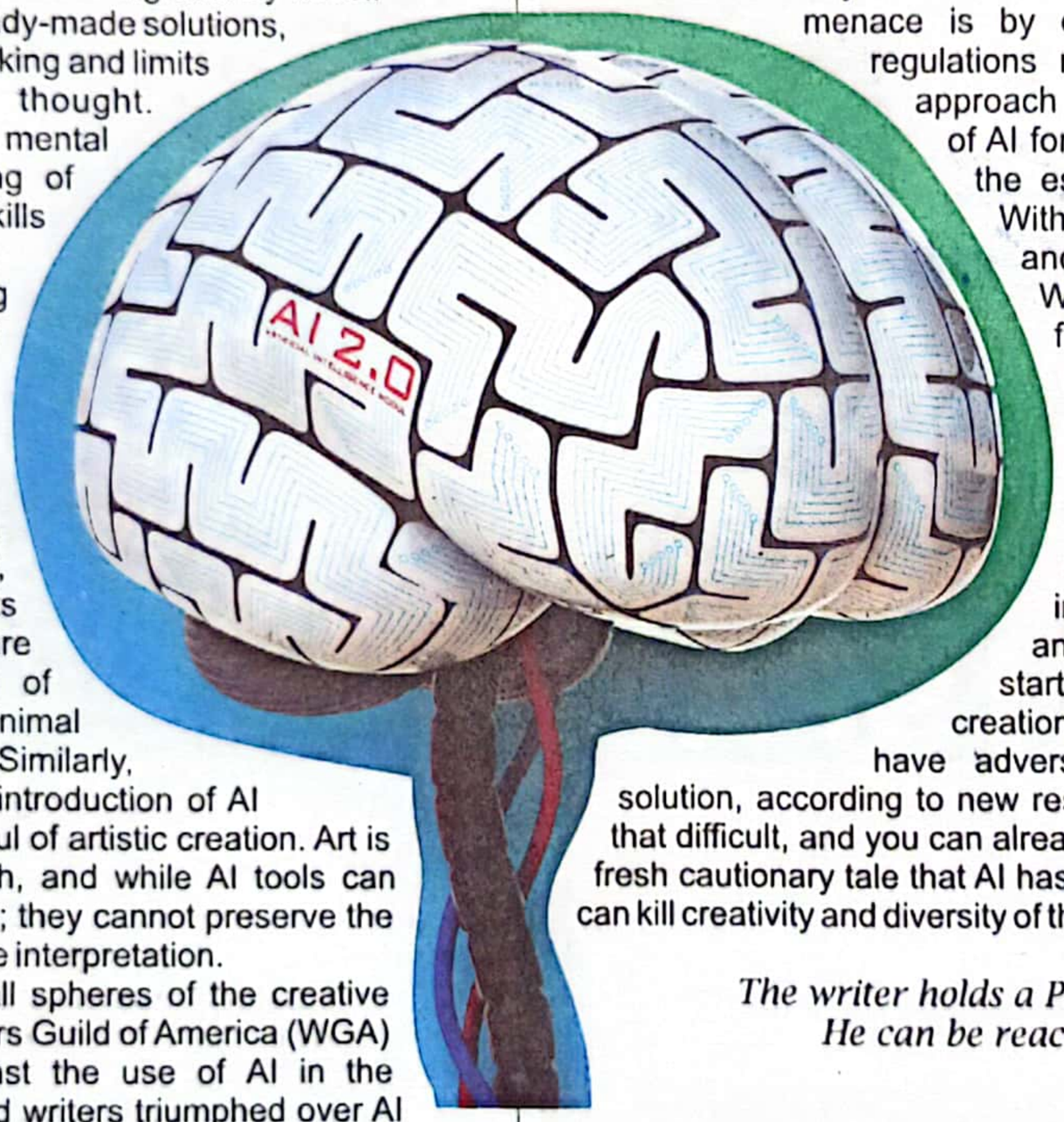
AI is not only assaulting academics, but also the essence of creativity in the form of painting, photography and musical compositions. AI-generated content encroaches upon human expression. In photography, the AI filters and enhancements completely modify the picture and just create an illusion of professional quality with minimal effort from the photographer. Similarly, in the realm of painting, the introduction of AI raises questions about the soul of artistic creation. Art is all about emotions and depth, and while AI tools can generate art and assist artists; they cannot preserve the emotional depth and subjective interpretation.

AI is shaping and affecting all spheres of the creative industries. Recently, the Writers Guild of America (WGA) ended the long strike against the use of AI in the Hollywood industry. Hollywood writers triumphed over AI with a new contract about the use of technology in film and television projects. The most important aspect of these negotiations was the use of AI, amid concerns from both writers and actors that unchecked AI could dramatically reshape Hollywood and undermine their roles, pitting artists against robots in a battle over human creativity.

Contrary to these creativity issues originating from AI, there is another view that considers AI as an enabler for creativity. They consider AI an augmentation, not a replacement for human minds. AI technologies can help artists, writers, musicians and other creative professionals generate new ideas, explore different possibilities, and even enhance their creative output. Similarly, AI can aid in idea generation by analyzing vast amounts of data and identifying patterns that humans might not recognize. This can serve as inspiration for creative projects or help creators break through creative blocks. If this school of thought is considered true, then a big danger lies in relying on AI to do creative work. This danger is due to the out-of-control and unchecked use of AI in daily life.

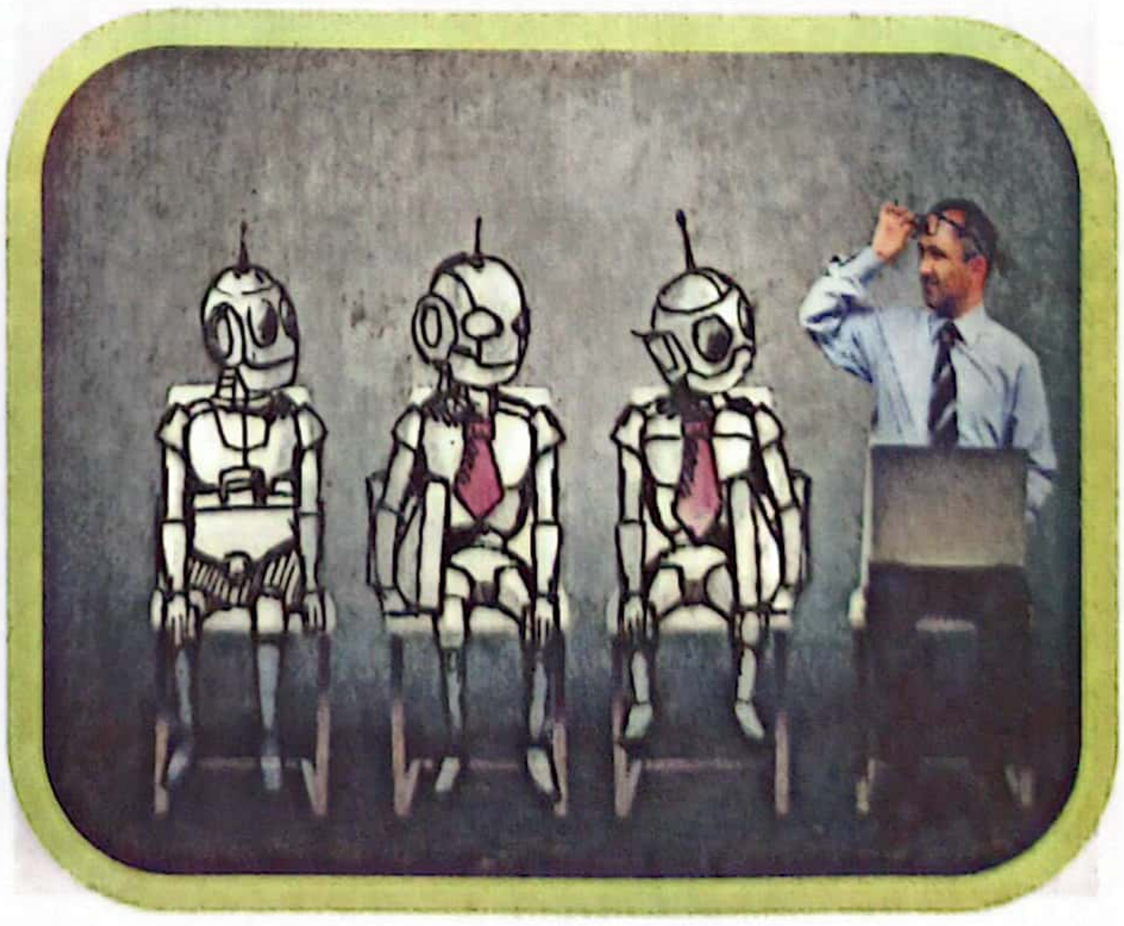
AI, however, is not the death of creativity; it's an enabler. AI has the potential to enhance and augment human creativity, opening up new possibilities for innovation. AI can automate certain aspects of creative work, such as generating ideas, analyzing data and optimizing processes. This frees up creative professionals to focus on the more meaningful, high-level work that only humans can do.

However, the danger lies in relying solely on AI to do the creative work. AI is designed to work within the parameters set by humans, meaning it can only create within the confines of pre-existing data. This limits its ability to create something entirely new and original. Creativity is about thinking outside the box and coming up with something that has never been seen before. AI can aid in the creative process, but it cannot replace it. Moreover, creativity involves more than just generating ideas. It's about the emotional, intuitive and experiential aspects of the human condition. It's about empathy, intuition and imagination. These are all qualities that AI lacks. Even the most advanced AI systems cannot replicate human emotions and experiences.



AI is a reality now. However, the only way to counter its menace is by drafting and implementing regulations related to AI. A balancing approach must be adopted in the use of AI for creative work. Creativity is the essence of a human being. Without creativity, humans act and behave like machines. What distinguishes humans from machines is their sense of creativity, emotions and diversity. Technology should be adopted, but under proper checks and controls. The overuse of AI can turn humans into borgs in the long run. For media and entertainment firms, it can start with suboptimal content-creation decisions that can then have adverse social outcomes. The solution, according to new research, doesn't seem to be that difficult, and you can already be a part of it: Share this fresh cautionary tale that AI has limitations and overusing it can kill creativity and diversity of thought.

The writer holds a PhD in English (Literature). He can be reached at hbz77@yahoo.com



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Although we don't see space junk in the sky, there are millions of pieces of space junk flying in low earth orbit (LEO), which is now viewed as the world's largest garbage dump. Most orbital debris comprises human-generated objects, such as pieces of spacecraft, tiny flecks of paint from a spacecraft, parts of rockets, satellites that are no longer working, or explosions of objects in orbit flying around in space at high speeds. According to NASA, most "space junk" is moving very fast and can reach speeds of 18,000 miles per hour, almost seven times faster than a bullet. Due to the rate of speed and volume of debris in LEO, current and future space-based services, explorations and operations pose a safety risk to people and property in space and on Earth. So, there is a pressing need to clean up the mess we've made of near-Earth space. In this piece, the writer has highlighted some recent steps taken in this regard.



A CLEAN SPACE

Unified Efforts towards

Usman Ali Awan

Introduction

If you think about it, economic models are more of psychological models that define our behaviour. They program our behaviour towards the environment, and let's be honest, our behaviours have not totally reaped healthy results. Today, the oceans are flooded with plastic, and it is like matter has evolved more than humans.

Our same behaviour has resulted in the problem of space debris, which poses a serious threat to astronauts and spacecraft. About 37,000 pieces of space debris bigger than 10 centimeters are now flying in orbit, and another million pieces smaller than 10 centimeters are also said to be there. Some sources say that more than a million satellites could be heading toward Earth.

Space sustainability re-looks at the universe; it revisits space with a lens of stewardship, redefining our behaviour towards serving rather than exercising. Cleaning up space is similar to trying to clean up a place that has been cluttered for decades, but with the extra twists of legal tapes, political clashes and some really complicated scientific issues.

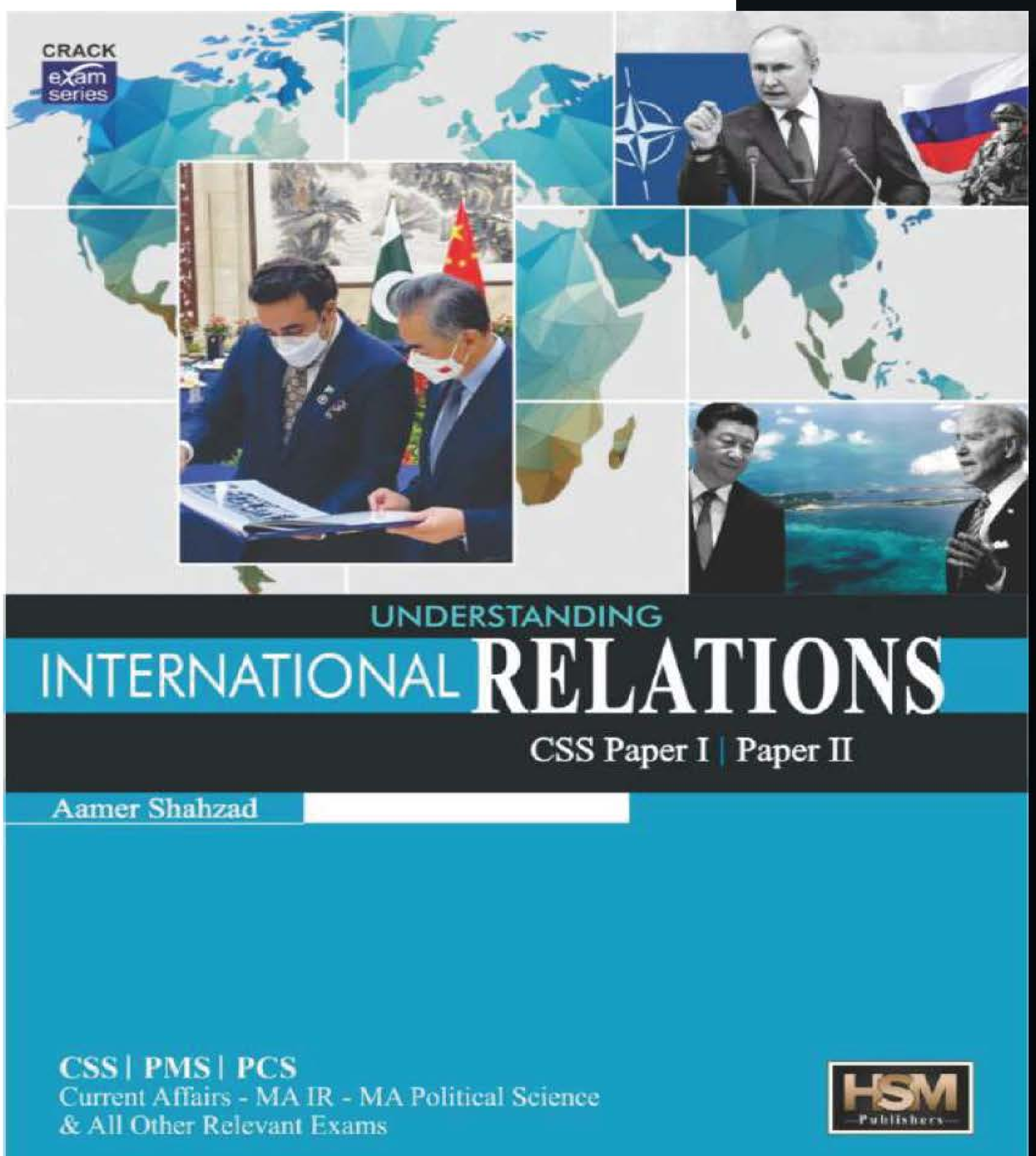
Imagine trying to pick up pieces of trash that are rapidly gathering around the Earth, and if you deal with them incorrectly, you might cause an even bigger problem. Plus, before you even begin, you must get authorization from a number of countries that cannot always agree on who should conduct the cleaning or who will pay for it.

Recent Initiatives

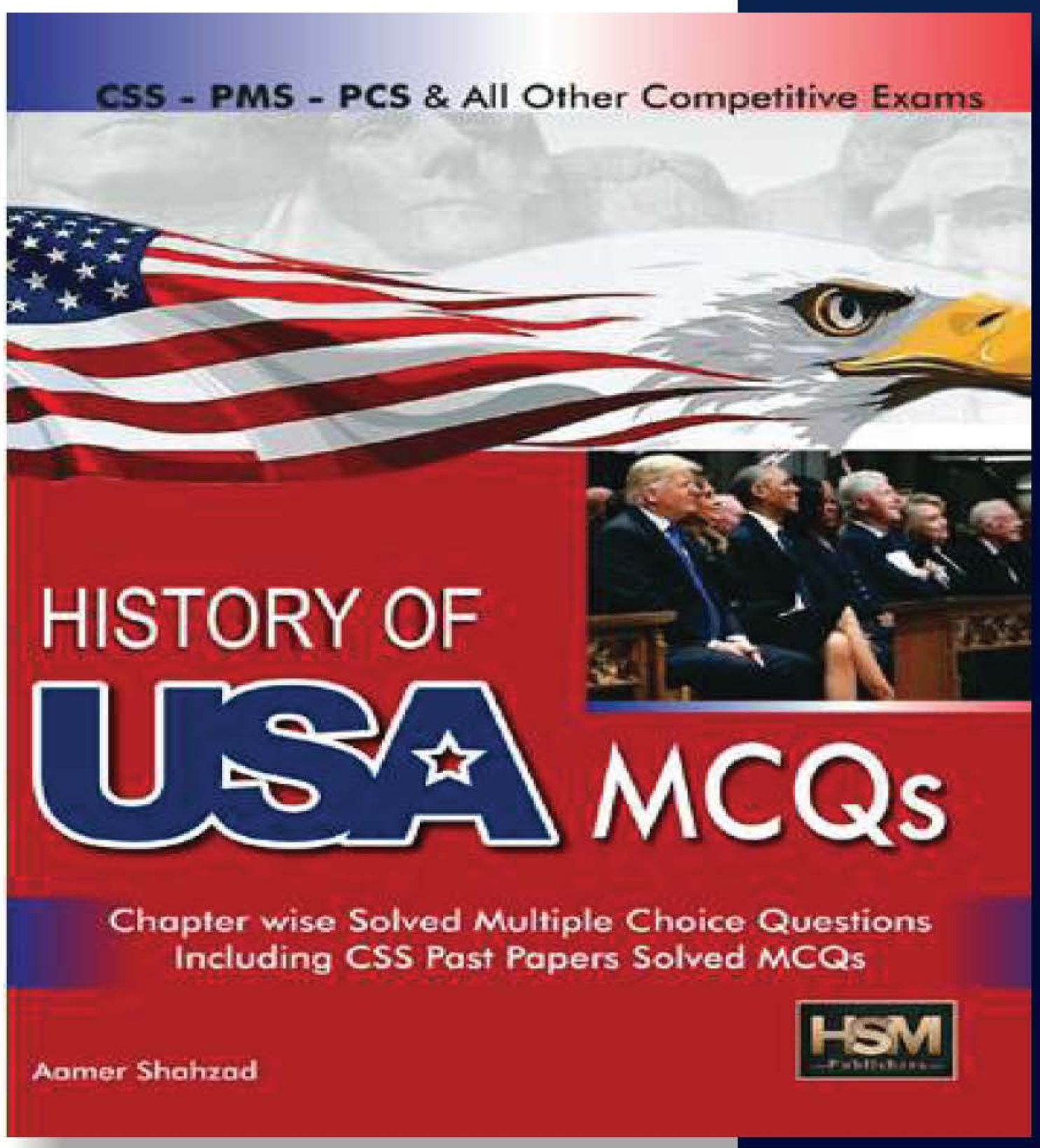
a. Cleaning Space with Nets

Fortunately, recent initiatives manifest the international community's commitment to resolving the critical issue of space debris while also encouraging responsible exploration and the use of outer space. Privateer Space is an example in itself. Founded by Dr. Moriba Jah, Steve Wozniak and Alex Fielding, Privateer Space is developing innovative solutions to keep space clean. They intend to build something similar to a large fishing net that can travel into space and gather debris. This large fishing net would function by floating around in orbit and collecting all the bits of old satellites and metal floating around. Once the net catches this space trash, it may be securely sent back to Earth or sent into orbit, where it will not harm anyone. Consider it a space version of garbage trucks. This approach is one of the ways Privateer intends to address the issue of space being cluttered with broken satellites and trash. They are contributing to the safety of space for new satellites and missions by detecting and

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC



Now Available
SUPER DEALS
NOW OR NEVER
FREE HOME DELIVERY
SHOP NOW
20% off
For Order:
0332-5339708



Now Available
SUPER DEALS
NOW OR NEVER
FREE HOME DELIVERY
SHOP NOW
20% off
For Order:
0332-5339708

Join Our FBR Group 0332-5339708 FBR's Material for CSS | PMS is

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

clearing up this garbage.

b. Sharing Data for Safety

Privateer Space started the Pono project at the end of November 2023. "Doing what's right" is what Pono means in Hawaiian. Pono is all about getting a better look at space to keep track of the junk that's floating around. Here, a data ride sharing system is being made so that everyone can share knowledge about where space debris is. This will help keep satellites safe and avoid collisions. Pono can do more than just find space junk. It can also figure out an object's path with very high accuracy and come up with new ways to track satellites and avoid collisions. This is part of a bigger plan to make a long-lasting way to get to and use space data.

Advocating for Circular Economy

As a Chief Scientist Officer at Privateer, Dr. Moriba Jah is thinking about more than just cleaning up the area. By reusing and recovering what is already there, he means stopping a problem before it starts. In his most recent works, Dr. Jah imagines a world where space is sustainable through a circular space economy that focuses on recycling and reusing space assets to cut down on waste and fight space debris. By reusing and recovering what is already there, he means stopping a problem before it starts. The idea behind this is that we should be smart about our time in space so that it stays clean and safe for everyone in the future. He emphasises in his writings how important it is to use data to help control space traffic and encourages international collaboration in these efforts. Dr. Moriba Jah's vision is a call to action that urges people around the world to come up with creative and responsible standards to keep space travel safe and viable for future generations.

Charter for a Circular Space Economy

Dr. Jah has presented a "Charter for a Circular Space Economy" that envisions sustainable future where space activities produce less debris, recover and recycle space assets more than anything else. It encourages people from different countries to work together, use sustainable ideas and create technology for recovering resources. The purpose here is to protect the long-term viability of space travel and the environment in orbit by calling for moral behaviour and a shift towards a circular economy. For this plan to work, space-faring nations, organisations and the whole world must agree to follow such guidelines and keep safe sustainable.

c. Global Collaboration and TEK

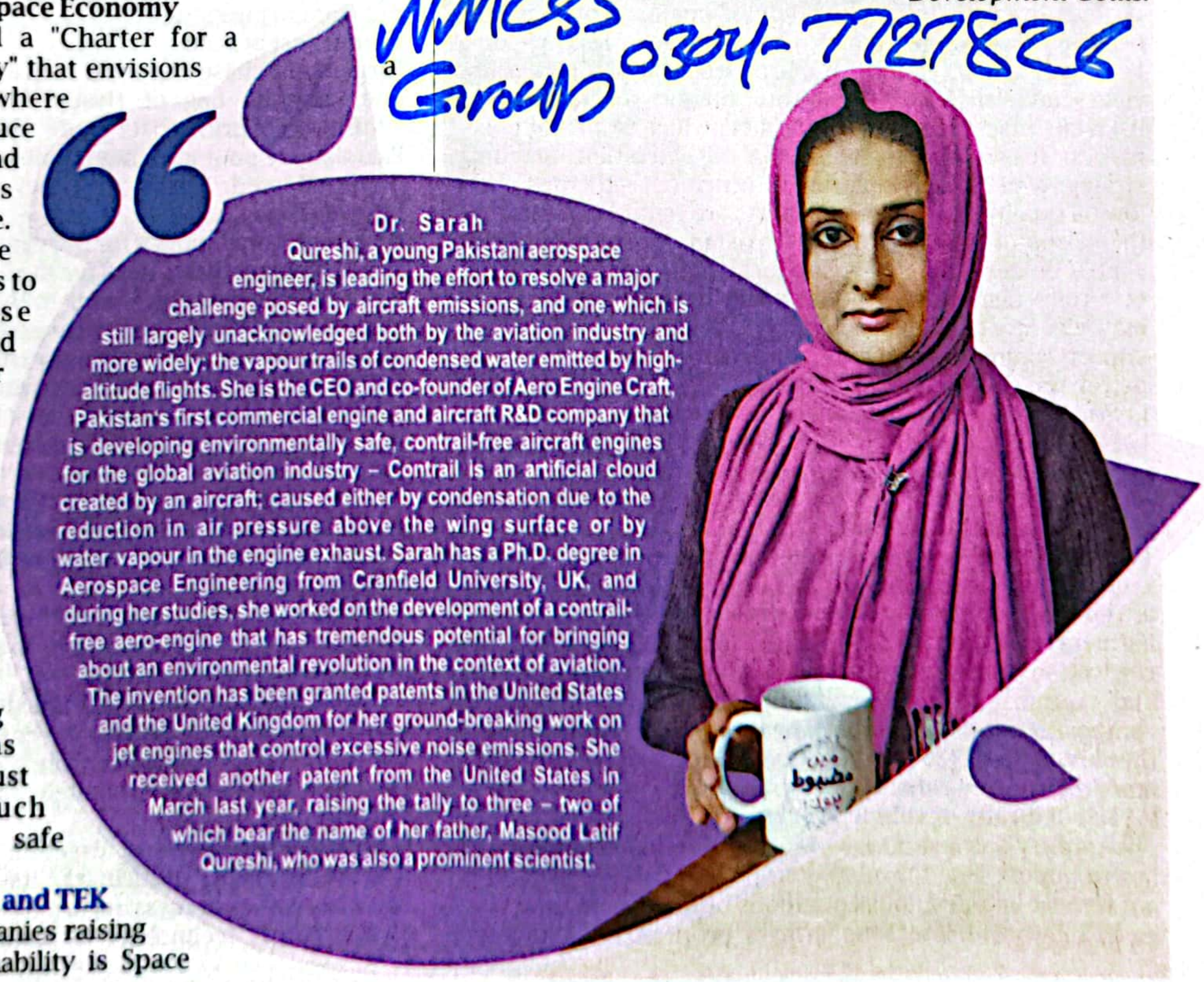
One of the recent companies raising voice for space sustainability is Space Guardian, which is Pakistan's first space sustainability research company. It is run by myself, and I am following in the footsteps of my mentor, Dr. Jah by testing out a new assumption, i.e. by using Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) for research and policy creation. I believe that TEK may help people change their behaviour and act more responsibly in space by helping them understand and appreciate how everything is connected. The research at Space Guardian looks at space travel through the lens of TEK to make sure that our adventures beyond Earth are safe and open to everyone. It may be possible to protect the final boundary for future generations by "combining ancient wisdom with modern science," as Dr. Jah says. In 2023, the National Parliamentary Task Force on UN SDGs recognized our work.

Summing up

These case studies highlight the dynamic and cooperative efforts being made to make sure that space travel is beyond a race and for higher purposes. Not only do they show how important it is to keep improving technology and working together with other countries, but they also show how space is being more and more seen as a global asset that needs to be carefully controlled. As we keep pushing the limits of what is possible in space, these efforts show how to make sure that future generations will be able to reach and safely explore space.

Usman has been writing for the past 8 years and has written, to date, for 10+ publications across Pakistan and UAE. His recent opinion on space sustainability was recognized by UT Austin and his research work on space sustainability has been acknowledged by the Parliamentary Task Force to UN Sustainable Development Goals.

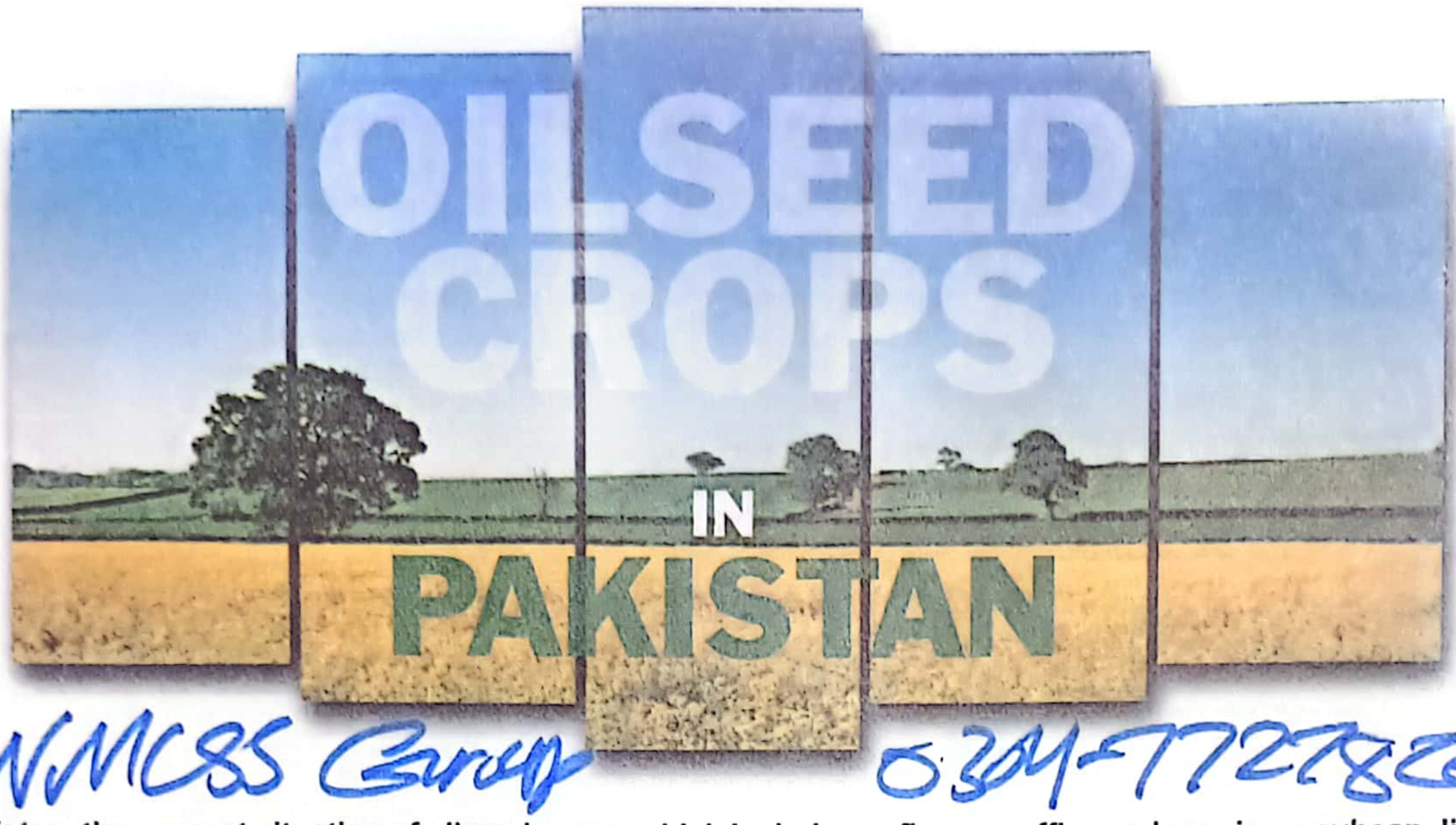
NMCSS a Group 0304-7727826



Dr. Sarah Qureshi, a young Pakistani aerospace engineer, is leading the effort to resolve a major challenge posed by aircraft emissions, and one which is still largely unacknowledged both by the aviation industry and more widely: the vapour trails of condensed water emitted by high-altitude flights. She is the CEO and co-founder of Aero Engine Craft, Pakistan's first commercial engine and aircraft R&D company that is developing environmentally safe, contrail-free aircraft engines for the global aviation industry – Contrail is an artificial cloud created by an aircraft; caused either by condensation due to the reduction in air pressure above the wing surface or by water vapour in the engine exhaust. Sarah has a Ph.D. degree in Aerospace Engineering from Cranfield University, UK, and during her studies, she worked on the development of a contrail-free aero-engine that has tremendous potential for bringing about an environmental revolution in the context of aviation. The invention has been granted patents in the United States and the United Kingdom for her ground-breaking work on jet engines that control excessive noise emissions. She received another patent from the United States in March last year, raising the tally to three – two of which bear the name of her father, Masood Latif Qureshi, who was also a prominent scientist.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708



NMCSS Group 0304-7722820

In Pakistan, the present situation of oilseed crops, which include sunflower, safflower, brassica, soybean, linseed, sesame, olive and groundnut, is not satisfactory. The yield of these crops is very low, which automatically decreases oil production. The area under cultivation of oilseed crops is 5,793,000 acres (Pakistan Economic Survey 2022-23) while the production of edible oil in the same period was estimated at 0.496 million tonnes – which meets only 20 percent of the country's demand. Pakistan has to import edible oil and it has spent Rs 826.482 billion (US$ 3.562 billion) in FY2022–23 on the import of edible oil. It is also of note here that Pakistan imports low-quality edible oil, such as palm oil, which has deleterious impacts on human health.

Dr. Rabia Saif

Multiple factors are responsible for this bleak situation. Pakistan's farmers have a greater tendency towards the cultivation of major crops, mainly because locally developed varieties have less yielding potential, so the country imports seeds, which give a low yield and also lessen the profit margin for farmers. In Pakistan, machinery also is outdated, which results in post-harvest losses and waste during oil extraction. Breeding strategies too are flawed, due to which oilseed crops show low oil quality traits. Serious efforts are required to improve the status of oilseed crops in Pakistan. Research activities should be designed to develop local, high-yielding varieties to attract farmers. Breeders should develop varieties that may give good-quality edible oil - Pakistan's largest food import commodity ranking third in the import list after petroleum products and machinery. The government must provide up-to-date machinery to farmers to avoid post-harvest losses. Concerted efforts are required to improve the current situation of oilseed crops in Pakistan.

Factors responsible for insufficient production of oilseed crops and edible oil in Pakistan:

Multiple factors are responsible for the low yield of oilseed crops and an insufficient production of edible oil in Pakistan.

a. Tendency of farmers towards major crops

Farmers in Pakistan have more inclination towards the cultivation of major crops, e.g. wheat, rice, sugarcane, maize and cotton, because they find them more profitable as compared to oilseed crops. The area under cultivation of these crops is 17,202,000 hectares collectively, which is far more than the area of oilseed crops.

b. Lack of locally developed varieties

The country has a shortage of locally developed varieties. It has to import seed for oilseed crops. The foreign seed does not fit best in indigenous conditions of the country and also gives a low yield. It lessens farmers' profit margins, thereby causing a lack of interest in the cultivation of oilseed crops. Furthermore, imported seed costs farmers a lot and they feel reluctant to purchase it.

c. High cost of seed

Farmers purchase imported seed at a high cost. For example, one kilogram bag of Hysun-33, which is an imported sunflower hybrid, costs more than PKR5000. Farmers in Pakistan are poor and they cannot afford such a high cost of imported seed. That's why they prefer other crops over oilseed crops.

d. Outdated machinery for harvesting and extraction of oil

The machinery that is used for the harvesting of oilseed crops is outdated in Pakistan. Owing to this, losses at the harvesting stage become high. Then, farmers use outdated methods for the extraction of oil, which lower the extraction percentage. It reduces the overall yield of crops and oil production.

e. Lavish lifestyle of people

In Pakistan, many oilseeds are being used merely for eating purposes and not for the extraction of oil. For example, sesame, which is commonly known as "til", is used for garnishing bread to enhance its taste. This crop can be used for the extraction of oil to increase the overall production.

Some remedial measures

The following steps should be taken to enhance the yield and overcome the shortage of edible oil in Pakistan.

a. Increase breeding efforts

Breeders in the country should develop local hybrids and varieties that are tailored to the environmental conditions of the country. It will help increase the yield and availability of seed at a lower price. Ultimately, farmers will prefer sowing oilseed crops.

b. Spread awareness and disseminate technology

The government, particularly its agriculture department, must spread awareness regarding the usefulness of oilseed crops. Proper technology to obtain high yields should be

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



disseminated among farmers. They should be taught about the sowing of oilseed crops between the harvesting and sowing of two major crops. It would help obtain yields for major as well as oilseed crops.

c. Fix the proper market rate

The government should fix a proper market rate for different oilseed crops to attract farmers toward the sowing of these. This strategy will define the profit margin for farmers and the area under cultivation will automatically increase.

d. Availability of modern machinery at a reasonable price

The government must ensure the availability of modern machinery at a suitable price for farmers. It will decrease losses at the harvesting stage, and modern machinery will extract more oil from seed, which will automatically enhance oil production in the country.

Conclusion

Pakistan spends a huge amount on the import of edible oil to meet local demand because the condition of the oilseed crops in the country is depressing. The production of oil in the country is unable to fulfil domestic needs. It puts a burden on the country's economy. The present situation demands the development of local oilseed hybrids and varieties. Furthermore, Pakistan should update its machinery to avoid pre- and post-harvest losses. The government should give priority to enhancing the area under cultivation of oilseed crops. It would lessen the burden on the foreign reserves of the state and people would get locally produced, quality edible oil.

The writer is a PhD in Agriculture and also a CSS aspirant.

Expected Trends in 2024-25

Oilseed Production

Total oilseed production in 2024–25 is projected to decrease marginally to 3.43 million tonnes, due to an expected minor decline in cottonseed production, and no growth in rapeseed and sunflower seed output.

Better returns for crops (wheat and sesame) that compete with rapeseed and sunflower for area hinders any increase in area and production of these oilseeds. Despite the Punjab provincial government's continuous efforts to promote oilseed production, rapeseed area declined significantly in 2023–24, and no increase is expected in 2024–25. The profitable wheat guaranteed producer price and continued good sesame seed prices are the main obstacles to higher oilseed production. In addition to the better returns, growers generally prefer to plant wheat over oilseeds because the harvested wheat can be stored at home and used throughout the year for household food security.

Cottonseed

With expectations for no change in area planted to cotton, and assuming average yields, cottonseed production is forecast to decline in 2024–25. Cottonseed is the major oilseed crop grown domestically, accounting for about 84 percent of total domestic oilseed production.

Rapeseed

Due to better returns from other crops (wheat, sesame) that compete with rapeseed for area, no increase in rapeseed production is expected in 2024–25.

Sunflower Seed

Like the situation with rapeseed, greater profitability from other crops limits expansion in sunflower area, and no increase in production is forecast for 2024–25.

Consumption

In 2024–25, total oilseed use is forecast at 5.43 million tonnes, 13 percent higher than the estimated use of 2023–24. This higher consumption forecast assumes GE soybean imports will resume in 2024–25, which will increase crushing for poultry feed. Since November 2022, the lack of imported soybeans has caused a sharp increase in poultry feed prices, resulting in a 30 percent decline in poultry production. While chicken meat is usually the cheapest source of animal protein, the ban on GE soybean imports caused broiler meat prices to increase significantly, making it unaffordable for a large portion of consumers. When–if GE soybean imports resume, protein meal prices will decline, poultry's cost of production will decline, poultry meat prices will decline, and poultry meat consumption will rebound.

Trade

Total oilseed imports in 2024–25 are projected at 2.1 million tonnes, which would be 45 percent higher than estimated for 2023–24. This increase assumes that the government allows GE commodity imports to resume. With that assumption, soybean and rapeseed imports are forecast to reach 1.2 million and 900,000 tonnes, respectively. While these import forecasts are increases, they are still much less than what could occur if the government would allow for GE imports from the first month of the marketing year. It is still unclear whether the government will allow that to happen.

(Source: Oilseeds and Products Annual, a report by the United States Department of Agriculture – Foreign Agriculture Service)

NM CSS Group 0304-7727828

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Zain ul Abdin Jessar

THE MIDDLE EAST BATTLEGROUND

NMCS Group
0304-7122780

A look at the Iran-Israel standoff

Tensions in the Middle East are reaching a boiling point, with Israel leveraging the Gaza War to open new fronts of conflict, including with Iran. Ever since the launch of Hamas's attack on October 7, 2023, Israel's Zionist regime has been killing innocent Palestinians ruthlessly. As per media reports, more than 32,000 Palestinians have been killed, and scores have sustained life-threatening injuries. Moreover, millions of Palestinians have been displaced and the entire infrastructure of the country has been annihilated. Now, with the blatant Israeli attack on the Iranian consulate in Damascus and Iran's unprecedented retaliatory attack on Israel, the war has transformed into a wider regional conflict in the Middle East, and the region is on the cusp of another full-fledged war.

On April 14, Iran launched hundreds of drones and missiles towards Israel, in retaliation for an Israeli attack on its consulate in Damascus, Syria, on April 1, in which several people, including senior officers of the Revolutionary Guard, were killed - the first time Israel hit the vast embassy compound of Iran. Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps said in a statement that seven Iranian military advisers lost their lives in this attack.

After the aggressive move by Israel, Iran vowed to avenge Israel's highhandedness and retaliate more ruthlessly. And, it did so by launching over 300 missiles and drones in what is being dubbed an "unprecedented attack on Israeli soil" - It was the single largest drone attack carried out by a country in global history. Commenting on these retaliatory attacks, Iranian President Ebrahim Raisi said, "We have said many times that we will not be initiators of war, but if a country a cruel force wants to bully, the Islamic Republic of Iran will respond firmly." Iran's mission to the UN stated that the attack was a proportionate response under the Charter for Self-Defence and that Tehran considered "the matter concluded".

Israel has long been targeting Iran's military installations in Syria and regional groups such as Hezbollah, the Houthis and Hamas, whom the Islamic Republic supports. Iran had called these attacks 'adventurous, strategic mistake' by Washington.

Thus far, the conflict between Israel and Iran has been carried out largely through proxies and attacks on each other's personnel on foreign soil. With the Israeli attack on the Iranian mission and the retaliatory missile attacks by Iran, tensions in the region have soared to new heights.



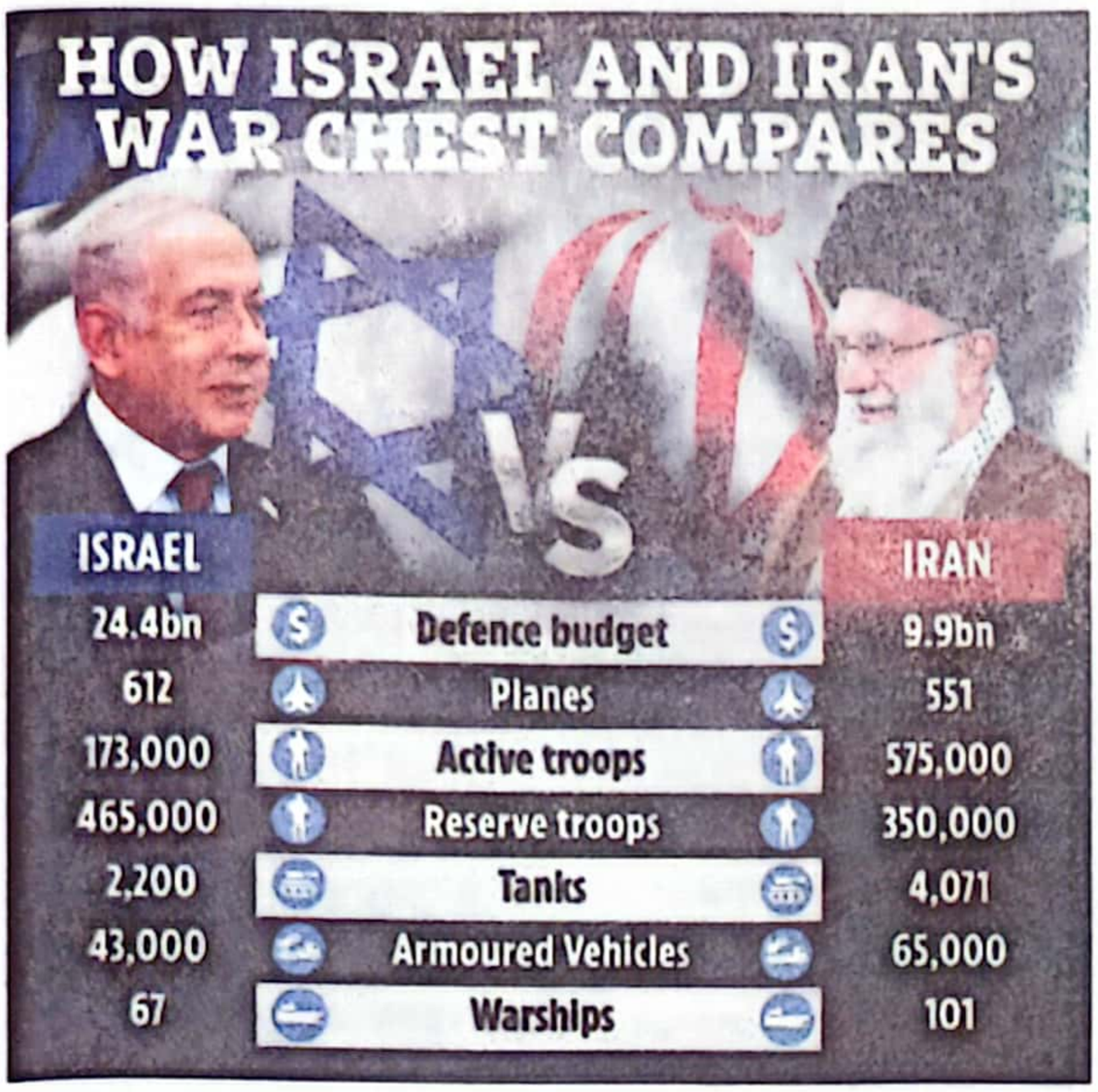
Now, there is a danger of an all-out conflict between the two regional powers and experts are warning that the Middle East could become a new battleground for a possible full-fledged war.

The war between Iran and Israel will also be a testing time for the regional countries. There will be blocs that would support either Israel or Iran. Israel has some of its strongest supporters, like the USA, the UK and other European

Israel's army has announced that the air force is **'prepared and ready'** and can retaliate any minute in the next few hours. The current situations show that even a small wrong step can result in a lethal war or maybe, *The 3rd World War*.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708



partners, whereas Iran has its own bloc of supporters. From Bashar al-Assad in Syria to Hezbollah in Lebanon; from Popular Mobilization Forces in Iraq to Houthis in Yemen, Iran has encircled Israel.

Owing to the heightening tensions in the Middle East, the prospects of a Third World War are also high, as the US, being a patron and a party to Israel's crimes against humanity, has openly sided with the Zionist regime and has vowed to safeguard Israel's right to self-defense. As soon as the US openly talked about siding with Israel. Russian President Vladimir Putin asserted his open support for Iran.

Such an open confrontation between two major powers of the world will create major blocs, with Israel, the US, UK, NATO and European Union on one side, and Iran, Russia, China and North Korea on the other. Moreover, regionally, the silence and hypocrisy of Arab countries, which are in marriage with Israel, make it apparent that they are not in favour of Iran.

Any war in the Middle East will create great humanitarian dilemmas for the already ill-fated region. The global bosses are keen to make this region a living hell. This gruesome situation in the Middle East is going to witness millions of bodies falling down.

The Middle East, an already volatile region, cannot afford to be a battleground for world powers yet another time and witness the dark clouds of war, gunpowder, ashes and blood. If there is any responsible global institution in the world, it must urge countries to shun warmongering and give peace a chance through talks and diplomatic means. All the tensions in the Middle East have their roots in the Palestine issue. Global powers should shun their hypocrisy and adhere to international law by allowing the two-state solution to be implemented.

All in all, the unholy intentions of global bosses have cost innocent people in this region dearly. People in the Middle East are already living in hell with the lowest living standards. Therefore, another new hell must not be created for them. Let the people of this region take a sigh of relief!

The writer is a student of Law and a CSS aspirant.

NMCS Group 0304-7727726

Need to Step Back from the Brink

Tensions in the Middle East have ratcheted up exponentially following Iran's retaliatory attack against Israel in response to a raid by the latter on its consulate in Syria on April 1, with the region on the brink of a major escalation that threatens to spiral into a full-scale war. The Iranian attack consisted of hundreds of drones and missiles, 99 percent of which, according to the Israeli military, were intercepted with help from the US, the UK, Jordan and France.

Hypocrisy on the part of major powers was on full display following the attack, with Iran facing recriminations from Western leaders on account of its retaliation, while, at the same time, their silence following the Israeli strike on the Iranian consulate in Syria earlier in the month had been all too palpable. As pointed out by the Iranian envoy to the UN, Tehran was exercising its "inherent right to self-defense" after the "Security Council ... failed in its duty to maintain international peace and security" following Israel's act of aggression in Damascus.

While Israel now ponders its response to the unprecedented attack, the initial signs emanating from Tel Aviv indicate that its forces remain on high alert and that its leadership had approved both "offensive and defensive action"; however, a formal decision regarding the contours of the Israeli response has still not been arrived at by its leadership. The view at the UN and at major world and regional capitals is one of trepidation, with the consensus being that there must be no further escalation of hostilities.

The White House, thankfully, has made it clear to Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu that the US would not become part of any retaliatory measure against Iran, with President Joe Biden urging Israel to "think very carefully and strategically" about how it responds to the Iranian act, with the focus being on "how to slow matters down and think through things". It is clear, therefore, that despite its vociferous and stubborn backing of Israel since October 7, the last thing the Biden administration wants in an election year is the opening up of another theatre of war; especially as the ongoing hostilities in the Russia-Ukraine conflict have already fostered much global instability. That war, it must be noted, has over the last two years left the global economic order in considerable disarray besides resulting in needless loss of lives. For Pakistan, a resultant steep increase in oil prices will have a damning effect on its economy leading to further inflation and pressure on its meagre foreign currency reserves.

It is no surprise then that there is urgency even among Israel's allies to ensure that there is no further escalation in the Middle East, and not just because of the human cost that such a conflict may entail, but also due to the region being home to some of the busiest shipping lanes in the world, which have already faced a significant upheaval following Houthi strikes on ships traversing the Red Sea, disrupting global trade.

It is vital to note that the major concern here now lies in Israel's history of disproportionate responses, compounded by the brutal tendencies of PM Netanyahu and his ultra conservative allies in government, who are not exactly renowned for exercising restraint or for having any regard for international law or sanctity of life. In the past, Netanyahu had threatened to hit Iran's nuclear facilities, something that could have catastrophic consequences for world peace if it were to transpire.

It is then crucial that Israel's Western allies act with alacrity to persuade it to show restraint and moderate its response. Any further escalation from this point on will only serve to prolong the misery of the Palestinians, jeopardize any chance there may be of a ceasefire in Gaza, and potentially plunge the wider region into a cycle of violence and volatility that it can ill-afford.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Magazine Desk

The environment and natural resources in developed and developing nations have come under intense pressure during the past four decades. Natural resource-based livelihoods have been compromised, people's health and longevity have suffered, and ecosystem services and resources that underpin long-term economic development are at risk. Moreover, Asia's economic growth has been accompanied by resource depletion and environmental degradation, economic well-being, threatening the physical security, and health of many of the region's people, especially its poorest and most vulnerable.

The poor take the brunt of misuse of environmental resources, such as water or air pollution or the disposal of human and industrial waste in urban areas,. In many large cities, this rapid urbanization has outpaced the development of environmental infrastructure. The poor and disadvantaged are especially vulnerable to natural hazards. The elimination of poverty and economic growth are distinct from environmental goals, as is generally assumed. Market and policy failures have led to environmental considerations being externalized from the development process.

The way to resolve the dilemma between economic growth and environmental sustainability is to change the character of growth. Economic growth should no longer be based on activities that increase pollution and the consumption of finite resources, but on activities that further sustainable development. The latter would be of major importance for increasing food production and raising farm incomes, especially in poor countries. It also involves improvements in the world's economic and social infrastructure. With economic infrastructure, the emphasis would be on improving transport and communications in both rich and poor countries. Work on the world's social infrastructure would focus on urban renewal, building low-income housing and, in poor countries, improving fresh water supply and sanitation.

In an environmentally sustainable manner, technical research on the substitution of non-renewable resources, recycling and raising agricultural production would be of key importance. Environmental measures and infrastructural development would have an enormous economic impact. A global program would create huge numbers of jobs and allow lower and middle level incomes to rise for sustainable development. The environmental guidelines should set international standards for pollution and the use of non-renewable natural resources. The combined proposal of a bottom line in trade and a global investment program for sustainable development would mean a new strategy for economic development. Today's strategy is to generate economic growth through increased international trade.

Real economic development requires growth in both internal demand and the local capacity to efficiently produce high-quality goods. Economic growth, then, does not necessarily have to mean increased pollution and consumption of natural resources. If the price of finite and polluting materials is raised, producers and consumers will use them more economically. Pollution and the use of non-renewable energy should carry a cost. After all, pollution affects soil, land and water, which should be considered public resources. Similarly, non-renewable natural resources should be considered public property. There is a need to stimulate private enterprises to invest in energy-saving, pollution control and renewable energy generation. If environmental costs were included in production costs, environmental taxes would be certain to foster both short term and long-term growth. It would prevent businesses from countries not enforcing basic environmental norms from competing unfairly with businesses from countries that would.

Moreover, companies from complying countries could move their operations to non-complying countries. To counter this, governments could subsidize the switch to environmentally sustainable production. Import bans or tariffs could be instituted on products from non-complying countries. Oil, gas and coal are burned for energy. Much can be achieved by increasing energy efficiency. The rich countries could, without affecting production or sacrificing economic growth, realize energy savings of up to



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

30%. It would also push the private sector to further develop renewable energy technology. Solar, wind and geothermal energy (earth warmth) are sufficiently abundant to satisfy all the world's electricity needs hundreds of times over. People can use the marketable resources of natural areas in more sustainable ways. Besides protecting natural areas, attention should also be paid to reforestation. Especially in poor countries, a wide range of toxic products cause illness and death, and threaten long-term human health. The deterioration of agricultural land and the wastage of fresh water should be countered by creating a global infrastructure for water management and a worldwide program for soil protection, land improvement and land reclamation. Many industries in developed countries have established clean production methods on a voluntary basis.

Industrialization is central to economic development and improved prospects for human well-being. If industrial development is to become more environmentally sound, three transitions must be completed.

Environmental considerations must be incorporated into all aspects of planning for new industries.

Techniques must be developed to more easily and flexibly control pollution within a legal framework that provides strong incentives, particularly economic incentives, to minimize the release of pollutants and the production of waste, and places greater emphasis on the "polluter pays" principle.

Producers of hazardous products should be required to be responsible for those products "from cradle to grave," i.e. from production to safe disposal.

Key Features of Green Growth

- **Decoupling:** Seeks to break the link between economic growth and environmental degradation. The idea is to grow the economy while reducing resource use and emissions.
- **Resource Efficiency:** Promotes efficient use of water, energy, and raw materials in production processes.
- **Investments in Clean Sectors:** Encourages investment and innovation in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, waste management, and green infrastructure.
- **Policy Integration:** Emphasizes aligning economic policies with environmental goals, using tools like green taxes, regulations, and incentives for sustainable practices.
- **Focus on Resilience:** Builds resilience to climate change and promotes adaptation strategies within economic sectors.



Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

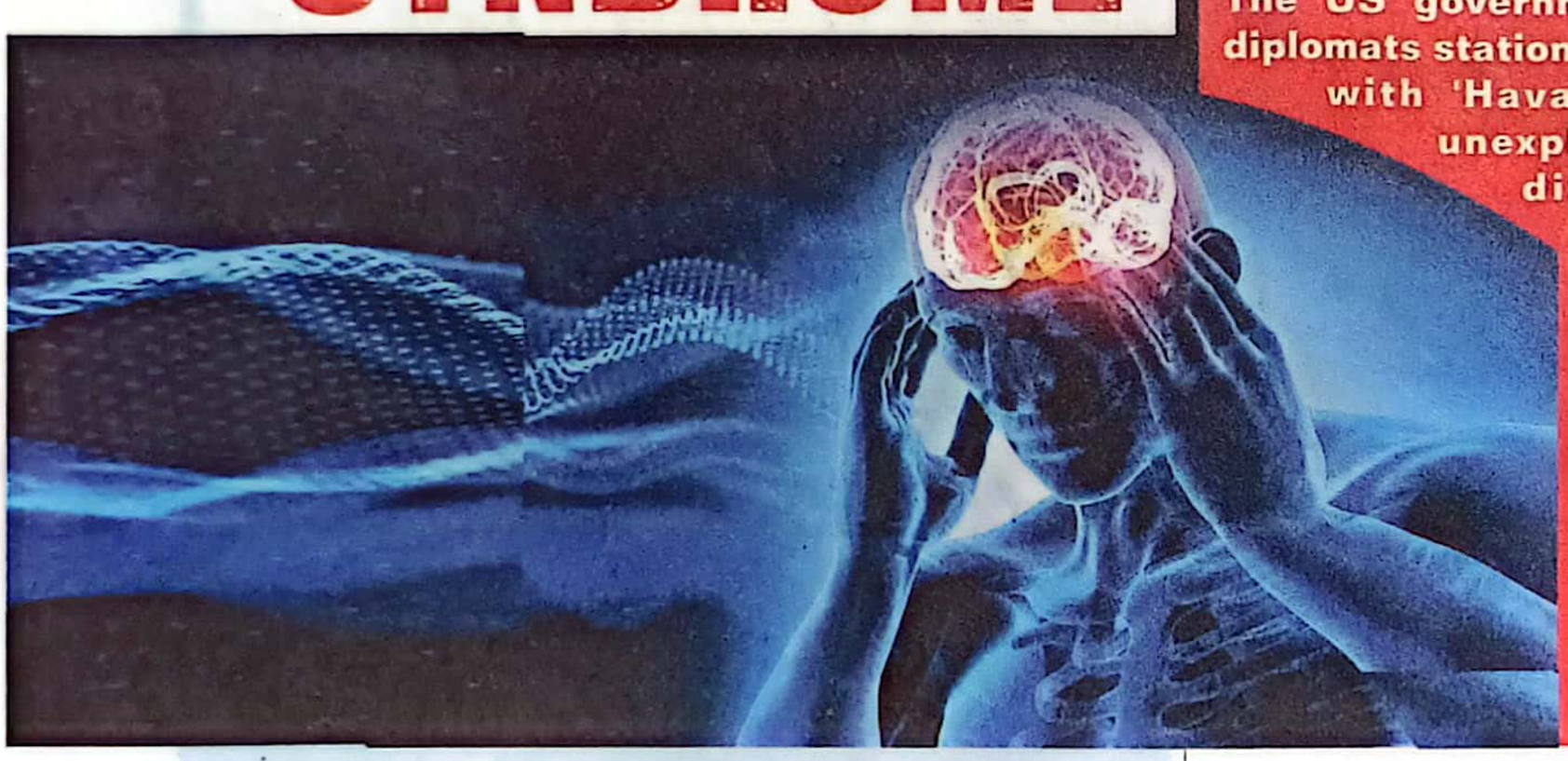
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

NMCS Group 0304-7727876

Magazine Desk

Havana SYNDROME



The US government has said some of its diplomats stationed around the globe infected with 'Havana Syndrome', reporting unexplained symptoms such as dizziness, may have been targeted by the Russia's sonic weaponry. According to a joint report by the Insider, Der Spiegel and CBS's 60-Minutes, new evidence suggests that sonic weaponry created and employed by Unit 29155 of the Russian GRU was probably the cause of Havana Syndrome.

A joint media investigation to find out why US diplomats stationed around the globe reported unexplained symptoms such as dizziness, falling ill and hearing piercing sounds at night has suggested that the incidents may be linked to possible "sonic attacks" by a Russian intelligence unit. The year-long investigation conducted by The Insider, Der Spiegel — a German weekly news magazine — and CBS's 60 Minutes 'uncovered evidence suggesting that unexplained anomalous health incidents, also known as Havana Syndrome, may have their origin in the use of directed energy weapons wielded by members of the Russian GRU Unit 29155'. The investigation also reported that senior members of Unit 29155, which is responsible for foreign operations and has been blamed for several international incidents, including the attempted poisoning of defector Sergei Skripal in Britain in 2018, received awards and promotions for work related to the development of 'non-lethal acoustic weapons'.

Kremlin has, however, dismissed the report. "This topic has been talked up in the press for many years already. And from the very beginning most often it's linked to the Russian side," Kremlin spokesperson Dmitry Peskov said in a news conference. "But nobody has ever published any convincing evidence, so all this is nothing more than a groundless and unfounded accusation."

What is Havana Syndrome?

Havana Syndrome refers to a set of mental health symptoms that are said to be experienced by United States intelligence and embassy officials in various countries. Generally, the word 'syndrome' simply means a set of symptoms. It does not mean a unique medical condition, but rather a set of symptoms that are usually experienced together whose origins may be difficult to confirm.

Havana Syndrome typically involves symptoms such as hearing certain sounds without any outside noise, nausea, vertigo and headaches, memory loss and balance issues.

Why is it called Havana Syndrome?

As the name suggests, it traces its roots to Cuba in late 2016 – about a year after the US opened its embassy in the capital city of Havana after ties between the two countries were normalised in 2015. The syndrome was first reported by US embassy officials in Havana, when they began experiencing extreme headaches and hearing piercing sounds at night.

Since the Cuban incident, American intelligence and foreign affairs officials posted in various countries have reported symptoms of the syndrome.

In early 2018, similar accusations began to be made by US diplomats in China. The first such report was in April 2018 at the Guangzhou consulate. An American employee reported that he had been experiencing symptoms since late 2017. Another incident had previously been reported by a USAID employee at the US Embassy in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, in September 2017.

In 2019 and 2020, such incidents have been reported from within the US — particularly in Washington DC. One incident was even reported at The Ellipse, a lawn adjacent to the White House.

To date, there have been more than 1,000 reported cases affecting US government employees across the world.

A look at the causes

No one is sure as to what are the real causes of diplomats falling prey to this syndrome.

After the Havana incident, there was a suspicion that the syndrome was a "sonic attack" which was carried out by Cuba. However, further study by scientists in the US and medical examination of the victims began to suggest that they may have been subjected to high-powered microwaves that either damaged or interfered with the nervous system. It was said to have built pressure inside the brain that generated the feeling of a sound being heard. Greater exposure to high-powered microwaves is said not only to interfere with the body's sense of balance but also to impact memory and cause permanent brain damage. Low levels of microwaves are also emitted from mobile phones but they are not targeted.

It was suspected that beams of high-powered microwaves were sent through a special gadget that Americans then called a "microwave weapon".

The use of microwaves as a counter-intelligence tactic has been experimented with since the Cold War and both Russia and the US have made attempts to weaponize it. There have been reports of US embassy officials in Moscow experiencing mental health issues due to the suspected use of microwaves in the 1970s.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708
NMCSS Group
0304-7727826

GK CORNER

Imran Hussain

HOW TO! REDUCE CARBON FOOTPRINT

The right way to fight global warming



Global warming is one of the most pressing challenges of our time, and it's driven by the increased concentration of greenhouse gases, primarily carbon dioxide (CO_2), in the Earth's atmosphere. While the problem may seem overwhelming, there are meaningful steps each of us can take to reduce our carbon footprint and mitigate the effects of global warming.

Understanding the Carbon Footprint

Before we dive into solutions, let's understand what a carbon footprint is. Your carbon footprint represents the total amount of greenhouse gases, particularly CO_2, that are emitted as a result of your activities and lifestyle choices. These emissions come from various sources, including transportation, energy consumption and even the food you eat. Here are some ways to reduce your carbon footprint:

1. Sustainable transportation

One of the most significant contributors to carbon emissions is transportation. To reduce your carbon footprint:

a. Opt for public transport: Use public transportation, carpooling, or ridesharing services to reduce the number of individual vehicles on the road.

b. Choose fuel-efficient vehicles: If you need a car, consider investing in an electric or hybrid vehicle.

c. Walk and bike: Whenever possible, walk or bike for short trips instead of driving.

d. Go for energy-efficient transportation: When driving, maintain your vehicle properly to improve fuel efficiency. Combine errands and plan your trips efficiently to minimize unnecessary driving.

2. Energy efficiency

Reducing energy consumption is another crucial step:

a. Home energy audit: Conduct a home energy audit to identify areas where you can improve insulation, seal drafts and upgrade to energy-efficient appliances.

b. Renewable energy: If feasible, consider installing solar panels to generate clean energy.

c. Energy-efficient lighting: Replace traditional incandescent bulbs with LED or CFL lights to save energy.

3. Sustainable diet

Your food choices also have an impact:

a. Reduce meat consumption: Reduce your carbon footprint by eating less meat and dairy products, as the livestock industry is a significant contributor to GHG emissions. Consider incorporating more plant-based meals into your diet.

b. Buy local and seasonal: Support local farmers and reduce the carbon footprint of your food by choosing seasonal and locally sourced products.

4. Reduce, reuse, recycle

Minimizing waste is essential:

a. Reduce single-use plastics: Opt for reusable bags, bottles and containers to reduce plastic waste.

b. Recycle properly: Ensure that you're recycling materials correctly according to your local recycling program.

5. Sustainable lifestyle

Small changes in your daily life can add up:

a. Unplug devices: When not in use, unplug chargers and electronic devices to save energy.

b. Conserve water: Conserve water at home by fixing leaks, using water-saving appliances and fixtures and practicing mindful water usage.

c. Support sustainable brands: Choose products from companies committed to environmentally friendly practices.

6. Play your part

Plant trees and support reforestation efforts: Trees absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, so planting trees and supporting reforestation projects can help offset your carbon footprint.

Consume less: Be mindful of your consumption habits and try to buy only what you need. Avoid excessive packaging and disposable items.

7. Climate advocacy

Advocacy and education are powerful tools:

a. Stay informed: Keep up with climate news and research to understand the latest developments.

b. Advocate for change: Support policies and initiatives aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and encourage your elected representatives to take action.

Conclusion

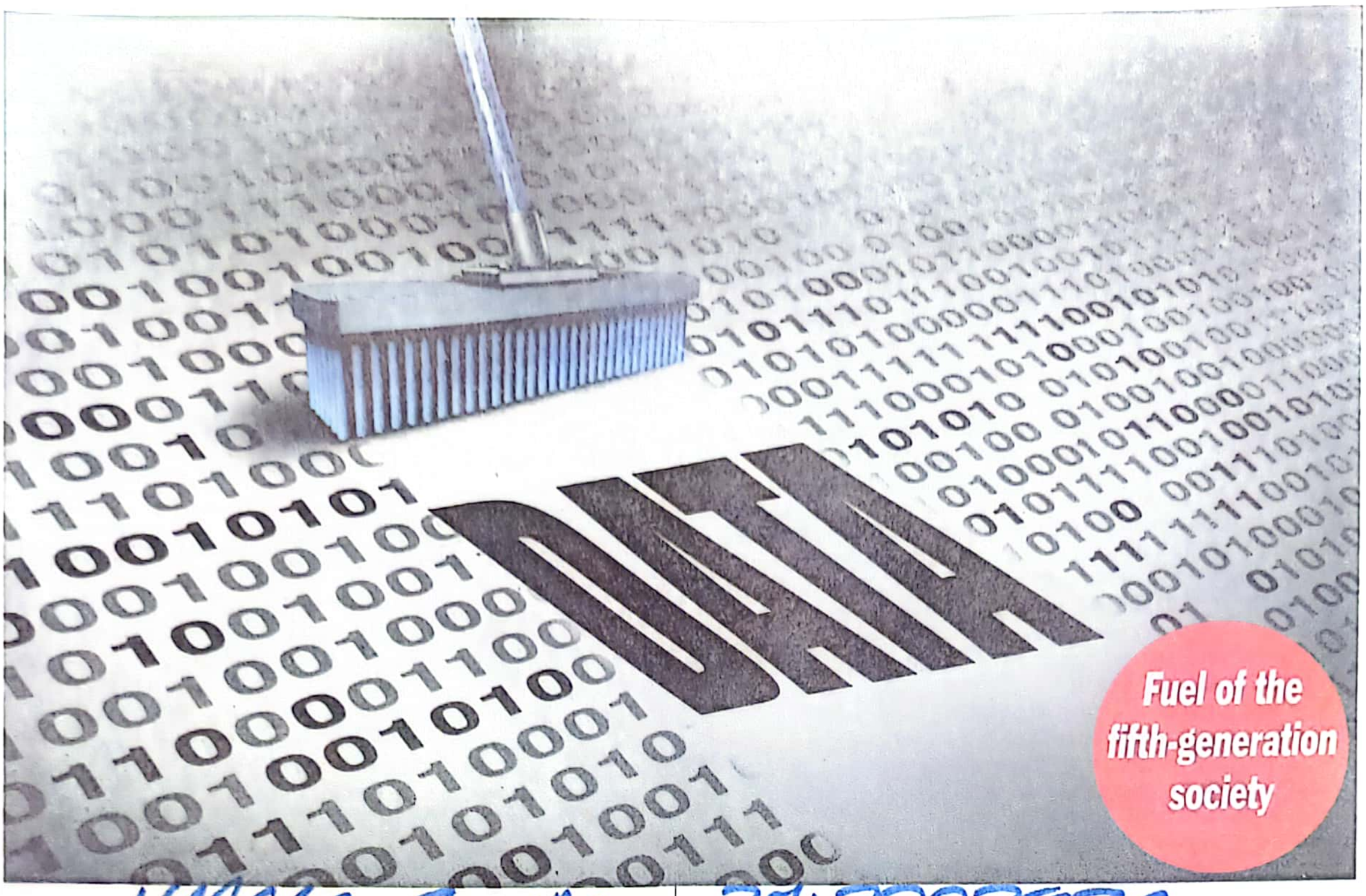
Reducing your carbon footprint is a journey that requires commitment and ongoing effort. While individual actions may seem small; collectively, they have the power to drive significant change. By making sustainable choices in your daily life and advocating for broader climate solutions, you can play a vital role in the fight against global warming and help create a more sustainable and resilient future for our planet.

The writer is a CSS aspirant.

NMCSS Group
0304-7727826

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708



NMCSS Group 0 304-7727828

Yusra Syed

The existence of civilized humankind fundamentally serves as a road map for societal evolution. Within this road map, it is imperative to acknowledge that among all creatures on Earth, humans stand alone in their dual capacity to utilize fire and invent tools and machines. This invaluable capability and achievement form the bedrock of our civilization. The act of cooking food and the invention of tools and machinery to process natural resources such as plants, fruits and agricultural products have significantly contributed to the development of the human brain. The expanding human intellect, coupled with continual innovation and discovery, perpetually reshapes civilization, ensuring its sustainability and adaptability to change.

Humanity has developed fire in such a way that it has enabled us to explore space. However, the increased military power of humanity has also brought along with it nuclear weapons. Returning to the beginning of civilized life, the first societal model is the hunter-gatherer society period. During this period, humanity had not yet transitioned to a settled way of life; instead, groups of animals constantly moved together, gathering whatever they found in nature and hunting animals to meet their needs. Therefore, the transition to an agricultural society is one of the most crucial turning points and revolutionary changes in human civilization. Both the hunter-gatherer society period and the agricultural society period were fuelled by fire. Humanity has used fire to keep warm, cook and protect themselves from predatory animals and other rival groups.

From industry to information: Humanity's evolution

With the Industrial Revolution, humanity transitioned to the industrial society in civilization. This period marks a time when humanity made significant inventions toward mechanization. Throughout a certain phase of this period, fire remained an important element for humanity. To obtain fire, first coal, then oil became the fuel of the industrial society. While obtaining energy through these methods was a significant development, it was also a polluting solution for the environment. Therefore, the invention of electricity and humanity's shift to meeting basic needs such as heating and cooking with electricity, as well as operating machines with electricity, represent another revolutionary change. Producing electricity not with coal or oil, but with nuclear power, is also an important stage of this revolutionary transformation. The intense period of invention and revolutionary transformation of the industrial society has led humanity to the fourth stage, the information society.

The fuel of the information society era is electricity, used to power electronic circuits and devices. Thanks to semiconductors, chips and electronic circuits, humanity has experienced an electronic revolution. This process has propelled humanity into a new era known today as the "fifth-generation society" and defined as the "age of intelligence."

The fuel of the current age of intelligence and fifth-generation society is now data. This era marks the closure of the fossil fuel age, with electricity - an essential component of civilized life - being entirely supplied by clean and renewable energy sources. It signifies a transition to a "100% electric era" in all modes of transportation and every aspect of life. Hence, data has evolved into an essential component across all facets of civilized existence. The fifth-generation society signifies a phase primarily reliant on profound data analysis and mining, augmented by artificial intelligence to craft limitless problem-solving solutions.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

CSS 2024 SOLVED PAPERS



Team JWT

NMCSS Group 0304-7727826

History of USA

1. Who Is known as the 'Father of the Constitution'?
(a) *James Madison*
(b) Thomas Jefferson
(c) John Adams (d) None of these

2. This Founding Father from Virginia, now known as the "Father of the Bill of Rights", has a university named after him in that state.
(a) John Jay
(b) Alexander Hamilton
(c) *George Mason* (d) None of these

3. What is the purpose of the 2nd Amendment?
(a) To provide arms and ammunition if British attack
(b) *Citizens with the ability to defend themselves against unlawful violence.*
(c) For the purpose of forming the National Guard in each State
(d) None of these

4. Who, of the following, was not a US President?
(a) John Adams
(b) *Alexander Hamilton*
(c) Thomas Jefferson
(d) None of these

5. What Constitutional Amendment gave women right to vote in 1920?
(a) 15th (b) 17th
(c) *19th* (d) None of these

6. Who was the first President to be impeached?
(a) Bill Clinton (b) Richard Nixon
(c) *Andrew Jackson* (d) None of these

7. Which of the following was not one of the original 13 colonies?
(a) Massachusetts (b) *Maine*
(c) Delaware (d) None of these

8. _____ was US President from 1977 to 1981.
(a) Ronald Reagan (b) Richard Nixon
(c) *Jimmy Carter* (d) None of these

9. The XYZ affairs took place between:
(a) US–Britain (b) US–Russia
(c) *US-France* (d) None of these

10. The term "Big Stick Diplomacy" is associated with President:
(a) *T. Roosevelt*
(b) Franklin D. Roosevelt
(c) Jimmy Carter (d) None of these

11. Who was the American President at the time of the signing of the Camp David Accords between Egypt and Israel?
(a) Richard Nixon
(b) Lyndon B. Johnson
(c) Ronald Reagan (d) *None of these*

12. Burr Conspiracy took place during the Presidency of:
(a) George Washington
(b) Andrew Jackson
(c) Thomas Jefferson
(d) None of these

13. Gadsden Purchase or Treaty took place between:
(a) US–Great Britain (b) US–France
(c) US–Russia (d) *None of these*

14. Nullification crisis was during Presidency of:
(a) T. Roosevelt
(b) Thomas Jefferson
(c) *Andrew Jackson* (d) None of these

15. D Day was:
(a) 6 June 1943 (b) 6 June 1945
(c) 6 March 1945 (d) *None of these*

16. "The Cold War: A New History" is written by:
(a) Henry Kissinger
(b) Samuel P. Huntington
(c) *John Lewis Gaddis*
(d) None of these

17. Treaty of Mortefontaine was signed with:
(a) Russia (b) Great Britain
(c) Dutch (d) *None of these*

18. Treaty of Ghent was signed in the year:
(a) 1812 (b) 1813
(c) 1814 (d) None of these

19. The Second Great Awakening led to:
(a) Rapid economic growth
(b) Rapid cultural growth
(c) *Rapid church growth*
(d) None of these

20. The Compromise of 1850 was about the issue of:
(a) Territory (b) *Slavery*
(c) Trade (d) None of these

Gender Studies

1. Who wrote the book that presented the term Eeriture feminine, describing the female experience of writing?
(a) Luce Irizarry (b) *Helene Cixous*
(c) Kate Millet (d) None of these

2. Artificial unseen barriers based on attitudinal and organizational bias preventing career growth of women and other marginalized communities are called:
(a) Glass escalator (b) Glass cliff
(c) *Glass ceiling* (d) None of these

3. Who were excluded from World Anti-Slavery Convention and resolved to hold Seneca Falls Convention?
(a) Susan B. Anthony & Elizabeth Cady Stanton
(b) *Elizabeth Cady Stanton & Lucretia Mott*
(c) Lucrena Mott & Mary M'Clintock
(d) None of these

4. Butler proposed that gender is:
(a) Essentialist (b) Social
(c) *Performative* (d) None of these

5. Concept of Intersectionality originated from discussions on:
(a) *Gender and race*
(b) Gender and class
(c) Gender and religion
(d) None of these

6. Elaine Showalter coined the term:
(A) Archetypal criticism
(b) Reader-response criticism

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

(c) *Gynocriticism*
(d) None of these

7. The "Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action" was adopted in:
(a) 1985 (b) 1979
(c) 1994 (d) *None of these*

8. When was the 'Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace Act' passed?
(a) 2005 (b) *2010*
(c) 2015 (d) None of these

9. Which country is the first to grant women suffrage?
(a) Finland (b) Germany
(c) *New Zealand* (d) None of these

10. How many women were in the first constituent assembly of Pakistan?
(a) *2* (b) 3
(c) 1 (d) None of these

11. The first global policy framework to adopt gender mainstreaming was:
(a) CEDAW
(b) *Beijing Declaration*
(c) SDGs (d) None of these

12. _____women in the world face gender-based violence.
(a) 5 out of 10 (b) 5 out of 100
(c) *1 out of 3* (d) None of these

13. In the World Economic Forum's (WEF) Global Gender Gap Report 2023, Pakistan has been ranked _____out of 146 countries.
(a) 145 (b) *142*
(c) 140 (d) None of these

14. According to social learning theory, violence against women is:
(a) *Socially constructed*
(b) Caused by patriarchy
(c) Innate and natural
(d) None of these

15. What are the traits of an androgynous person?
(a) Positive feminine
(b) *Positive masculine and feminine*
(c) Negative masculine and feminine
(d) None of these

16. Which approach takes sexual division of labour for granted?
(a) WAD (b) WID
(c) GAD (d) *None of these*

17. How many seats are reserved for women in National Assembly of Pakistan?
(a) 50 (b) 70
(c) *60* (d) None of these

18. The Feminine Mystique was written by:
(a) Gloria Steinem (b) Noami Wolf
(c) *Betty Friedan* (d) None of these

19. Which amongst the following is socially constructed?
(a) *Gender*
(b) Femininity & masculinity
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

20. Who said, "One is not born, but one rather becomes a woman"?
(a) *Simone de Beauvoir*
(b) Luce Irigaray
(c) Betty Frieden (d) None of these

Environmental Science

1. A wide variety of living organisms is called:
(a) *Biodiversity* (b) Population
(c) Habitat (d) None of these

2. What percentage of oxygen and carbon dioxide exists in the ecosystem?
(a) 20.95% and 0.004%
(b) *20.95% and 0.04%*
(c) 20.0% and 0.040%
(d) None of these

3. The set of ecosystems is called:
(a) Atmosphere (b) Hydrosphere
(c) *Biome* (d) None of these

4. Acid rain is a result of:
(a) Excess amount of CO_2
(b) Excess amount of NH_3
(c) *Excess amount of SO_2 and NO_2*
(d) None of these

5. The greenhouse effect in the atmosphere is produced due to:
(a) *Absorption and re-emission of infrared radiation by the atmosphere*
(b) Absorption and re-emission of ultra violet radiation by the atmosphere
(c) Absorption and re-emission of visible light by the atmosphere
(d) None of these

6. The result of acid disposition is:
(a) *Dying forests and lakes*
(b) Acid indigestion in humans
(c) Greenhouse effect
(d) None of these

7. Biotic component of the environment does not include:
(a) Micro-organism system
(b) Plant and Animal system
(c) *Soil system* (d) None of these

8. Of the following agents, the one that would not favor conversion of sulfur dioxide to sulfate species in the atmosphere is:
(a) Ammonia (b) Water
(c) Sunlight (d) *None of these*

9. The pH of the atmosphere is:
(a) *Acidic* (b) Basic
(c) Neutral (d) None of these

10. An association has been found between exposure to _____ by the inhalation route and lung cancer.
(a) *Lead (Pb)* (b) Chromium
(c) Barium (d) None of these

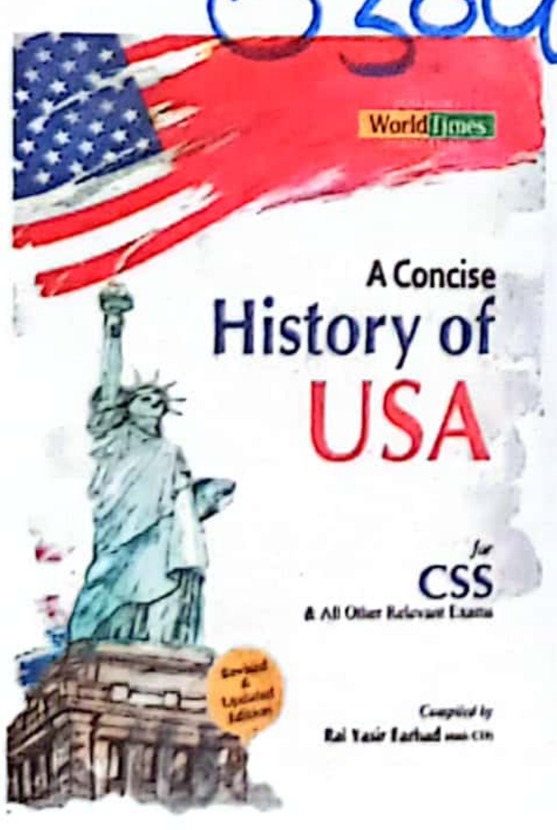
11. NEQ was approved on:
(a) 1992 (b) *1993*
(c) 1995 (d) None of these

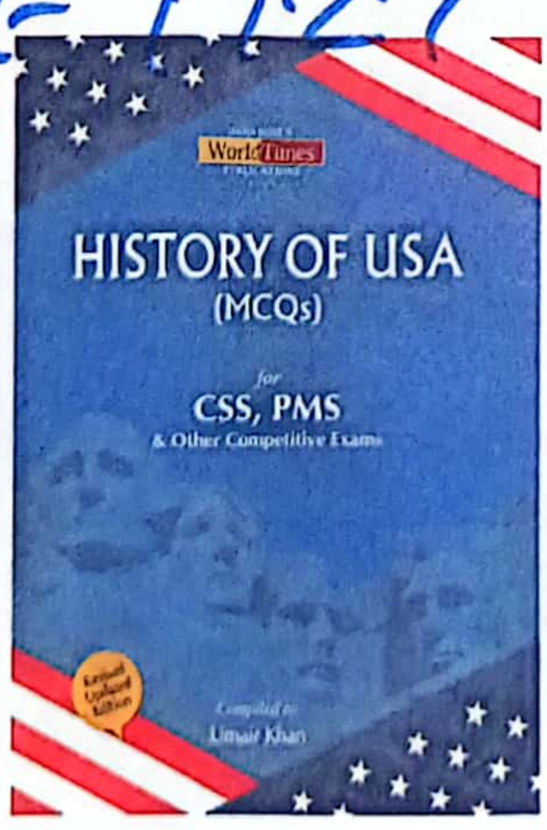
12. The "Ramsar Convention" is an international treaty for the conservation and protection of:
(a) Endangered species
(b) Biodiversity
(c) *Wetlands* (d) None of these

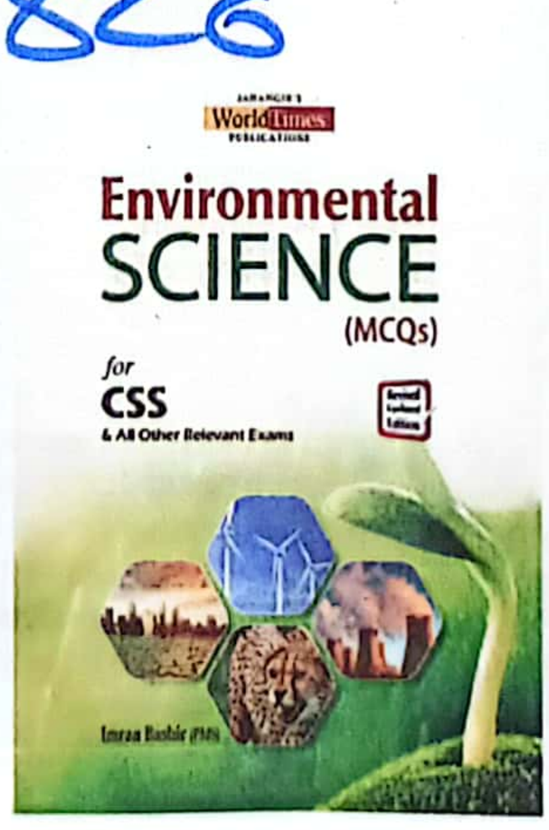
13. A mutual relationship between two organisms, where both of them are benefiting from watching the other, is called:
(a) Mutualism (b) *Symbiosis*
(c) Parasitism (b) None of these

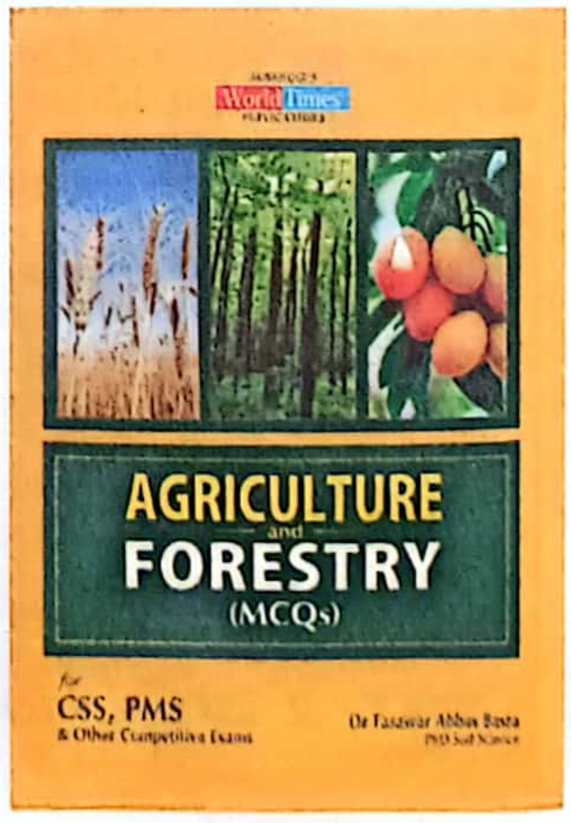
14. _____often serve as indicator

0304-7227826



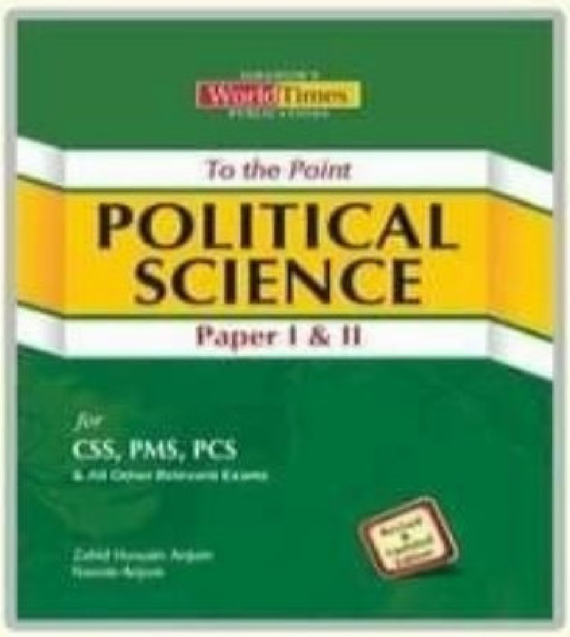


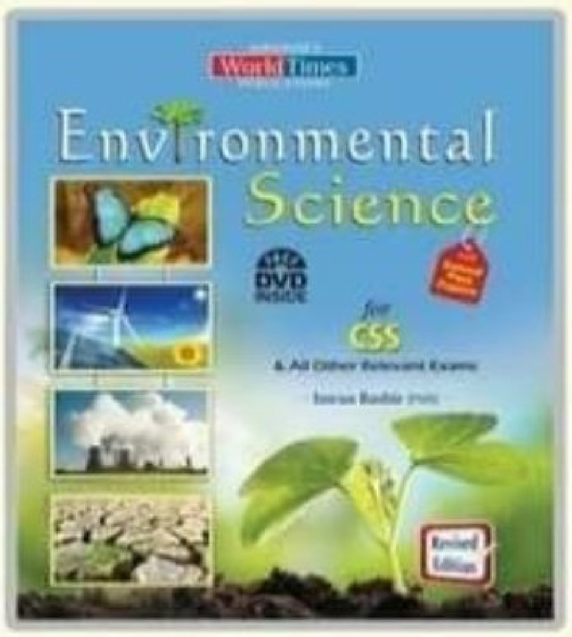


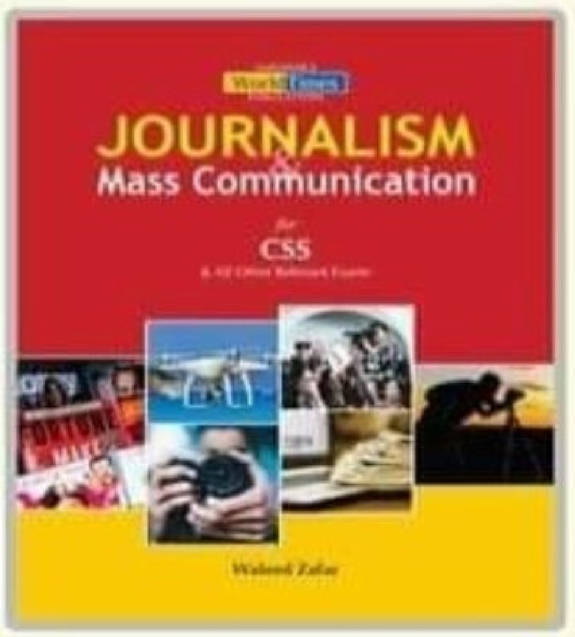


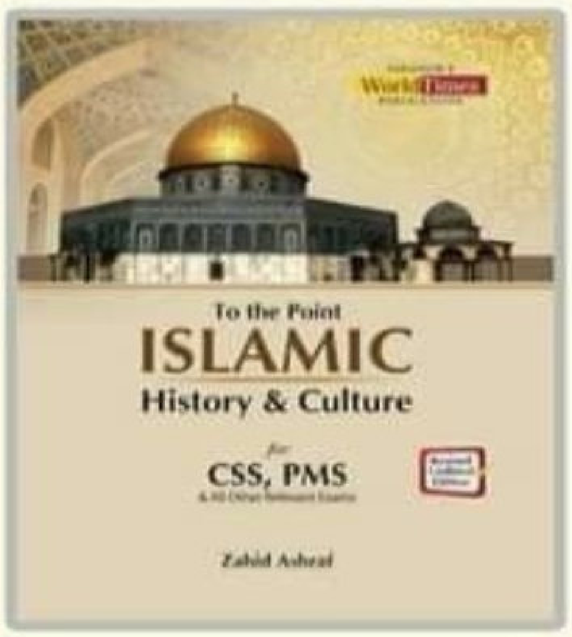
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

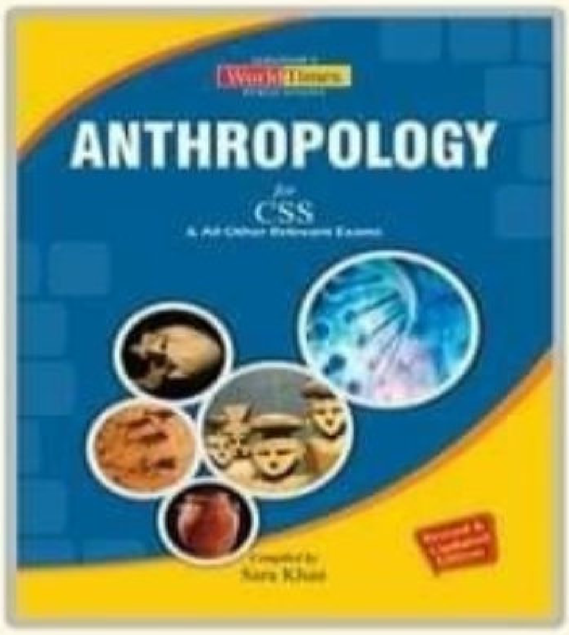
Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708



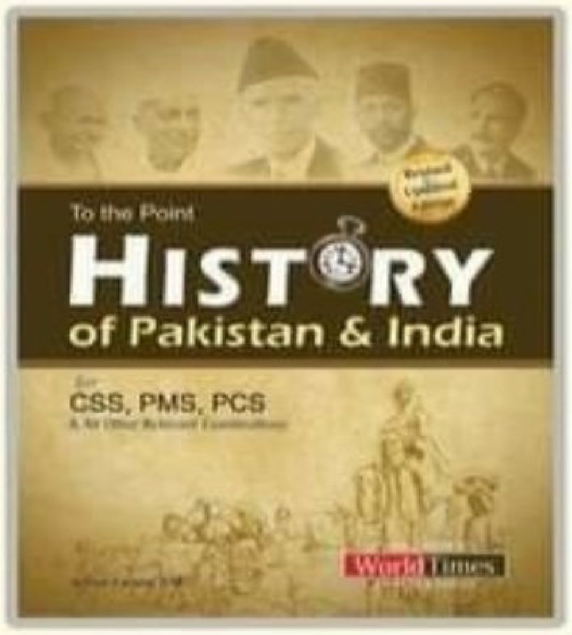


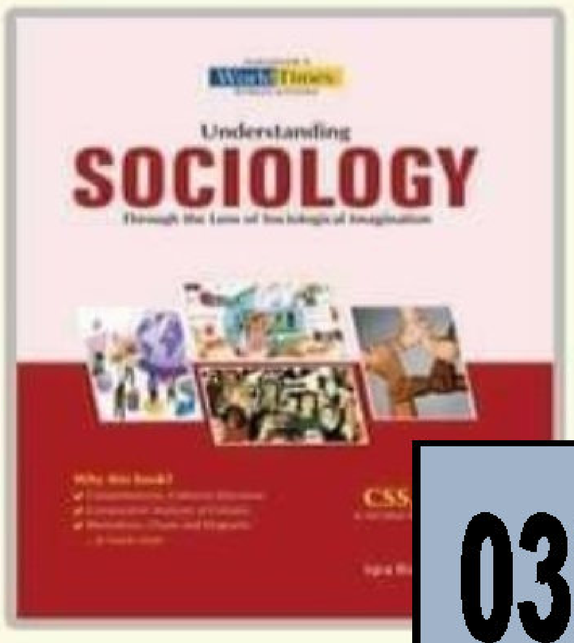


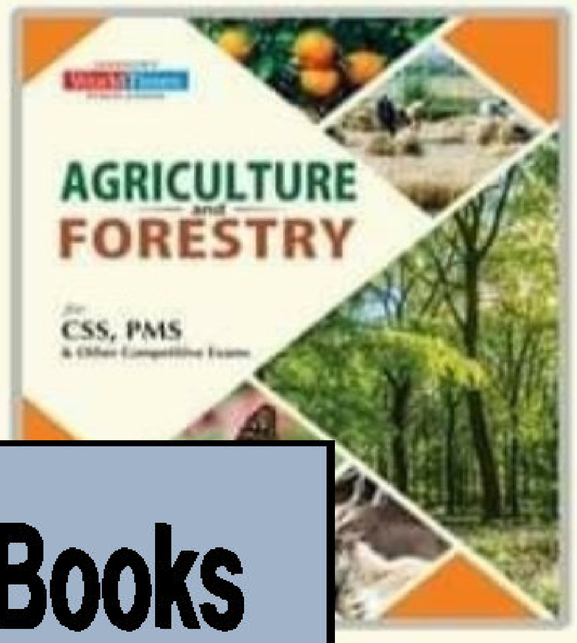




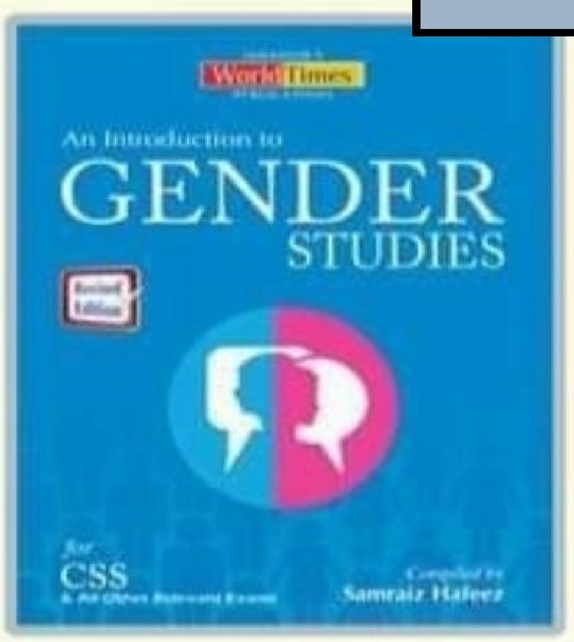
Best BOOKS for Optional Subjects

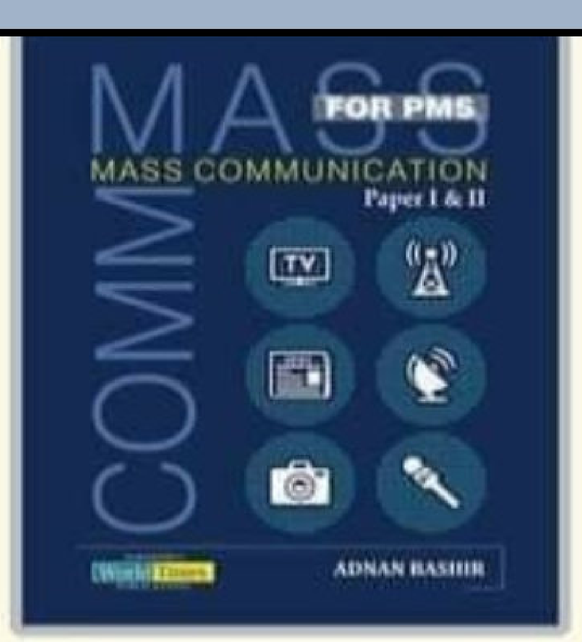


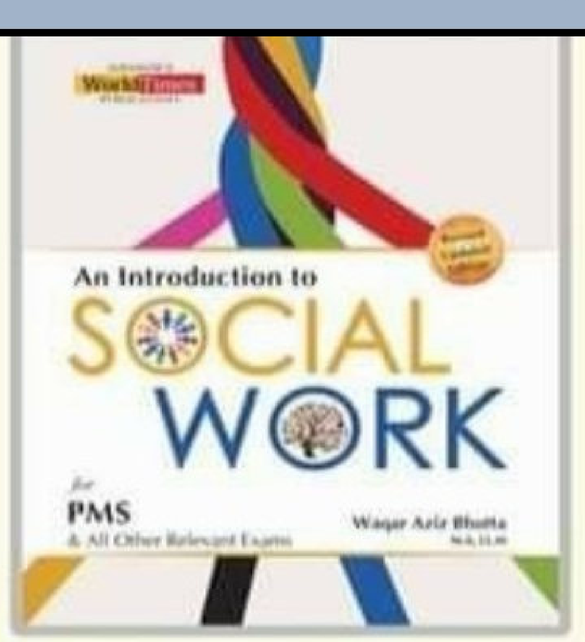


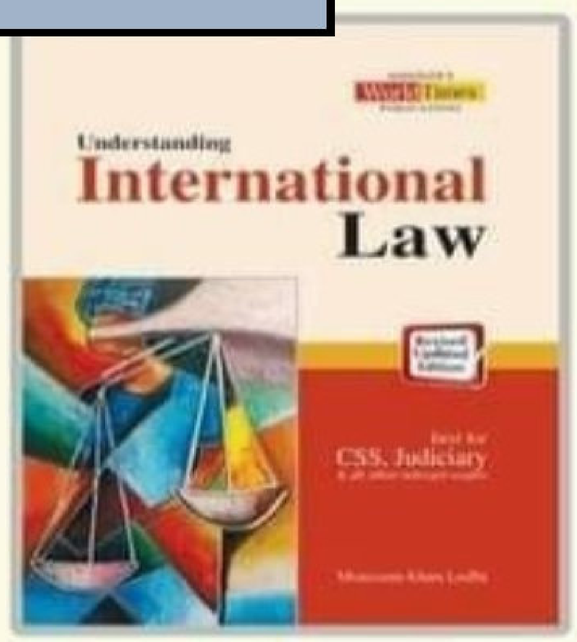


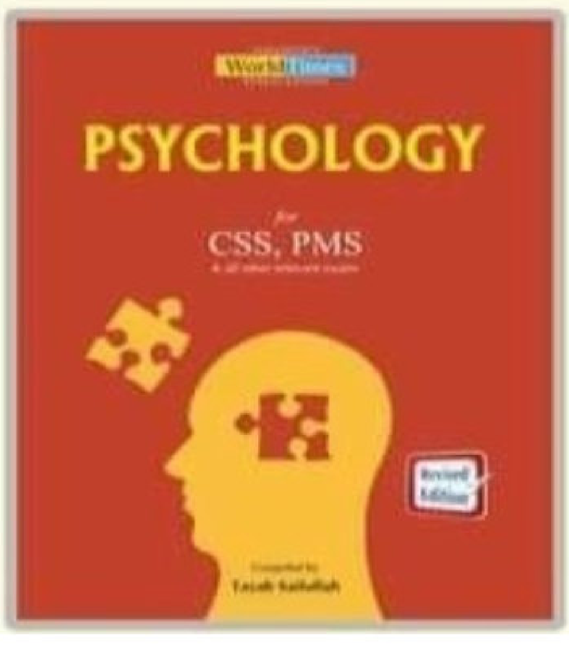
0332-5339708 (WhatsApp To Buy Books

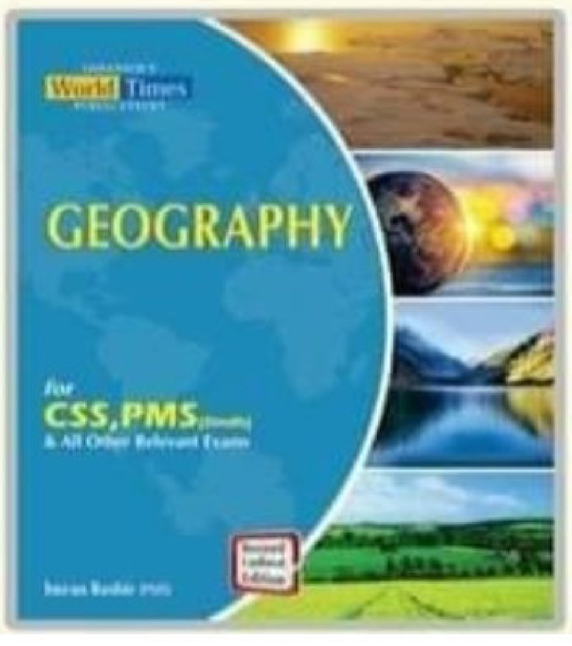


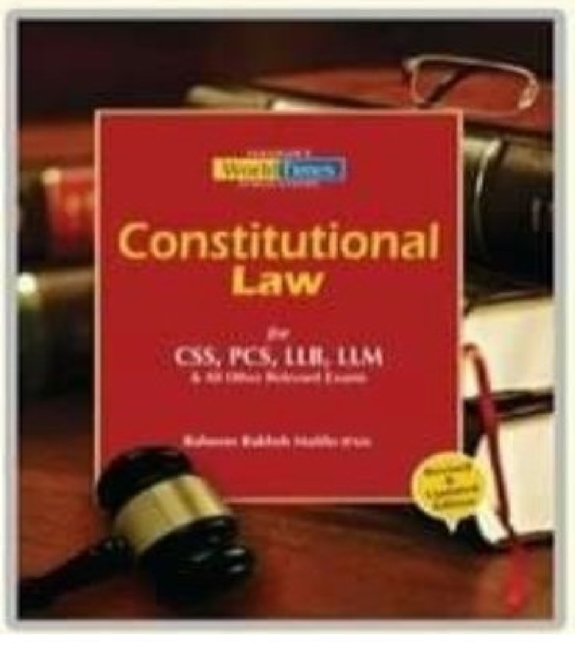


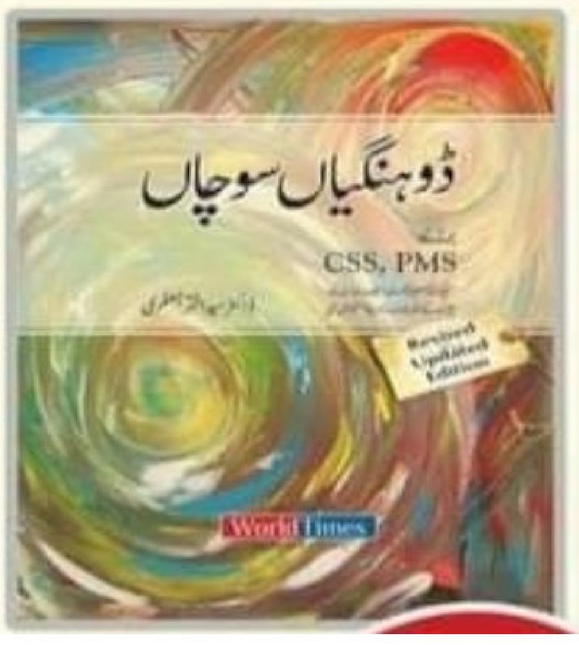












Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

NMCSSGroup 0304-7727826

for a threatened ecosystem.
(a) Abundant species
(b) *Endangered species*
(c) Threatened species
(d) None of these

15. Mangrove forests in Asia are largely concentrated in:
(a) Pakistan (b) *Indonesia*
(c) Malaysia (d) None of these

16. An individual may die within 2-10 days after exposure to 500 ppm of the following air pollutant:
(a) CO_2 (b) NO
(c) SO_2 (d) *None of these*

17. _____ is the increasing concentration of toxic substances in organisms as trophic levels increase in a food chain or food web.
(a) *Bio-magnification*
(b) Bio-concentration
(c) Bio-accumulation
(d) None of these

18. What is the order of waste management hierarchy, from most to least favoured?
(a) Prevention-Recycle-Reuse-Disposal
(b) Prevention-Reuse-Disposal-Recycle
(c) *Prevention-Reuse-Recycle-Disposal.*
(d) None of these

19. Which gas is produced in open dumps from the anaerobic decomposition of biodegradable waste?
(a) Ethane (b) *Methane*
(c) Propene (d) None of these

20. Pakistan is divided into _____agro-ecological zones.
(a) 8 (b) *10*
(c) 12 (d) None of these

Agriculture & Forestry

1. Which soil type has the smallest particle size?
(a) Sand (b) Silt
(c) *Clay* (d) None of these

2. Optimal pH range for most crops is:
(a) 3-5 (b) *6-7*
(c) 8-10 (d) None of these

3. The process of breaking down organic matter into simpler compounds by micro-organism is:
(a) Photosynthesis (b) Respiration
(c) *Decomposition* (d) None of these

4. The practice of growing two or more crops in proximity to enhance pest control and nutrient utilization is:
(a) Crop rotation (b) Monoculture
(c) Agroforestry (d) *None of these*

5. The cultivation of crops without the use of soil is known as:
(a) *Hydroponics* (b) Aeroponics
(c) Precision farming
(d) None of these

6. The hormone, responsible for promoting cell elongation and bending in response to light, is:
(a) *Auxin* (b) Gibberellin
(c) Cytokinin (d) None of these

7. The process of exposing seeds to moisture and temperature to initiate germination is known as:
(a) Stratification (b) Scarification
(c) *Vernalization* (d) None of these

8. The primary role of pheromones in pest management is:
(a) Killing pests directly
(b) Repelling pests
(c) *Attracting pests for monitoring*
(d) None of these

9. Which insect order includes pests such as grasshoppers and locusts?
(a) *Orthoptera* (b) Coleoptera
(c) Lepidoptera (d) None of these

10. The primary purpose of backcrossing in plant breeding is:
(a) *Creating hybrids with increased heterozygosity*
(b) Introducing resistance to diseases
(c) Fixing desirable traits in a new genetic background
(d) None of these

11. The primary purpose of sustainable forestry is:
(a) Timber extraction only
(b) Maximizing short-term profits
(c) Clear-cutting for quick land regeneration
(d) *None of these*

12. The term "silviculture" refers to:
(a) Rearing of silkworm
(b) *Forest disease management*
(c) Cultivation of trees and forests
(d) None of these

13. Which of the following is a common invasive species affecting forests?
(a) Oak tree (b) *Eucalyptus tree*
(c) Kudzu vine (d) None of these

14. In forestry, the term "coppicing" refers to:
(a) Planting new trees
(b) *Pruning branches*
(c) Thinning the forest canopy
(d) None of these

15. Which type of forest management aims to mimic natural disturbances, such as wildfires?
(a) Even-aged management
(b) Shelterwood cutting
(c) Uneven-aged management
(d) *None of these*

16. The practice of removing dead or diseased trees from a forest is known as:
(a) Salvage logging (b) Pruning
(c) Clear-cutting (d) *None of these*

17. Regeneration of a forest without direct human intervention is referred to as:
(a) Reforestation (b) Afforestation
(c) *Rehabilitation* (d) None of these

18. The primary purpose of riparian forest buffers is:
(a) *Soil erosion prevention*
(b) Wildlife habitat conservation
(c) Carbon sequestration
(d) None of these

19. Which international agreement focuses on combating illegal logging and promoting trade in legally harvested timber?
(a) Kyoto Protocol
(b) *Forest Law Enforcement, Governance, and Trade (FLEGT)*
(c) Nagoya Protocol
(d) None of these

20. In the context of biodiversity the term "keystone species" refers to:
(a) Species that are abundant in number
(b) *Species that play a crucial role in maintaining ecosystem structure*
(c) Species that are endemic to a specific region
(d) None of these

English Literature

1. According to Russell, what is the connection between envy and unhappiness?
(a) Envy is a catalyst for happiness
(b) Envy is unrelated to happiness
(c) *Envy is a source of unhappiness*
(d) None of these

2. What emotional tone is prevalent in the final stanza of Keats' Ode to Autumn?
(a) *Melancholic* (b) Joyful
(c) Anxious (d) None of these

3. What does "The Lotus Eater" symbolize in the context of the story?
(a) A drug
(b) A mythical creature
(c) *A state of indulgence and lethargy*
(d) None of these

4. Which literary technique is frequently employed by Whitman in the poem "As I Ponder'd in Silence"?
(a) Sonnet form
(b) Rhymed couplets
(c) *Free verse and cataloguing*
(d) None of these

5. In Russell's essay, what does he propose as a key factor in overcoming the fear of public opinion and achieving genuine happiness?
(a) *Indifference* (b) Solitude
(c) Conforming (d) None of these

6. What does Ulysses mean by the phrase "to strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield"?
(a) *He is submitting to death indifferently*
(b) He has given up on all pursuits
(c) He wishes to retire peacefully
(d) None of these

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

NMCSS Group 0304-7727828

7. How does Whitman convey a sense of inclusivity in the poem "As I Ponder'd in Silence"?
(a) Through exclusionary language (b) By emphasizing individualism
(c) *By addressing a diverse range of people and experiences*
(d) None of these

8. What war is looming in the background of Shaw's "Heartbreak House"?
(a) *World War I* (b) World War II
(c) The Napoleonic Wars
(d) None of these

9. According to Russell, what is the advocated approach to balancing external achievements and internal well-being for lasting happiness?
(a) Prioritizing (b) *Balancing*
(c) Ignoring (d) None of these

10. What famous play did Shaw write as a sequel to "Pygmalion", exploring the consequences of Eliza's newfound social status?
(a) "Men and Superman"
(b) "Major Barbara"
(c) "Heartbreak House"
(d) *None of these*

11. What style of theatre is often associated with "Waiting for Godot"?
(a) Realism (b) *Absurdism*
(c) Romanticism (d) None of these

12. Which literary device is prominently featured in the poem Second Coming's opening lines, "Turning and turning in the widening gyre / the falcon cannot hear the falconer"?
(a) Simile (b) *Metaphor*
(c) Symbolism (d) None of these

13. Which of the following best characterizes the rhythm and meter of "The Second Coming"?
(a) *Strict adherence to a regular meter*
(b) Frequent use of rhyme schemes
(c) Varied and irregular meter
(d) None of these

14. What is the central theme of "The Lotus Eater"?
(a) *The pursuit of wealth*
(b) The danger of indulgence
(c) The allure of nature
(d) None of these

15. What role does philosophy play in "Under the Net" by Iris Murdoch?
(a) *It serves as a mere backdrop*
(b) No philosophy in the plot
(c) It confuses the narrative
(d) None of these

16. What role does symbolism play in "Sons and Lovers"?
(a) There is no symbolism
(b) Superficial embellishment
(c) *Conveys psychological complexities*
(d) None of these

17. What characterizes the language used in absurd theatre?
(a) Clear and logical
(b) Symbolic and metaphorical
(c) *Poetic and lyrical*
(d) None of these

18. What term is often used in Marxist literary theory to describe works that reflect and critique the economic and social conditions of their time?
(a) Bourgeoisie literature
(b) Proletarian literature
(c) *Utopian literature*
(d) None of these

19. What genre influences Iris Murdoch's writing style in "Under the Net"?
(a) Science fiction (b) Mystery
(c) *Philosophical fiction*
(d) None of these

20. How does deconstructionism challenge the traditional binary oppositions in language and thought?
(a) *By deconstructing and subverting binary oppositions*
(b) By reinforcing and solidifying binary oppositions
(c) By avoiding any engagement with binary concepts
(d) None of these

Constitutional Law

0304-7727828

1. Which theory of constitutional interpretation emphasizes interpreting the Constitution according to the original intent of its framers?
(a) Golden theory (b) Textualism
(c) *Originalism* (d) None of these

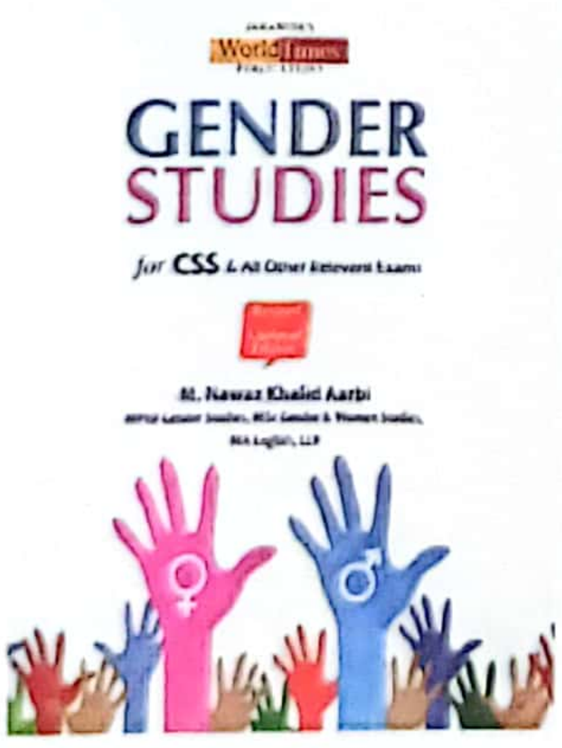
2. What constitutional concept ensures that government actions are constrained by established laws and procedures?
(a) Separation of Powers
(b) Ex Post Facto Law
(c) *Due Process* (d) None of these

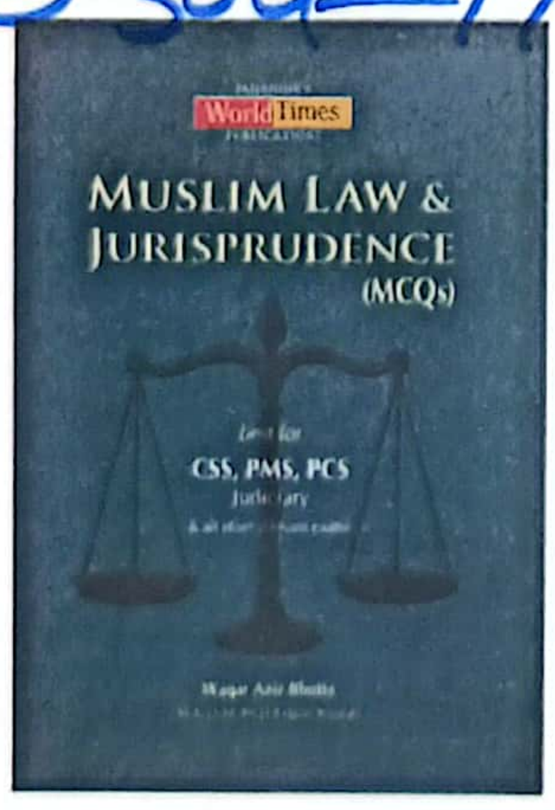
3. Which constitutional concept suggests that the fundamental rights of citizens are not absolute and can be subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of public welfare?
(a) *Proportionality* (b) Rule of Law
(c) Judicial activism
(d) None of these

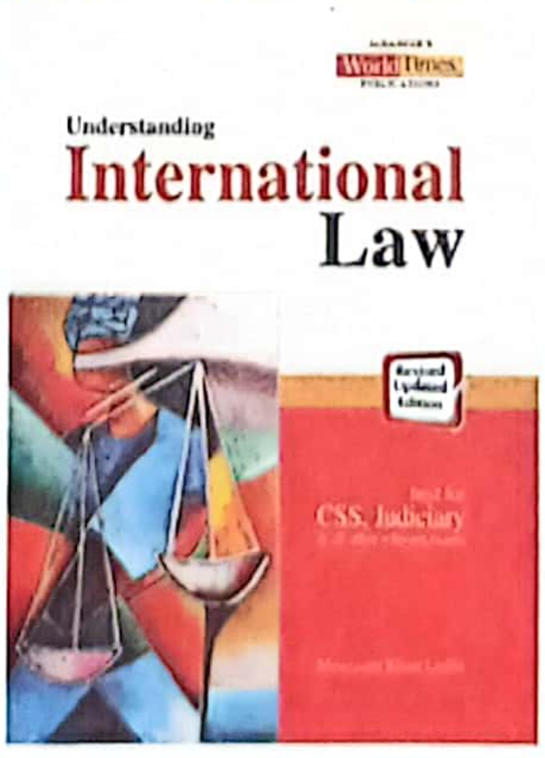
4. In which country does the head of state hold significant executive power, unlike the largely symbolic monarchs of the United Kingdom?
(a) *Russia* (b) France
(c) Turkey (d) None of these

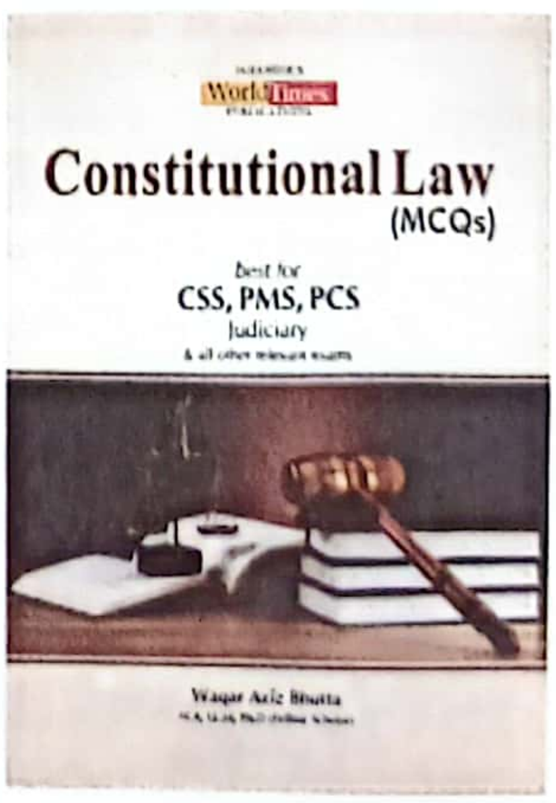
5. Which country's constitution grants broad powers to the legislature with limited judicial review to strike down laws?
(a) *China* (b) France
(c) United States of America
(d) None of these

6. In a cohabitation scenario in France, which of the following statements correctly describes the relationship between the President and the Prime Minister?
(a) The President holds all major executive power and the Prime Minister serves mainly as an advisor.
(b) *The President controls foreign policy and defense, while the Prime Minister governs domestic affairs.*
(c) They share executive power equally with each other having authority over different policy areas.









Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708
NMCSS Group 0304-7727826

(d) None of these

7. Which country's constitution grants extensive powers to the judiciary including the ability to issue advisory opinions and influence policymaking?
(a) United Kingdom (b) Russia
(c) United States of America
(d) *None of these*

8. Which organ of the Turkish government is responsible for interpreting the Constitution?
(a) *Constitutional Court*
(b) Court of Cassation
(c) Council of State
(d) None of these

9. Which organ of the Turkish government has the authority to enact laws on matters related to the organization and duties of the Armed Forces?
(a) *Grand National Assembly*
(b) Council of Ministers
(c) National Security Council
(d) None of these

10. What is the role of the French Council of State (Conseil d'Etat) in the legal system?
(a) Legislation
(b) Criminal prosecutions
(c) *Administrative justice*
(d) None of these

11. What is the name of the bicameral parliament in France, consisting of the National Assembly and the Senate?
(a) *Le Parlement* (b) Bundestag
(c) La Chambre des Depute
(d) None of these

12. What is the minimum percentage of votes required in the National People's Congress to pass a constitutional amendment?
(a) Three-fifths majority
(b) *Two-third majority*
(c) Simple majority (d) None of these

13. According to the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan, what was the consequence for the movers of a failed resolution for the removal of the President from office through impeachment?
(a) They would be disqualified from holding public office
(b) They would be barred from political activities for a year
(c) They would lose the seats in the Provincial Assembly.
(d) *None of these*

14. Which amendment in 1973 constitution of Pakistan empowered a check on floor crossing of legislators?
(a) 13th (b) *14th*
(c) 16th (d) None of these

15. Under the Government of India Act, 1935 how was the federal legislature structured?
(a) Unicameral with federal assembly
(b) Bicameral with a Federal Assembly and Senate
(c) *Bicameral with a Federal Council and Council of States*
(d) None of these

16. How did the Government of India Act, 1935 address the representation of labour interests in the legislative process?
(a) *Reserved seats for labour unions in the federal legislature*
(b) Established a separate legislative body for labour-related issues
(c) Provided for the representation of labour in the provincial legislatures
(d) None of these

17. What constitutional doctrine in UK is associated with the principle that "what the Crown has done, the Crown can undo"?
(a) *Royal Prerogative*
(b) Doctrine of Ultra Virus
(c) Doctrine of Desuetude
(d) None of these

18. According to the French Constitution what mechanism allows the President to submit certain policy matters to a national referendum?
(a) Constitutional Council Authorization
(b) *Article 11*
(c) Council of Ministers' Decision
(d) None of these

19. What is the primary role of the Senate in the French bicameral system?
(a) *Scrutinizing government bills*
(b) Conducting impeachment proceedings
(c) Ratifying international treaties
(d) None of these

20. How are judges appointed and removed in Turkey?
(a) Judges are appointed by the President and can only be removed by the Grand National Assembly.
(b) Judges are appointed by the Council of Ministers and can be removed by the President with Constitutional Court recommendations.
(c) *Judges are appointed by the Supreme Board of Judges and Prosecutors and removal requires a disciplinary process overseen by the Constitutional Court.*
(d) None of these

International Law

1. Extradition proceedings are based on:
(a) Principle of equality
(b) Principle of non-interference in domestic affairs
(c) Principle of reciprocity
(d) None of these

2. Dolus Specialis refers to:
(a) Special agreement between two states
(b) Specific intent requirement to constitute the crime of Genocide
(c) Widespread and systematic nature of the crime of Ethnic Cleansing
(d) None of these

3. Which one of the laws is not a source of International Law?
(a) International Financial Transactions
(b) International Principles of Law
(c) International Contracts
(d) None of these

4. Which of the following conventions encourages state parties to reward indigenous knowledge?
(a) UN Convention on Bio-Diversity 1992
(b) UN Convention on Means of Prohibiting Illegal Export of Cultural Property 1970
(c) UN Convention against Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances 1988
(d) None of these

5. United Nations Convention against Torture 1984 prohibits acts of torture committed by:
(a) Individual citizens
(b) Occupying forces
(c) Non-state actors
(d) None of these

6. The Just war doctrine was repudiated after entry into force of:
(a) Bretton Woods Agreement 1944
(b) The Covenant of the League of Nations 1920
(c) Kellog-Briand Pact 1928
(d) None of these

7. The task of the United Nations Peace Keepers is to:
(a) Apprehend suspects in conflict zone
(b) Fight war in conflict zone against the aggressor
(c) To maintain law and order in the conflict zone
(d) None of these

8. The Montevideo Convention 1933:
(a) Sets out definition, rights and duties of states
(b) Lays down rules on self-determination for states
(c) Delineates maritime boundaries of states
(d) None of these

9. According to the United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea, the breadth of Exclusive Economic Zones shall not extend beyond:
(a) 200 nautical miles

0304-7727826

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708
NMCSS 0304-7727826 Group

(b) 3000 nautical miles
(c) 100 nautical miles
(d) None of these

10. The following resolution of the UN Security Council obliges member states to prohibit terrorist funding and designate terrorist organizations:
(a) UNSCR 1574 (b) UNSCR 1441
(c) UNSCR 1373 (d) None of these

11. The UN Convention against Corruption 2006 encourages member states to make laws aimed at protecting:
(a) Whistle blowers (b) Witnesses
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these

12. Aut dedere aut judicare obligation requires states to:
(a) Incarcerate the fugitive
(b) Extradite or prosecute the fugitive
(c) Universal prevalence of the crime
(d) None of these

13. Universal jurisdiction is exercised on the basis of:
(a) Seriousness of the crime
(b) Universal abhorrence of the crime
(c) Universal prevalence of the crime
(d) None of these

14. Jus ad bellum refers to:
(a) Law during warfare
(b) Law regulating the decision to go to war
(c) Law after the outbreak of war
(d) None of these

15. Which of the following represent military targets?
(a) Monuments of martyrs
(b) Prisons
(c) Camps for sick and wounded
(d) None of these

16. Remedies for unlawful use of force include:
(a) Restoration of territory, reparations and apology
(b) Monetary compensation, ceding territory and exchange of prisoners
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of these

17. Select the meaning of the principle of rebus sic stantibus.
(a) There is not a crime without Law
(b) A treaty must be adhered to faithfully
(c) A fundamental change of circumstances
(d) None of these

18. Select the name that is considered to be the father of International Law.
(a) Oppenheim (b) Hugo Grotius
(c) Suarez (d) None of these

19. Jus Soli is a principle associated with:
(a) Extradition (b) Nationality
(c) Asylum (d) None of these

20. Piracy is a crime within the jurisdiction of the:
(a) Flag State (b) Offenders State
(c) All the States (d) None of these

Muslim Law

1. "Couples are made in heaven" is a quotation of:
(a) *Qur'an* (b) Hadīth
(c) Al-Hidāya (d) None of these

2. What is the effect of Elā?
(a) Talāq-e-Bāin
(b) Talāq-e-Mughallaz
(c) *Talāq-e-Raj'i* (d) None of these

3. What is the effect of Zihar?
(a) Talāq-e-Bain
(b) *Talaq-e-Mughallaza*
(c) Talāq-e-Raj'i (d) None of these

4. Term "Khabar Wahid" is used for Hadith:
(a) Which is narrated by single narrator
(b) In which Tauhīd is stated
(c) *Which is Mutawatir*
(d) Other than Mutawātir

5. According to the Mu'tazila, the Will of Allah Almighty can be traced:
(a) Only by reasoning (Aqal)
(b) *Based on both revelation (Wahi) and reasoning (Aqal)*
(c) Only by revelation (Wahī)
(d) None of these

6. Authority to appoint an arbitrator in case of dispute between spouses is order of:
(a) *Qur'an* (b) Hadīth
(c) Muslim Family Law Ordinance 1961
(d) None of these

7. Crime of Hadd-i-Zinā is proved by four witnesses and:
(a) Written complaint (b) *Confession*
(c) DNA (d) None of these

8. A fired at his enemy with the intention of murder, which accidentally hit someone else and killed him. A is liable to punishment for:
(a) Qatl-i-'Amad (b) Qatl-i-Khata
(c) *Qatl Shibh-i-'Amad*
(d) None of these

9. It is reported that in Karachi a married person committed Zinā with 49 buried women, married person is liable to punishment of:
(a) *Rajam*
(b) Drop from a height
(c) 100 lashes (Kwrey)
(d) None of these

10. A guest steals gold from his host's house worth more than the standard amount of theft, the guest is liable to punishment of:
(a) *Cutting Right Hand*
(b) Cutting Left Hand
(c) Cutting Both Hands
(d) None of these

11. Number of Witnesses required for execution of Hadd-i-Qadhf:
(a) One (b) *Four*
(c) Six (d) None of these

12. What is meant by Ribā al-Nasiyah?
(a) *Ribā al-Qur'an* (b) Ribā al-Sunnah
(c) Ribā al-Fadl (d) None of these

13. Agreed upon among all jurists, prohibited women for marriage (Mawān 'e Mu'abbada) are:
(a) Three (b) Five
(c) Nine (d) *None of these*

14. Necessary elements for Nikāh-i-Misyār are:
(a) Dowry
(b) Offer & acceptance
(c) Two Witnesses
(d) *All of these*

15. Missing element in Nikāh-i-Shighār is:
(a) *Dowry*
(b) Offer and acceptance
(c) Two Witnesses
(d) None of these

16. The majority of jurists consider that Khul'a is:
(a) *Talaq-e-Bain* (b) Faskh-i-Nikāh
(c) Talāq-e-Raj'i (d) None of these

17. 'Iddat' of a woman who does not menstruate, due to any factor is:
(a) *Three months* (b) Three periods
(c) Four months and ten days
(d) None of these

18. Agreed upon legal sources Shariah among all jurists are:
(a) Two (b) Four
(c) *Nine* (d) None of these

19. The term "Hākim" (Ruler) is refer to:
(a) Allah Ta'ala (b) The Chief Justice
(c) *The head of the state*
(d) None of these

20. After forgiveness of Qisas, punishment of Diyat is:
(a) Substantive (Asli)
(b) Alternate (Badli)
(c) *Subsidiary (Tab 'i)*
(d) None of these

Criminology

1. Children who continue to commit status offense despite repeated intervention by the family, school, social service and Law Enforcement Agencies are called:
(a) Life course persistent offender
(b) *Chronic status offender*
(c) Recidivist (d) None of these

2. Cesare Beccaria had written a book on "crime and punishment" in:
(a) *1764* (b) 1738
(c) 1799 (d) None of these

3. "Parens patriae" is:
(a) *The supreme guardian of every child*
(b) Ultimate guardian of every child
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of these

NMCSS Group 0304-7727826

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

NMCSS Group 0304-7727826

4. The first specialized correctional institute for youth in the United States was:
(a) Borstal institution
(b) Juvenile court
(c) House of commons
(d) *None of these*

5. _____ is called the father of probation.
(a) Blackstone (b) *John Augustus*
(c) Travis Hirschi (d) None of these

6. A philosophy of punishment based on society's moral outrage or disapproval of a crime is called:
(a) Individual justice
(b) Utilitarian philosophy
(c) *Retribution* (d) None of these

7. Social Disorganization Theory was proposed by:
(a) Wilson & Kelin
(b) Robert K. Merton
(c) Edwin Sutherland
(d) *None of these*

8. Many of the rules prescribed severe penalties which apply the dictum "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" was related to:
(a) The code of severe punishment
(b) *The Code of Hammurabi*
(c) Societal laws of UK
(d) None of these

9. According to Strain theory, _____ are those individuals who have traditional success goals, but substitute deviant means to achieve them.
(a) Conformists (b) *Innovators*
(c) Rebels (d) None of these

10. _____ coined the term Criminology.
(a) Cesare Beccaria
(b) Cesare Lombroso
(c) Becker (d) *None of these*

11. Who is considered the father of Criminology?
(a) Cesare Beccaria
(b) Jermy Bentham
(c) *Cesare Lombroso*
(d) None of these

12. _____ is a malicious software that inserts itself into other programs.
(a) Worms (b) *Malware*
(c) Virus (d) None of these

13. _____ damages data, _____ steals sensitive private information.
(a) *Virus, Spyware*
(b) Virus, Antivirus
(c) Antivirus, Spyware
(d) None of these

14. Phishing is a form of:
(a) Impersonation (b) Spamming
(c) *Identity theft* (d) None of these

15. A working definition of the problem is formulated during which stage of the SARA problem-solving approach?
(a) *Assessment* (b) Analysis
(c) Response (d) None of these

16. Community policing recommends _____, with less reliance on the patrol car and more emphasis on face-to-face interactions.
(a) Prevention Emphasis
(b) Geographic Focus
(c) *Both (a) & (b)*
(d) None of these

17. _____ is when a company or person sends unwanted email to another person.
(a) Skimming (b) Spoofing
(c) *Spamming* (d) None of these

18. A person who frequently has been convicted of criminal behaviour and is presumed to be a danger.
(a) Occasional criminal
(b) *Habitual criminal*
(c) Professional criminal
(d) None of these

19. _____ applied a positivist approach in analysing crimes.
(a) *Cesare Lombroso* (b) R. K. Merton
(c) Cesare Beccaria (d) None of these

20. _____ describes repeat offending by those who have been in prison.
(a) Repetition (b) Reciprocal
(c) *Recidivism* (d) None of these

Philosophy

1. For Karl Marx, the benefits and burdens of society should be distributed according to the following principle:
(a) Every person should be given exactly equal shares of a society's benefits and burdens
(b) From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs.
(c) *From each accenting to his abilities, to each according to his contributions*
(d) All of these

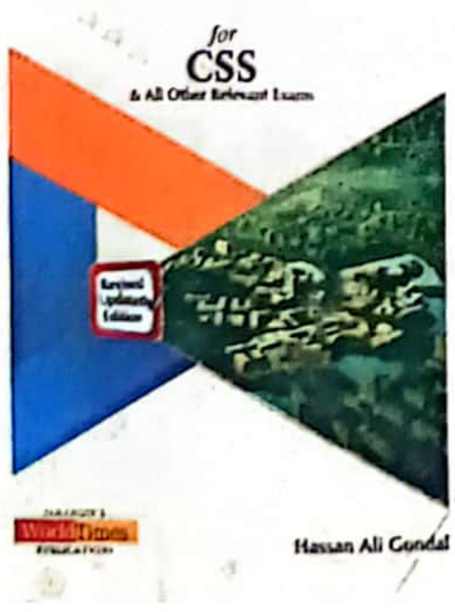
2. In John Lock's 'state of nature':
(a) *People's life, liberty and property are secure.*
(b) People's life, liberty and property are distributed fairly.
(c) People's life, liberty and property are insecure.
(d) None of these

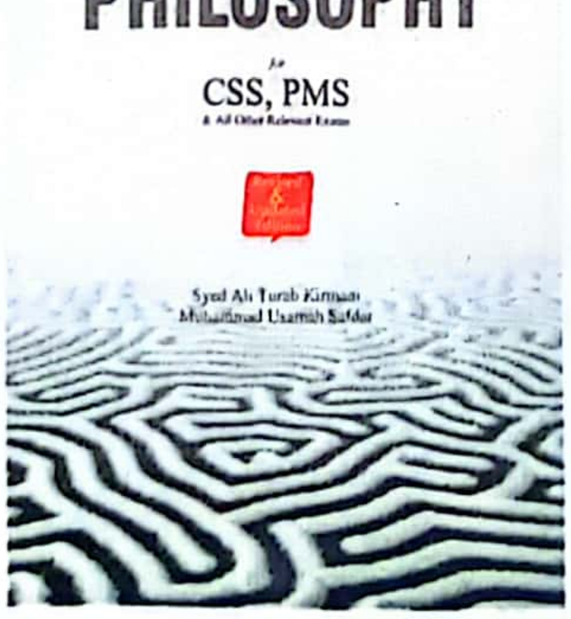
3. The following best captures Kant's Formula of Humanity as End in itself.
(a) *"Act according to that rule that you want yourself to treated by all"*
(b) "Act according, to universal and rational principles that make humanity look better"
(c) "Act only on principles that nature has given to us all"
(d) "Act only on that maxim by which you can at the same time will that it should come a universal law"

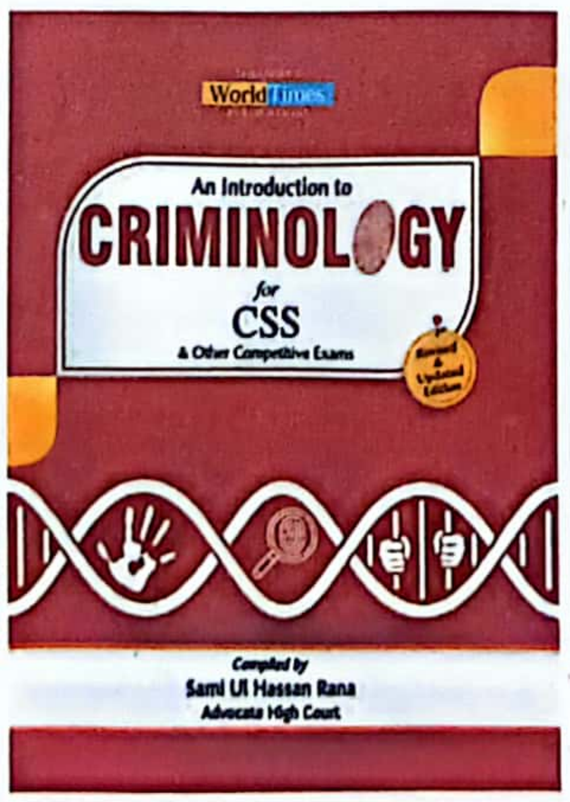
4. Jean-Francois Lyotard defines postmodern as "incredulity towards metanarratives". Accordingly, one of the following is discredited.
(a) Reason distorts reality.
(b) History is contingent and dialectics mystify truth.
(c) Science is biased and socially conditioned.
(d) *History is progressive and knowledge can liberate humans.*

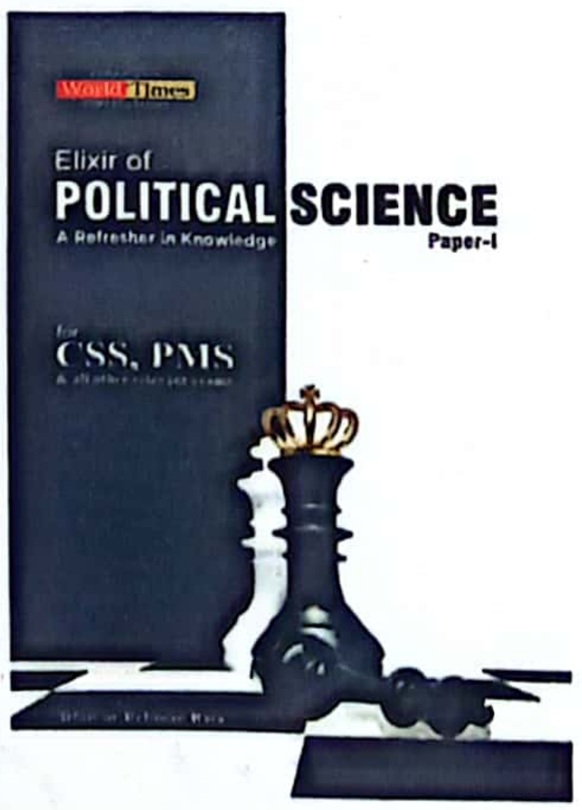
5. Consciousness, according to Sartre, is:
(a) Nothing but innate ideas
(b) Nothing but awareness of the external world

NMCSS Group









0304-7727826

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

(c) *Nothingness* (d) All of these

6. Kant objected to sex outside marriage, because:

(a) By doing so, a person will be ignoring divine law.

(b) *By doing so, person would be treating other partner as a mere means, and not as an end in herself.*

(c) By doing so, a person would be treating herself as irrational.

(d) By doing so, person would be acting against the normative principles of society.

7. John Rawls's difference principle is vividly encapsulated in the following:

(a) Everyone should be given equal opportunity to qualify for the privileged positions of society.

(b) *Society will incorporate inequalities by improving the position of the least advantages members of society.*

(c) Each citizen's liberty will be protected from the invasion of others.

(d) Society will minimize differences among its citizens like color, sex, etc.

8. "Explaining something, in terms of others" is called:

(a) *Holism* (b) Solipsism

(c) Reductionism (d) Skepticism

9. According to Nietzsche, truth lies:

(A) In the will of the nation

(b) In the moral categories of good and evil

(c) *Beyond moral categories of good and evil*

(d) In the divine will

10. "Nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, _____ and _____

(a) *Pain and Pleasure*

(b) Happiness & Contentment

(c) Consciousness & Inner feeling

(d) True Happiness & Fair Judgment

11. Virtue theory replaces the question 'How should I act?' with:

(a) *How should we live?*

(b) How should one live?

(c) How should I die?

(d) How should I live?

12. "It is better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied" advocates:

(a) Jeremy Bentham's Utilitarianism

(b) Peter Singer's Utilitarianism

(c) *J. S. Mill's Utilitarianism*

(d) Act Utilitarianism

13. For early *Muatazilites*, grave sinners are:

(a) Unknowable (b) Infidels

(c) Muslims

(d) *Neither Muslim nor infidel*

14. According to al-Farabi, absolute certainty is the feature knowledge (*ilm*) which means:

(a) Distinct and Clear

(b) *Necessary and universal*

(c) Objective and measurable

(d) Simple and clear

15. Exegesis of the Quran must be left to the philosophers, says Averroes, because:

(a) *They can check their interpretations of scripture against what they already know to be true on independent grounds*

(b) They can check their interpretations of scripture against what they have learned from their past religious experiences

(c) They can check their interpretations of scripture against what they have inherited from past exegesis

(d) All of these

16. Thomas Hobbes states that 'man's life was solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short' in the state of nature. Accordingly:

(a) Human nature does not exist

(b) Human nature is neutral

(c) *Human nature is selfish*

(d) Human nature is good

17. 'To be is to be perceived' represents:

(a) *Idealism*

(b) Phenomenalism

(c) Tranacendent idealism

(d) Subjective Idealism

18. Thomas Aquinas' design argument is challenged by one of the following:

(a) Isaac Newton's theory of gravity

(b) *Charles Darwin's theory of Evolution*

(c) Thomas Kuhn's theory of Paradigm shift

(d) All of these

19. According to Karl Popper, 'Conjectures' are:

(a) *Facts based on well-grounded observation*

(b) Well calculated laws

(c) Well-informed guesses

(d) Both (a) & (b)

20. The following is the perception as a result of awareness of inner representations of external world.

(a) Common sense realism

(b) *Representative Realism*

(c) Critical realism

(d) Casual realism

Journalism

1. What defines Soft News?

(a) News that prioritizes subjective viewpoints over objective facts

(b) *News intended to entertain or captivate audiences*

(c) News disseminated primarily through online platforms rather than traditional print media

(d) Columns offering guidance or recommendations

2. Hypodermic needle model is also known as Magic bullet theory.

(a) *True* (b) False

(c) May be (d) None of these

3. Which theory is associated with the concept of Mean World Syndrome?

(a) Agenda setting Theory

(b) *Cultivation Theory*

(c) Propaganda theory

(d) None of these

4. The Spiral of Silence theory, proposed by a German scientist, originated in the contest of:

(a) *True - World War II's impact on public opinion suppression*

(b) False – Unrelated to the events of World War II

(c) May he – Partially associated with World War II

(d) None of these

5. Cultural accommodation is when one culture _____ another culture.

(a) *Integrates into* (b) Opposes

(c) Loses itself in (d) None of these

6. What is Libel?

(a) *Publishing a false statement that damages someone's reputation*

(b) A tendency to do something wrong

(c) Publishing private information about a person

(d) None of these

7. Which of the following organizations does not handle the globalization process?

(a) World Bank (b) IMF

(c) *Asian Bank* (d) None of these

8. What is Hard News?

(a) News that is hard to verify

(b) News that's based on opinions, not facts

(c) *News that affects an entire group of people*

(d) None of these

9. Globalization results in:

(a) Lesser competition among producers

(b) *Greater competition among producers*

(c) No change in competition among producers

(d) None of these

10. Who founded the Dawn newspaper, one of Pakistan's oldest and most widely read English-language newspaper?

(a) Chaudhary Rehmat All

(b) *Mohammed Ali Jinnah*

(c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

(d) None of these

11. What is meant by the digital divide?

(a) The digital divide is about the speed of internet access.

(b) The digital divide is about the

NMCSSGroup 0300-7727826

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

NMLSS Group 0304-7727826

ability to access technology.
(c) *Gulf between those who have ready access to computers and the internet, and those who do not.*
(d) None of these.

12. Current Pakistani newspaper with highest current circulation is:
(a) Pakistan Times
(b) Pakistan Observer
(c) The Nation
(d) *None of these*

13. What is the primary characteristic of user-generated content (UGC) in digital media?
(a) Content created by professional journalists
(b) Content produced by media corporations
(c) *Content generated and shared by users*
(d) None of these

14. Which social media platform is primarily focused on professional networking and career development?
(a) Facebook (b) Instagrarn
(c) Tiktok (d) *None of these*

15. Which Pakistani journalist and author won the Pulitzer Prize for coverage of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 1990s?
(a) Ms. Asma Shirazi
(b) Mr. Ahmed Rashid
(c) Mr. Shakilur Rahman
(d) *None of these*

16. What is the primary role of PEMRA in Pakistan?
(a) Promoting government propaganda through media outlets
(b) *Regulating and licensing electronic media to ensure responsible content*
(c) Encouraging media outlets to broadcast without any restriction
(d) None of these

17. Which social media platform played a significant role in mobilizing the Arab Spring movements across several countries in the Middle East and North Africa?
(a) *Facebook* (b) Twitter
(c) LinkedIn (d) None of these

18. What term describes the use of social media to intentionally spread false information to manipulate public opinion?
(a) *Disinformation* (b) Crowdsourcing
(c) Trolling (d) None of these

19. In the context of social media and politics, what does the term "filter bubble" refer to?
(a) A barrier to online political discussion and debate
(b) *A situation where individuals only encounter information that aligns with their beliefs*
(c) A platform's algorithm to prevent political content from reaching wider audiences
(d) None of these

20. Which concept emphasizes empowering communities through communication to address their development challenges?
(a) Authoritarian Communication
(b) Elitist Communication
(c) Hierarchical Communication
(d) *None of these*

Geography

1. _____ is the process by which snow or ice is lost from a glacier.
(a) Abrasion (b) Hydrolysis
(c) *Ablation* (d) None of these

2. _____ refers to one culture influencing another culture through interaction.
(a) *Cultural adaptation*
(b) Cultural Hearth
(c) Ethnocentrism (d) None of these

3. A _____ is an isolated, flat-topped elevation bounded from all sides by steep escarpments and stands distinctly above a surrounding plain.
(a) *Mesa* (b) Butte
(c) Plateau (d) None of these

4. The practice of moving livestock seasonally from lowlands in winter to highlands in summer is known as:
(a) Nomadism (b) *Transhumance*
(c) Peripatetic movement
(d) None of these

5. A Reg is:
(a) An area of large accumulation of sand
(b) An exposed flat surface of bedrock
(c) *A desert pavement covered with pebbles*
(d) None of these

6. Which instrument is used to measure the relative humidity in the atmosphere?
(a) Barometer (b) Anemometer
(c) *Sling Psychrometer*
(d) None of these

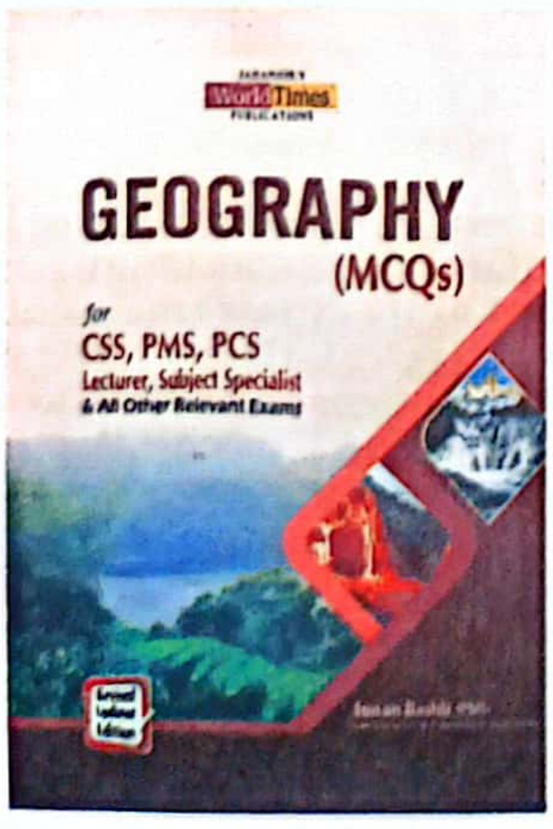
7. _____ is the practice of simultaneously growing two or more crops on the same plot.
(a) Interculture (b) Inter-cultivation
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) *None of these*

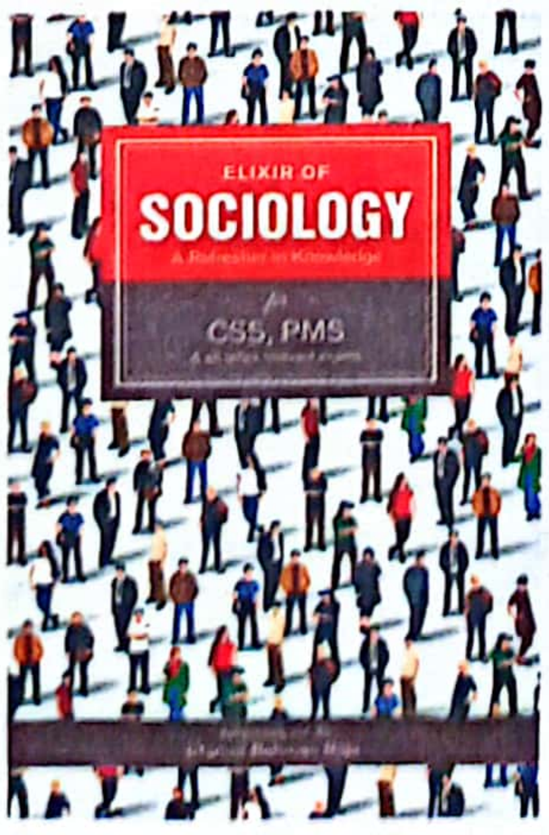
8. An Umland refers to:
(a) Agricultural regions of Europe
(b) *Hinterland of a city*
(c) A neutral zone between two countries
(d) None of these

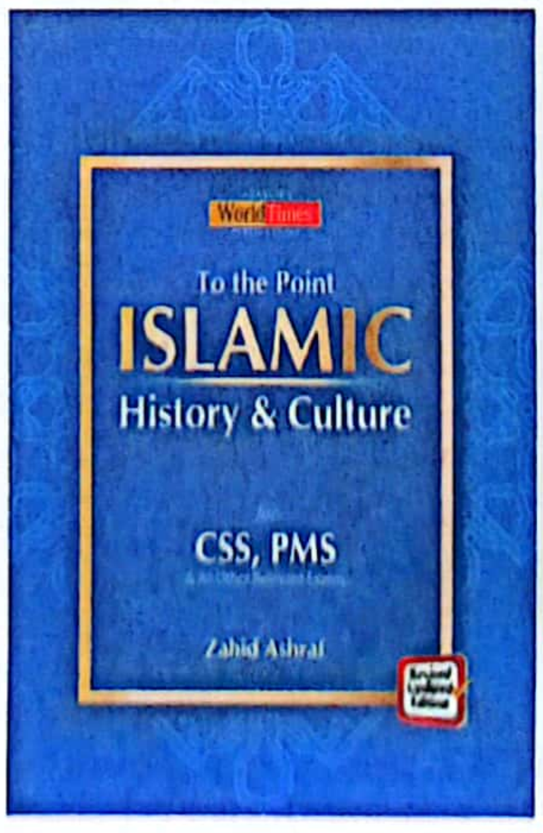
9. According to WHO, _____ are the leading causes of death at global level.
(a) Cancer, Ischemic heart disease and stroke
(b) AIDs, Ischemic heart disease and Cancer
(c) *Ischemic heart disease, stroke and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease*
(d) None of these

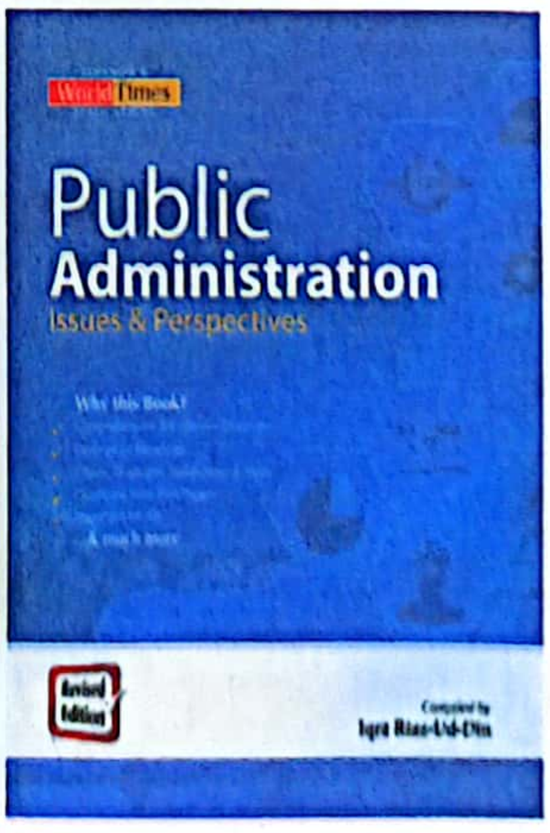
10. _____ also termed as soft hail, is a form of precipitation consisted of small particles of snow with a fragile crust of ice.
(a) Frost (b) Hail
(c) *Graupel* (d) None of these

11. Which of the following model studies the process of diffusion of innovations?
(a) *Hagerstrand model*
(b) Gibb's model
(c) Von-Thunen model









Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

0332-5339708 (WhatsApp To Buy Books

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

NMCSSGrp 0304-7727826

(d) None of these

12. Which of the following is also termed as cold rain process?

(a) Collision process
(b) *Bergeron process*
(c) Fluvial process
(d) None of these

13. The _____ encompasses latitudes from the equator to about 30° North and South latitudes.

(a) Ferrel Cell (b) *Hadley Cell*
(c) Polar Cell (d) None of these

14. _____ is a gentle slope that extends from the shoreline out under the water to the edge of a steep cliff.

(a) Continental margin
(b) *Continental slope*
(c) Continental shelf
(d) None of these

15. Demographic Transition Model was presented by an American scholar named:

(a) Thomas Robert Malthus
(b) Griffith Taylor
(c) W. M. Davis
(d) *None of these*

16. What are phytoplankton?

(a) Microscopic animal life that floats freely in the sunlit surface waters
(b) Pollen floating freely in the lighted surface waters
(c) *Microscopic plant life that is found on the ocean's floor*
(d) None of these

17. What happens when a cold front passes over a region?

(a) Cooler temperatures and clear skies
(b) *Gusty winds and hailstorms*
(c) Cool weather and drizzling
(d) None of these

18. The maximum amount of latent heat transfer occurs in:

(a) *Sub-tropical oceans*
(b) Tropical deserts
(c) Equatorial regions
(d) None of these

19. A continuous belt of urban population incorporating several cities is known as:

(a) Urbanization (b) Suburbanization
(c) *Conurbation* (d) None of these

20. Shallow earthquakes, less than 20 km deep, are normally associated with:

(a) Convergent plate boundaries
(b) *Divergent plate boundaries*
(c) Both (a) & (b)
(d) None of these

Sociology

1. Which concept is directly related to the critique of ethnocentrism?

(a) *Cultural Relativism*
(b) Ethical Universalism
(c) Cultural Assimilation
(d) None of these

2. _____ emphasizes the idea that cultural differences should be maintained and celebrated within a society.

(a) Assimilation
(b) Acculturation
(c) *Multiculturalism*
(d) None of these

3. _____ is a theoretical phenomenon that transpires when changes or advancements in material culture take place before (or at a faster rate of progression than) changes in non-material culture.

(a) Cultural Relativism
(b) *Cultural Lag*
(c) Cultural Transmission
(d) None of these

4. In Max Weber's work, _____is the term used to describe the connection between Protestantism and the rise of capitalism.

(a) Religious Pluralism
(b) *Rationalization*
(c) Predestination
(d) None of these

5. Which essential social function does the family primarily contribute to by fostering inter-generational continuity and resource allocation?

(a) *Economic Sustainability*
(b) Political Stability
(c) Cultural Preservation
(d) None of these

6. In the context of deviance theories, which theoretical perspective posits that individuals engage in deviant behaviour when their social bonds are weakened, leading to a breakdown of social control mechanisms?

(a) Symbolic Interactionism
(b) Strain Theory
(c) *Control Theory* (d) None of these

7. Drawing on the concept of anomie, which sociologist introduced the idea that deviance can result from a disjunction between cultural goals and the legitimate means available to achieve those goals within a society?

(a) Emile Durkheinm
(b) *Robert K. Merton*
(c) Howard Becker (d) None of these

8. _____ is commonly used to describe the traditional socioeconomic structure in rural Pakistan, characterized by large landholdings, hereditary landownership, and a power hierarchy that influences local politics and agricultural practices.

(a) Tribal System
(b) Nomadic System
(c) *Feudal System* (d) None of these

9. In the context of domestic violence, _____ involves a pattern of coercive control, intimidation, isolation, and physical or sexual violence, aiming to establish power and control within an intimate relationship.

(a) Emotional Violence
(b) Psychological Abuse
(c) *Physical Assault*
(d) None of these

10. _____ is commonly used to describe a form of forced labour where individuals are compelled to work in servitude to repay a debt, often under exploitative conditions and with little or no control over their working and living conditions.

(a) Indentured Labour
(b) Serfdom
(c) *Bonded Labour* (d) None of these

11. _____ describes the process by which individuals and groups construct meanings through their interaction with symbols and each other, as emphasized by symbolic interactionism

(a) Ethnography
(b) Social Constructionism
(c) Phenomenology (d) *None of these*

12. Which sociological perspective, rooted in postmodern thought, challenges the notion of fixed truths and argues that reality is socially constructed and subjective?

(a) *Postmodernism* (b) Critical Theory
(c) Post Colonialism
(d) None of these

13. _____ asserts that society is characterized by power struggles and social inequalities, viewing institutions as tools for maintaining the status quo and protecting the interest of the powerful.

(a) Structural Functionalism
(b) Postmodernism
(c) *Critical Theory* (d) None of these

14. In the context of Ibn Khaldun's thought, _____ refers to the cyclical pattern of the rise and fall of civilizations, influenced by the dynamics of Asabiyyah, Umran, and the stages of social development.

(a) *Muqaddimah* (b) Ilm al-Umran
(c) Tarikh (d) None of these

15. Herbert Spencer, a proponent of Social Darwinism, coined the term "survival of the fittest" to describe his sociological theory. In this context, what concept did Spencer emphasized as a mechanism for societal progress and development?

(a) Social Solidarity
(b) Social Equilibrium
(c) *Social Evolution* (d) None of these

16. _____is a sociological research approach that seeks an in-depth understanding of a social phenome-

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

non through the immersion of the researcher in the natural setting, often using qualitative methods.
(a) *Ethnography* (b) Phenomenology
(c) Positivism (d) None of these

17. In the context of social research ethics, _____ describes the principle that participants have the right to be fully informed about the research before agreeing to participate.
(a) Privacy (b) *Informed Consent*
(c) Confidentiality (d) None of these

18. Which type of research design involves the repeated observation and examination of the same individuals or groups over an extended period, allowing the researchers to analyze changes and developments over time?
(a) Cross-Sectional Design
(b) Experimental Design
(c) *Longitudinal Design*
(d) None of these

19. _____ describes the philosophical position that knowledge is primarily derived from sensory experiences and empirical evidence, emphasizing observations and experimentation.
(a) Positivism (b) Constructivism
(c) Realism (d) *None of these*

20. _____ in survey research involves dividing the population into subgroups based on specific characteristics and then randomly selecting participants from each subgroup to ensure proportional representation.
(a) *Stratified Random Sampling*
(b) Convenience Sampling
(c) Snowball Sampling
(d) None of these

Anthropology

1. The study of artifacts and excavation of material remains in historic sites to understand the past society is called:
(a) *Archaeology*
(b) Physical Anthropology
(c) Primatology (d) None of these

2. The subfield of anthropology in which anthropological knowledge is used to solve real-world problems is called:
(a) Basic Anthropology
(b) *Applied Anthropology*
(c) Ethnography (d) None of these

3. The mindset or conviction that one's own culture's morals, values and customs are superior to those of other people is known as:
(a) Xenocentrism (b) *Ethnocentrism*
(c) Ecocentrism (d) None of these

4. The process through which individuals learn their cultural values is called:
(a) Transculturation
(b) *Acculturation*
(c) Enculturation (d) None of these

5. The anthropological method in which the researcher immerses in the community and participates in their daily activities to gather research data is called:
(a) Observation
(b) *Participant Observation*
(c) In-depth interviews
(d) None of these

6. Hunting and gathering society, in which people acquire food by collecting wild plants and hunting animals of their region/territory, is also known as:
(a) Horticulture (b) *Foraging*
(c) Herding/Pastoralism
(d) None of these

7. Marriage type in which one woman is allowed to have multiple husbands is known as:
(a) Polygamy (b) *Polyandry*
(c) Polygyny (d) None of these

8. The custom whereby a widower is expected to marry the sister of his deceased wife is called:
(a) Levirate (b) Surrogate
(c) *Sororate* (d) None of these

9. The political leader who does not hold formal office and whose power comes from influence rather than authority is known as:
(a) Chief (b) *Headman*
(c) Lord (d) None of these

10. The norms about behaviour that carry moral connotations are:
(a) Folkways (b) Mores
(c) *Values* (d) None of these

11. If the siblings are from the opposite sex, their children are:
(a) First cousins (b) Parallel cousins
(c) *Cross cousins* (d) None of these

12. The following theorist believes that symbols serve as catalysts for social action and have predictable effects that motivate individuals and communities to act:
(a) Clifford Geertz (b) *Victor Turner*
(c) Talal Asad (d) None of these

13. The "Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis" that language shapes a person's worldview by influencing their thoughts and perceptions is called:
(a) Historical Particularism
(b) *Linguistic Relativity*
(c) Symbolism (d) None of these

14. The theoretical perspective claiming that technological and economic factors play an important role in shaping society is called:
(a) Cultural Materialism
(b) *Cultural Appropriation*
(c) Cultural Diffusionism
(d) None of these

15. The term "Cultural Ecology: was coined by the following anthropologist:
(a) Leslie White (b) *Julian Steward*
(c) Marvin Harris (d) None of these

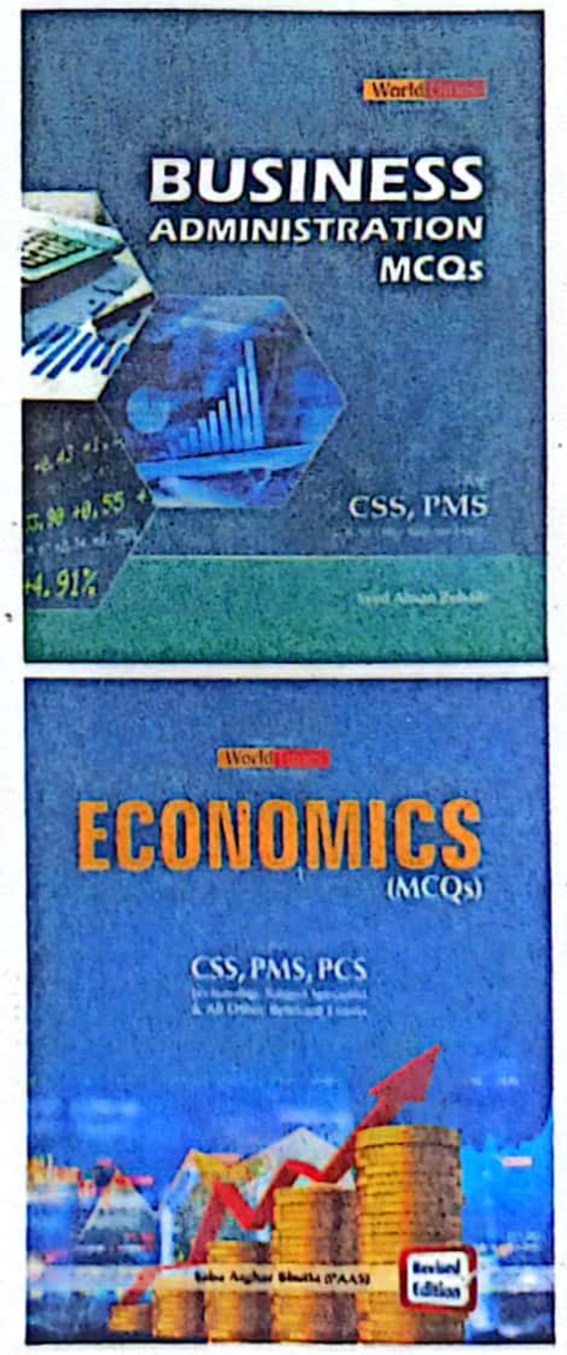
16. A residence form gives a couple the option of living with either their husband's or wife's family is known as:
(a) Bilocal residence (b) Neolocal
(c) *Ambilocal* (d) None of these

17. The belief that a higher power may or may not exist is:
(a) *Agnosticism* (b) Atheism
(c) Pantheism (d) None of these

18. The famous book "The Savage Mind" is written by:
(a) *Claude Lévi-Strauss*
(b) Franz Boas
(c) Bronislaw Malinowski
(d) None of these

19. The nineteenth-century theoretical orientation held that all human ways of life pass through a similar sequence of states in their development:
(a) *Unilineal evolutionism*
(b) Multilinear evolutionism
(c) Neo-evolutionism
(d) None of these

20. A person within a community who possesses specialized knowledge of that community and is considered an expert source of information for a fieldworker is called:
(a) Respondent (b) *Key informant*
(c) Interlocutor (d) None of these



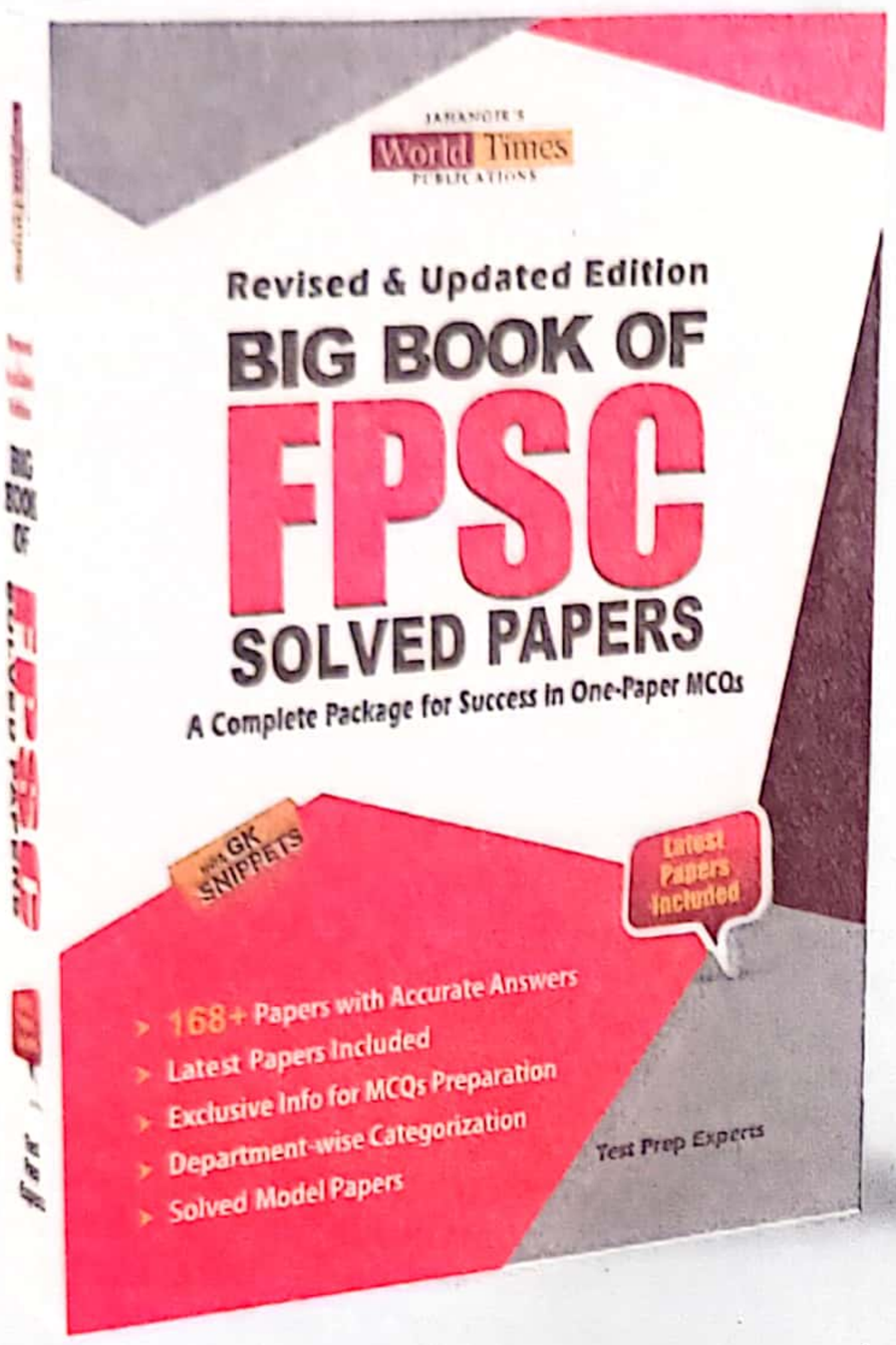
NMCBS Group 0304-7727826

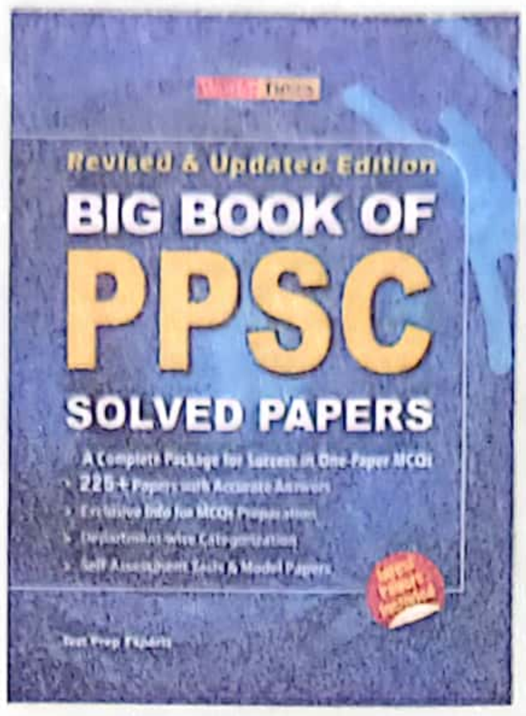
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

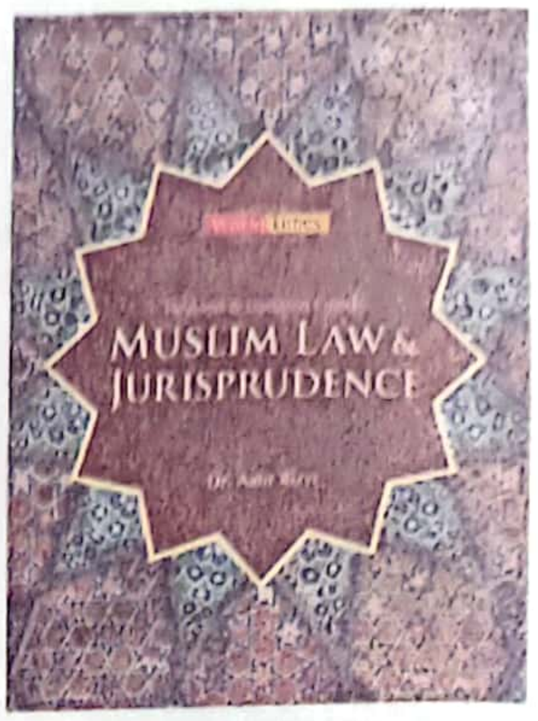
Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

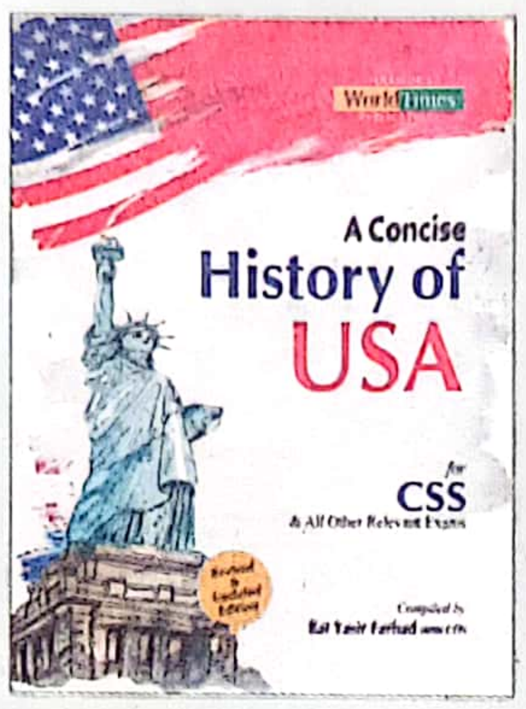
Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

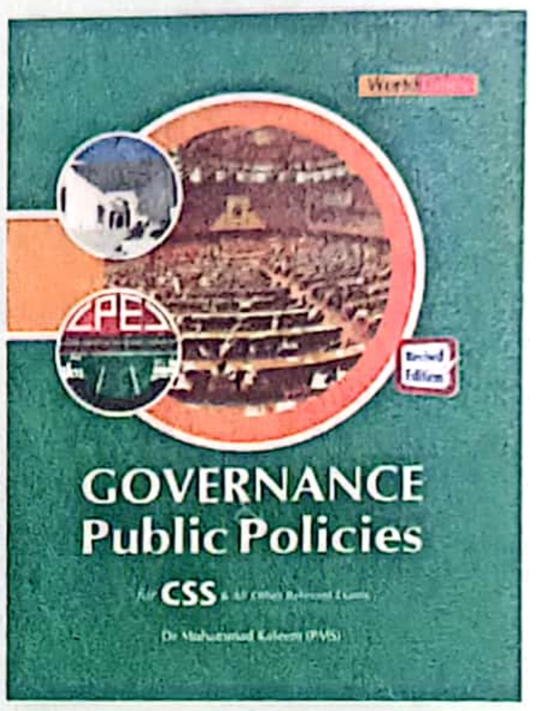
Aspirants' #1 Choice

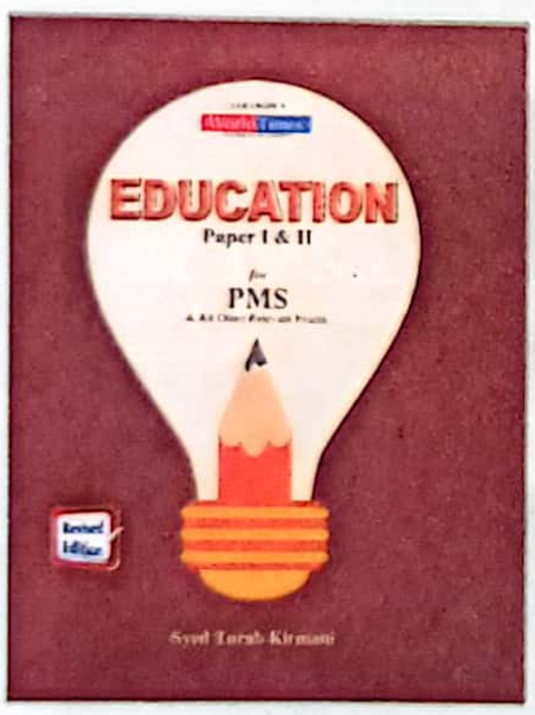


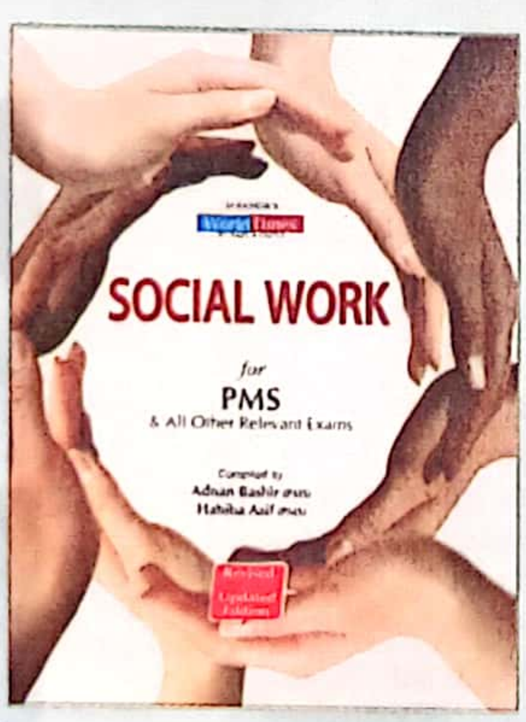


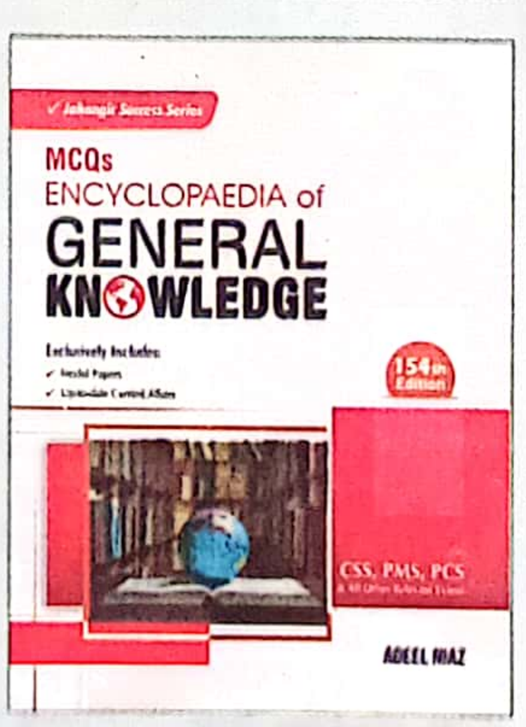


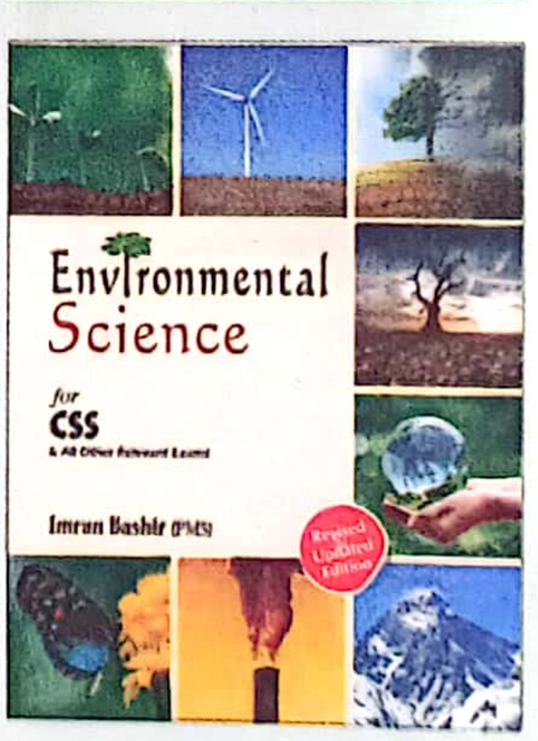




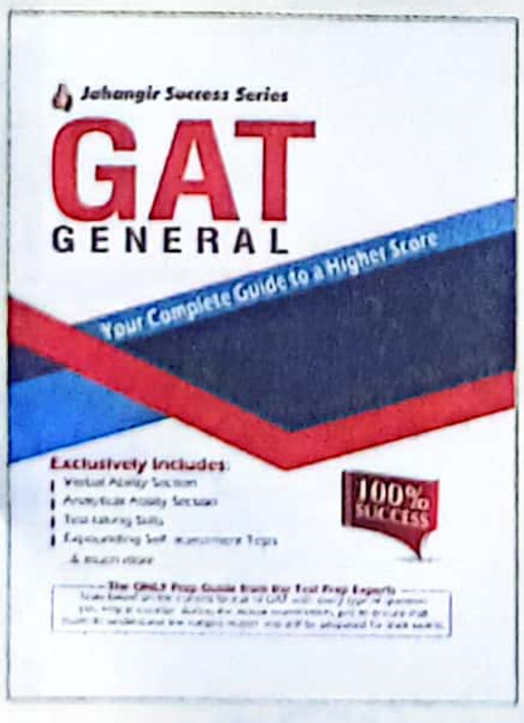


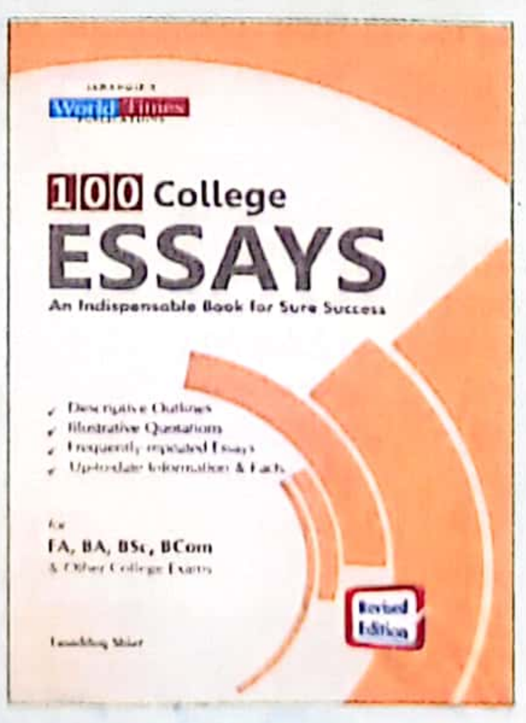


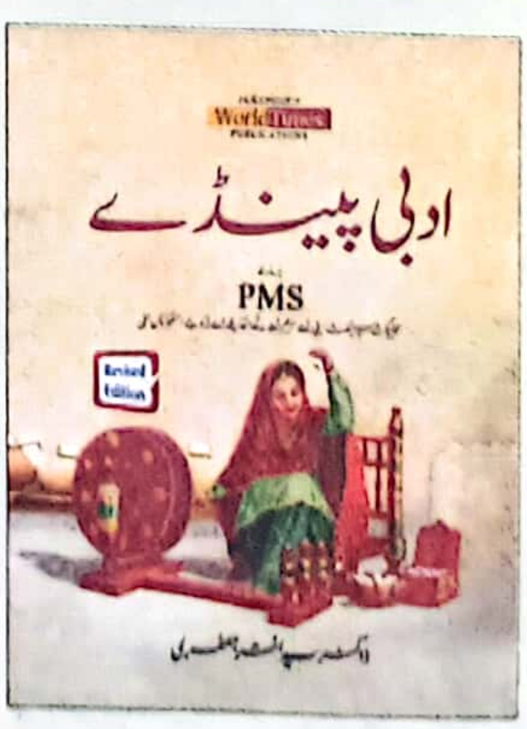












+ more subjects

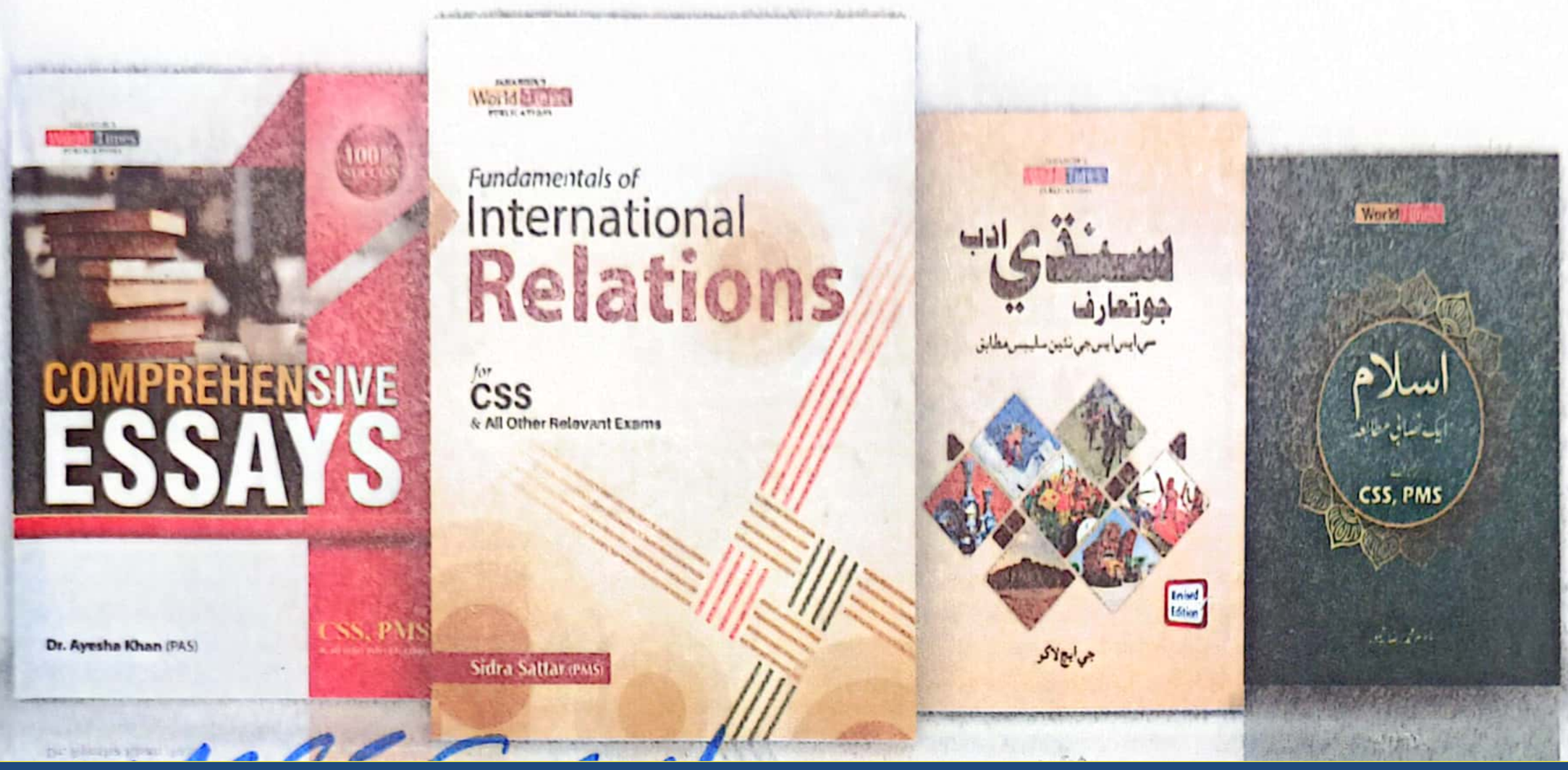
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

JAHANGIR'S

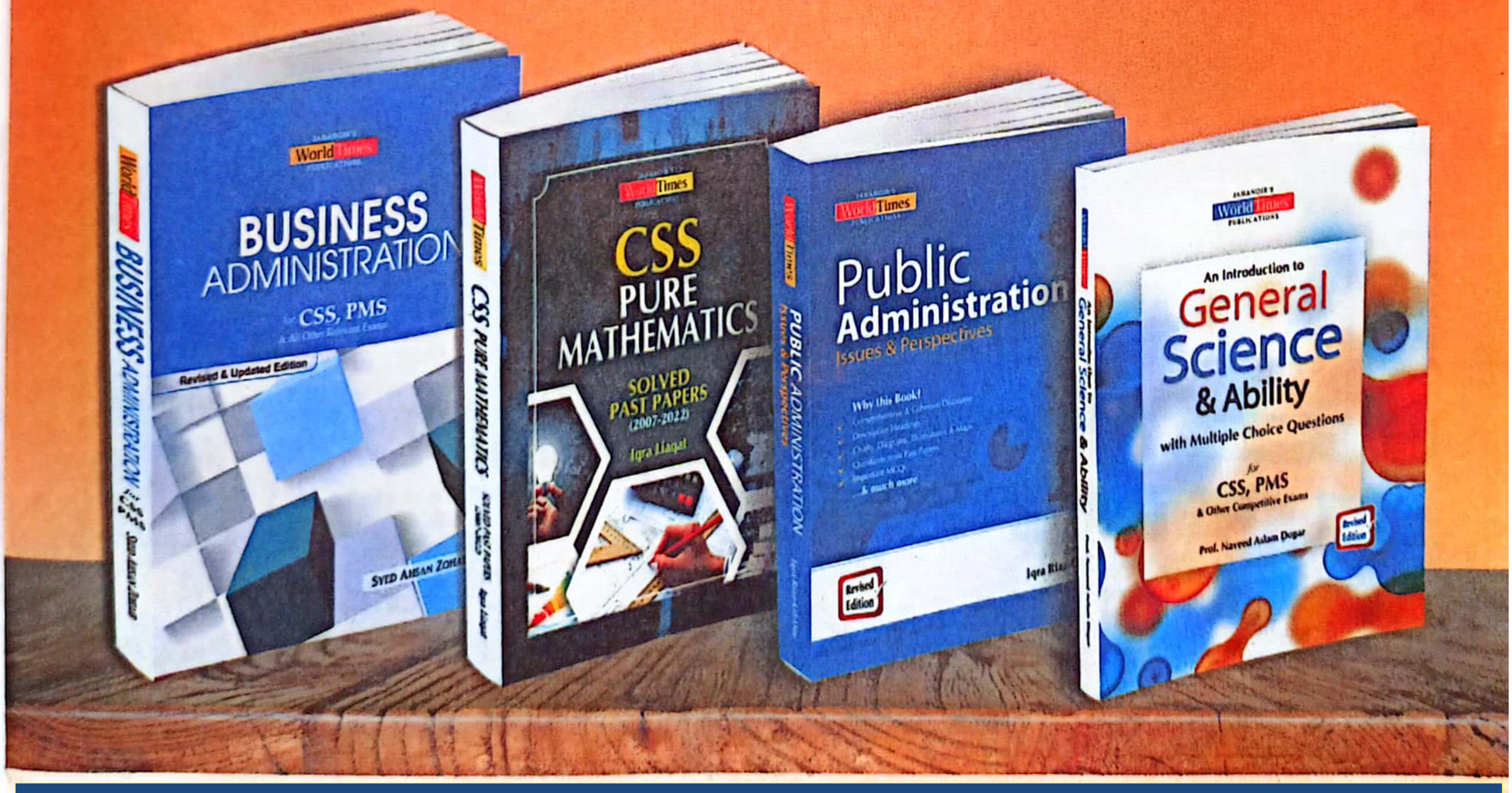
World Times

PUBLICATIONS



Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

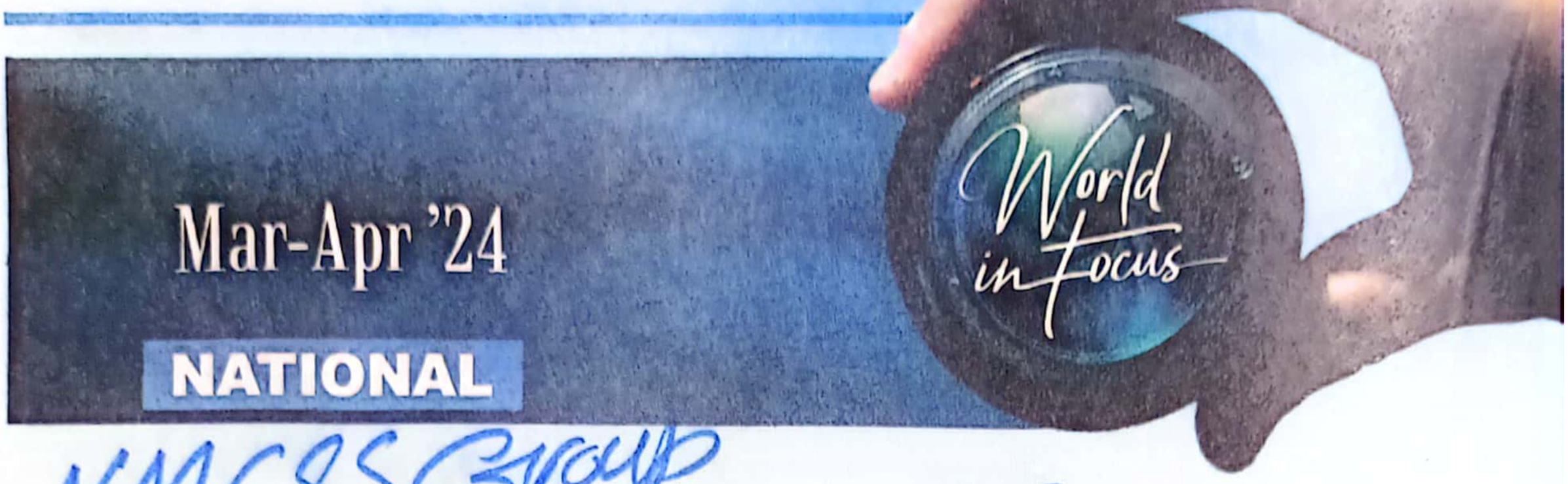
Our Best Publications



Buy Books Online 0332-5339708

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708



NMCS Group
0304-7727828

M. Usman Butt



Mar. 16: Pakistan and the Taliban-led Afghan government agreed to expand "counter-terrorism" cooperation and continue working together in building fraternal bilateral relations.

Mar. 16: Commander of the National Guard of the Kingdom of Bahrain, General Shaikh Mohamed bin Isa bin Salman Al-Khalifa, called on Chief of Army Staff (COAS) General Syed Asim Munir at GHQ.

Mar. 16: Former Pakistan pace bowler Aaqib Javed was appointed the fast bowling coach of the Sri Lankan cricket team.

Mar. 17: Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif (PMSS) reassigned the power portfolio to Sardar Awais Ahmed Khan Leghari.

Mar. 17: PMSS granted a one-year extension to Air Chief Marshal Zaheer Ahmed Babar Sidhu as Chief of Air Staff (CAS).

Mar. 18: Pakistan carried out an intelligence-based anti-terrorist operation inside Afghanistan, whose prime target was the terrorists belonging to Hafiz Gul Bahadur Group along with Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP).

Mar. 18: Islamabad United powered to a record third HBL PSL crown with a thrilling win against Multan Sultans.

Mar. 18: Veteran journalist and media rights activist Nasir Zaidi was chosen for the "Ahfaz-ur-Rahman Award for Courage and Freedom of Expression."

Mar. 18: The Special Investment Facilitation Council (SIFC) signed an agreement with Najd Gateway Holding Company of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the livestock sector.

Mar. 19: Pakistan emerged as the second most polluted country in the world in 2023, as reported by IQAir's annual World Air Quality Report 2023.

Mar. 19: Syeda Shehla Raza was elected the first woman president in the history of Pakistan Hockey Federation (PHF).

Mar. 20: US Assistant Secretary of State Donald Lu appeared before a congressional panel where he rejected the allegations of involvement in removing the PTI government.

Mar. 20: Pakistan and the IMF struck a staff-level agreement (SLA) for the completion of the second review and release of the third tranche of $1.1 billion under the Standby Arrangement (SBA) programme.

Mar. 20: A group of eight terrorists attempted to attack the Gwadar Port Authority (GPA) Colony, which was successfully repelled by security forces personnel.

Mar. 20: President Asif Ali Zardari removed Sayyed Mazahar Ali Akbar Naqvi, a former judge of the Supreme Court (SC), from his office for being guilty of misconduct.

Mar. 20: Managing Director Pakistan Baitul Mal Syed Tariq Mahmoodul Hassan resigned.

Mar. 20: Former Test cricketer Saeed Ahmed breathed his last. He was 86.

Mar. 20: The Punjab Transport Department signed an agreement with the Bank of Punjab (BoP) to provide 20,000 motorcycles to students on easy monthly installments.

Mar. 21: Transparency International Pakistan (TIP) released its report "Financing Climate Action: Enhancing Effectiveness and Transparency in Pakistan's Climate Governance Frameworks," wherein it has been reported that Pakistan annually loses $4 billion due to climate change-induced events.

Mar. 21: The Supreme Court held that there was no evidence of corruption and nepotism found in the appointment process of Pakistan Television Corporation former managing director Ataul Haq Qasmi.

Mar. 21: The federal government appointed Aizaz Aslam Dar the Federal Secretary Climate Change Division.

Mar. 21: Mubashir Hasan was posted as Principal Information Officer and Director General Press Information Department.

Mar. 21: Javeria Khan, one of Pakistan's cricketing stalwarts, declared her retirement from international cricket.

Mar. 22: A five-member bench of the Supreme Court declared the removal from office of Islamabad High Court ex-judge Shaukat Aziz Siddiqui as illegal.

Mar. 22: Federal Minister for Privatization Abdul Aleem Khan was given additional charge of Chairman of the Privatization Commission.

Mar. 23: Master diplomat and former chairman of the Pakistan Cricket Board Shaharyar Khan passed away at the age of 89.

Mar. 23: The World Bank (WB) approved two projects worth $149.7 million for flood affected areas of Pakistan.

Mar. 24: Ghulam Nabi Memon was appointed the new

PARTY POSITION IN SENATE*



*Polling for 11 Senate seats in KP is yet to be held

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

NMC85 Group 0304-7727826

Heavy rains in UAE

The United Arab Emirates (UAE), which is an arid, Arabian Peninsula country, recorded the heaviest rain ever after a severe thunderstorm hit the country on April 15, causing damage to homes and businesses, and bringing air travel to a standstill in Dubai. According to the state-run WAM news agency, the rain was "a historic weather event" that surpassed "anything documented since the start of data collection in 1949" – that was before the UAE was established in 1971.

The primary reason for these heavy rains was a storm system, which was passing through the Arabian peninsula and moving across the Gulf of Oman. Some experts have suggested that the soaring global temperatures could also be behind the event. Higher temperatures cause evaporation of water not only from land but also from oceans and other water bodies, meaning a warmer atmosphere holds more moisture. Studies have found that for every 1 degree Celsius rise in average temperature, the atmosphere can hold about 7% more moisture. This makes storms more dangerous as it leads to an increase in precipitation intensity, duration and/or frequency, which ultimately can cause severe flooding.

While the average global temperature on the Earth has increased by at least 1.1 degree Celsius since 1850, the UAE has witnessed an increase of almost 1.5 degree Celsius in the past 60 years. The increase in temperatures is mainly caused by the rise of heat-trapping greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions since the Industrial Revolution.

However, it is extremely difficult to attribute any particular extreme weather event to climate change. It is because there are multiple factors, like patterns of natural climate variability, such as El Niño and La Niña, that contribute to such events.

Inspector General of Police (IGP), Sindh.

Mar. 24: The PCB dissolved the national selection committee and announced a new seven-member committee.

Mar. 24: Finance Minister Muhammad Aurangzeb was made the head of the Economic Coordination Committee (ECC).

Mar. 25: Michael A. Thomson, the principal of Aitchison College Lahore, resigned for what he alleged were "prejudiced actions by Governor's House", which "contributed to a breakdown of governance and management" at the prestigious institution.

Mar. 26: Five Chinese nationals and their Pakistani driver were killed in a suicide bombing in Bisham tehsil of Shangla district.

Mar. 26: Six IHC judges urged the SJC to convene a judicial convention over the matter of alleged interference of members of the executive, including operatives of intelligence agencies, in judicial affairs.

Mar. 27: The federal government appointed Shah Mahmood Khan the Director General Audit Gilgit-Baltistan.

Mar. 28: PMSS appointed MNA Dr. Malik Mukhtar Ahmed Barath his coordinator on National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination (NHS,R&C).

Mar. 28: PMSS appointed Rana Mashhood Ahmad Khan Coordinator to Prime Minister on PM's Youth Programme.



Turkey gets a new challenger

Turkish president Recep Tayyip Erdogan suffered a shock defeat at the ballot box as the main opposition party retained control of key cities and made huge gains elsewhere in Sunday's local elections, which became the biggest setback in Erdogan's two decades of rule. A look at the key takeaways from the results

Opposition rising

Candidates from the opposition Republican People's Party (CHP) buttressed their control of Istanbul and Capital Ankara with major gains. In 2019, CHP candidate Ekrem Imamoglu claimed the mayor's seat in Istanbul, but his image as Erdogan's rival now gets strengthened. In the run-up to the vote, Erdogan pressed his message that Imamoglu – whose name he rarely mentioned – was a "part-time mayor" consumed by presidential ambitions.

Imamoglu now has cemented a leader's role within Turkey's fractious opposition. He has the stature, the popularity, and above all, ambition.

> "There is no loser in this election. There is no 'other' where we are. It's time in Istanbul to use the people's money for the people. There is no partisanship.

Erdogan concedes defeat

Erdogan conceded defeat on Sunday in as the results of the country's local elections became apparent. He said the vote was a "turning point" for his party after two decades in power.

> "Unfortunately, nine months after our victory in the May 28 elections, we could not get the result we wanted in the local election test... We will correct our mistakes and redress our shortcomings."

Outflanked to the right

Erdogan's AKP faced stiff competition from the Islam-based Yeniden Refah (New Welfare) Party, which received 6.2% of the vote to claim 3rd place nationwide. New Welfare was founded in 2018 by the son of legendary Islamist leader Necmettin Erbakan, a mentor who inspired Erdogan with his "Nationalist View" ideology merging Turkish nationalist and Islamic identities.

New Welfare toppled AKP from its strongholds of Sanliurfa in the southeast and Yozgat in central Anatolia and split the right-wing vote in Istanbul's Uskudar, helping CHP over the line. Its leader Fatih Erbakan has attacked Erdogan for maintaining Turkish trade with Israel despite the war in Gaza.

OPPOSITION PUSHES INLAND

In the past, pro-govt media was able to mock the CHP as the "party of beaches and villas", as its support was strongest on Turkey's prosperous western shores on the Aegean and the Mediterranean. But its push Sunday inland into Anatolia could help shake off that elitist reputation, as it took power in places like northwestern industrial city Bursa and Adiyaman, the southeastern city struck by a devastating earthquake in February 2023.

CHP WON 37.7% of votes 35/81 provinces

AKP WON 35.5% of votes 24/81 provinces

In AKP bastions that held firm, such as Trabzon and Rize on the Black Sea coast, important districts came under opposition control.

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

Akbar 2019 Wheat

This year, a major chunk of wheat grown in Pakistan was biofortified, zinc-enriched variety Akbar 2019 which has immense nutritional value, diseases resistance and 8-10 percent higher yield potential. Total average wheat cropping area in Pakistan is around 9 million hectares and during the 2023-24 season, Akbar 2019 was planted on approximately 3.78 million hectares – nearly 42 percent of the wheat cropping area in the country. The emergence of Akbar 2019, a wheat variety famous for its high zinc content, marks a significant turning point in Punjab's agricultural landscape. This innovation has become the most popular wheat choice, highlighting the success of collaborative efforts in promoting its widespread adoption. Akbar 2019's journey began with the identification of its nutritional potential through micronutrient testing programs and strategic investments in early-generation seed production by HarvestPlus. A crucial partnership with the Wheat Research Institute in Faisalabad played a key role in its development and subsequent large-scale cultivation. The official release of Akbar 2019 in 2019 marked a new era for zinc wheat in Pakistan. A widely attended launch event, coupled with collaboration with seed companies and farmers, facilitated widespread adoption of this variety with significant nutritional potential. Akbar 2019's rapid ascent signifies the effectiveness of collaborative programs in accelerating the adoption of nutritionally superior crops at the farmer level. As future replacements are developed with even greater nutritional potential, continued efforts are vital to promote even more nutritious crops and build a more resilient agricultural future of Pakistan.

NMCSS Group 0304-7727662

Mar. 29: The Punjab government approved the launch of the Kissan Card program to provide loans worth Rs150 billion to 500,000 small farmers on easy terms.

Mar. 29: The federal cabinet approved the appointment of an in-service army officer as permanent chairman of National Database and Registration Authority (Nadra).

Mar. 29: The federal government appointed Capt (retd) Khurram Agha the interior secretary.

Mar. 29: Syed Ali Nasir Rizvi was appointed Islamabad IGP.

Mar. 29: President Biden sent a letter to PMSS pledging to stand with Pakistan to tackle the pressing global and regional challenges.

Mar. 29: PMSS approved reconstitution of the Council of Common Interests (CCI), replacing the finance minister with the foreign minister.

Mar. 29: The passing-out ceremony of the 51st Common Training Programme (CTP) was held at the Civil Services Academy, Lahore.

Mar. 29: The World Bank announced the debarment of Pakistan-based consultancy companies Solutions for Development Support (Pvt) Ltd and Community Resilience Initiative, as well as of Malik Nasir Hussain Tanoli, a Pakistani national, in connection with fraudulent practices as part of the Sindh Resilience Project in Pakistan.

Mar. 29: All 11 senate candidates — seven on general seats and two each on seats reserved for women and technocrats —from Balochistan were elected unopposed.

Mar. 30: An anti-terrorism court in Gujrat sentenced 51 PTI workers to five years each in prison for attacking the Gujranwala Cantonment on May 9, last year.

Mar. 31: The PCB reappointed Babar Azam as the national team's captain for T20I and ODIs.

Apr. 02: Pakistan was unanimously elected as the chair of the UN Disarmament Commission.

Apr. 02: Election to Senate seats from Punjab and Sindh was held, whereas that for seats from KP was postponed by the ECP due to non-administration of oath to MPAs elected on reserved seats.

Apr. 02: NA Speaker Sardar Ayaz Sadiq declared Omar Ayub Khan the Leader of Opposition in the National Assembly.

Apr. 02: The federal government appointed Saleh Ahmad Farooqui the Federal Secretary Commerce with immediate effect.

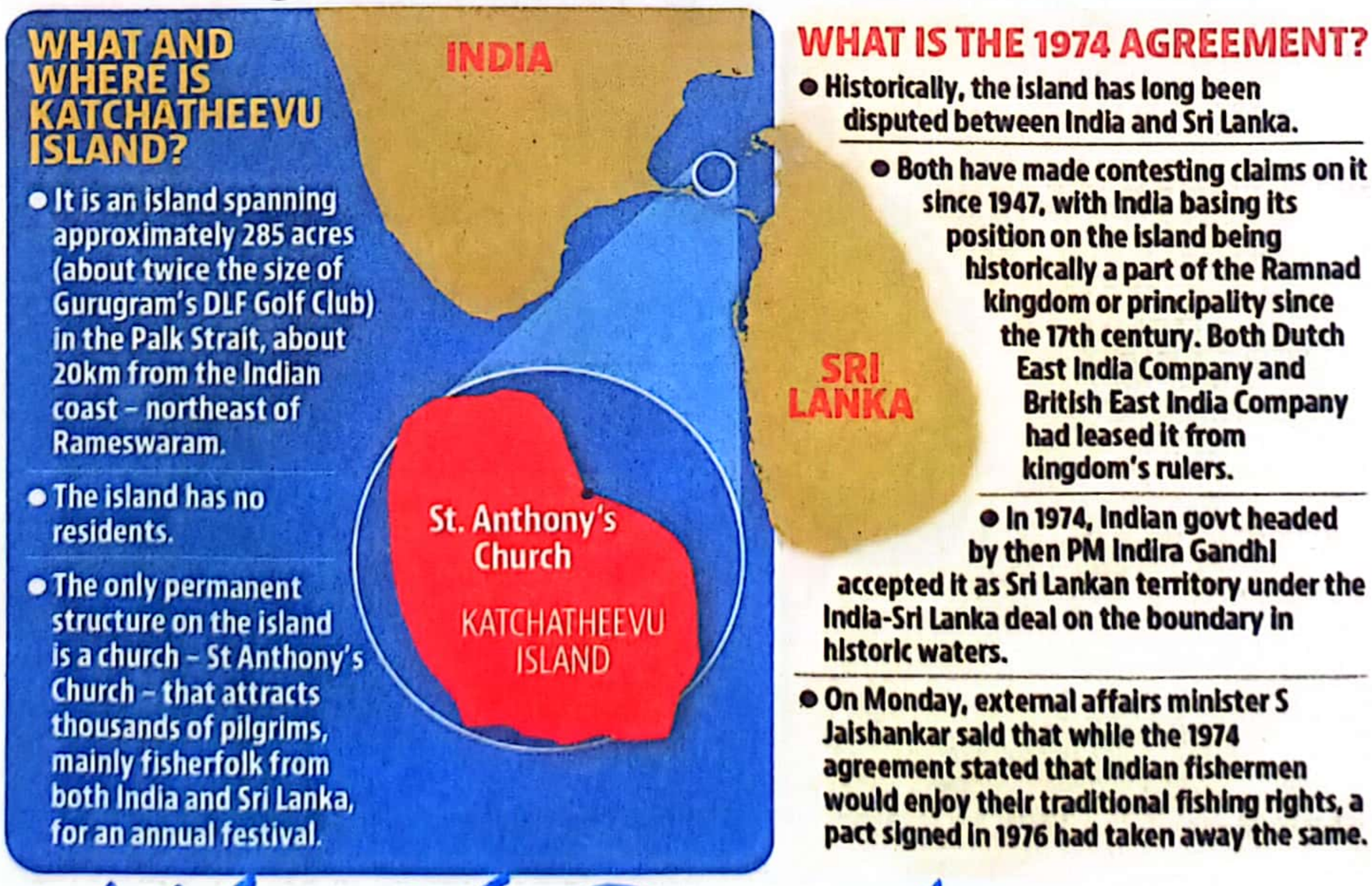
Apr. 03: PMSS allocated additional portfolios to five federal ministers – Federal Minister for Privatization Abdul Aleem Khan was given the additional portfolio of Commerce Division, Minister for Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development Chaudhry Salik Hussain will hold the additional responsibilities of Ministry of Religious Affairs and Interfaith Harmony. Minister for Industries and Production Rana Tanveer was given the additional portfolio of National Food Security and Research, Minister for Planning, Development and Special Initiatives Ahsan Iqbal Chaudhry got additional charge of Inter-Provincial Coordination, while Minister for Petroleum Musadik Masood Malik was given the additional responsibilities of Water Resources.

Apr. 03: The federal government enforced the Essential Service Act on the Utility Stores Corporation (USC) for six months.

Apr. 03: The National Logistics Cell (NLC) successfully transported the first locally produced potato consignment to Tajikistan.

0304-7727662

Decoding the contentious issue



NMCSS Group

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708
NMCS Group 0304-7727826

Baisakhi

Harvest Festival Of Punjab

It marks the beginning of the new solar year and the harvest season for farmers.

- The Sikh community also observes it as the day of thanksgiving for abundant harvest, and pray for future prosperity.
- On this day, Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru of Sikhs, asked people to follow Sikhism in 1699, and the Khalsa community was formed.



Apr. 04: Hafiz Naeemur Rehman was elected as Ameer of the Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan for a five-year term.
Apr. 04: PMSS allocated additional portfolio of Parliamentary Affairs Ministry to Minister for Law and Justice Senator Azam Nazeer Tarar.
Apr. 04: Japan announced an additional grant of $5.5 million for a project for the installation of a weather surveillance radar in Sukkur.
Apr. 04: Barrister Aqeel Malik was appointed the federal government's spokesperson on legal affairs.
Apr. 05: UAE-based batter Usman Khan was banned from Emirati cricket for five years after he joined a Pakistan training camp in an apparent bid to play for the country of his birth.
Apr. 06: The KP government officially communicated to all the departments and authorities concerned to no longer append 'newly' to the merged districts given that a considerable time has passed since their merger in 2018.
Apr. 06: Former captain of Pakistan volleyball team Chaudhry Rafiq passed away.
Apr. 06: Pakistan started working to materialise 80-km pipeline from Gwadar to a point where it will get connected with the pipeline in Iranian territory.
Apr. 07: Former Punjab chief secretary Javed Mahmood passed away. He was 70.
Apr. 07: Norway removed Pakistan from its 'National Threat Assessment List'.
Apr. 08: PMSS appointed Federal Minister for Industries and Production Rana Tanveer Hussain a member of the ECC increasing the strength of the Committee from six to seven.
Apr. 08: PMSS concluded his visit to Saudi Arabia with a commitment to expediting the first wave of the Saudi investment package of $5 billion.
Apr. 08: The first Home-Based Workers (HBW) Union in Punjab was registered.
Apr. 08: Senior Sindh minister Sharjeel Inam Memon was assigned the portfolio of the provincial information department.
Apr. 09: PPP stalwart Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani and PMLN's Syedal Khan Nasir were elected unopposed as the Senate chairman and deputy chairman, respectively.
Apr. 09: With his election as the Senate Chairman, Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani earned the unique distinction of being the only person to hold offices of the prime minister, the National Assembly speaker and the Senate chairman in the country's parliamentary history.
Apr. 09: Pakistan stocks continued the upward momentum and crossed the 70,000 mark for the first time to another all-time high.
Apr. 09: Ishaq Dar was appointed the leader of the House in the Senate.
Apr. 13: The SBP repaid $1 billion in Eurobonds.

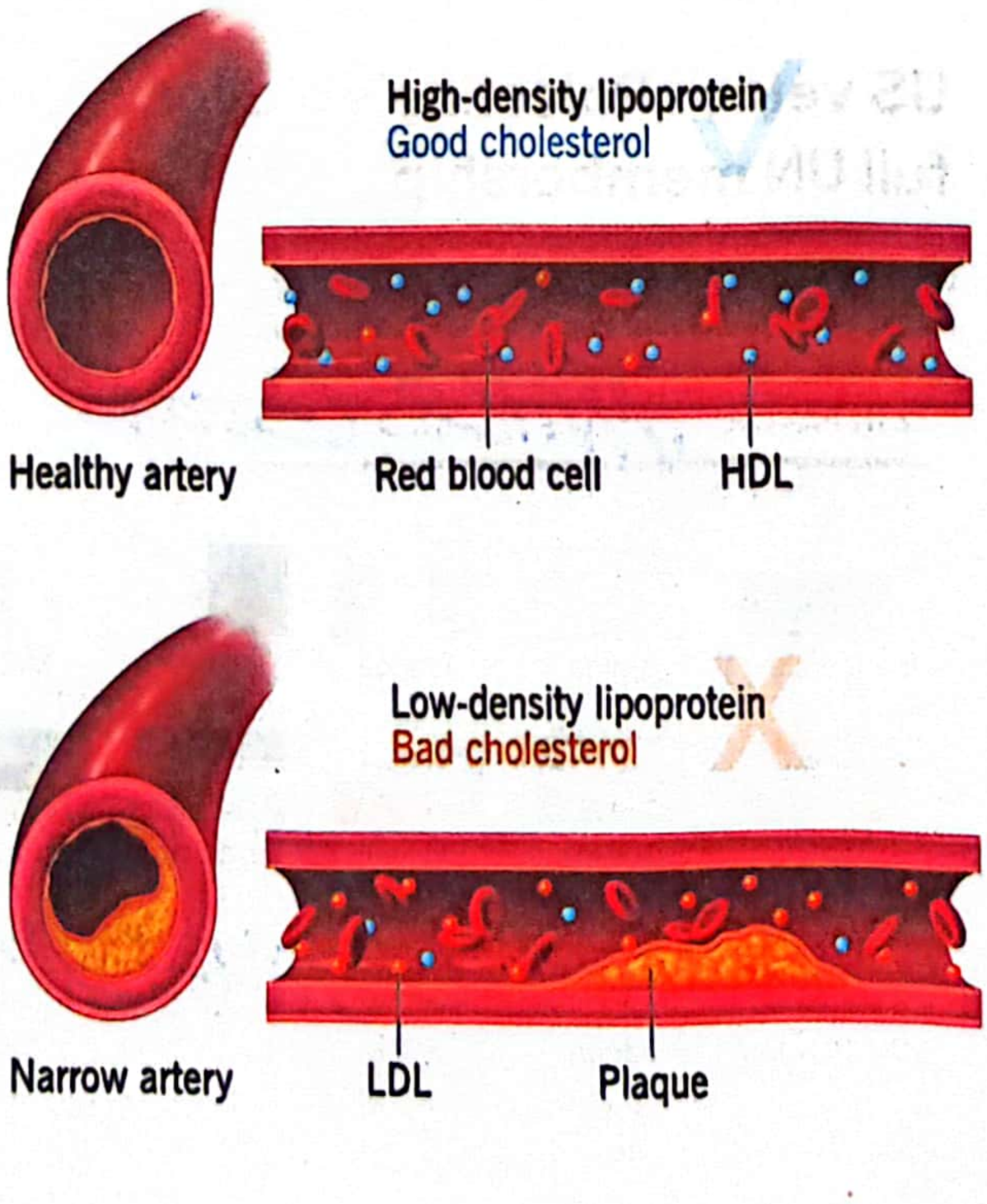
Global Initiatives to Combat Violence against Women

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW):
Adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, CEDAW works towards eliminating discrimination against women in all areas of life.

UN Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (DEVAW):
The 1993 DEVAW was the first international instrument explicitly addressing violence against women, providing a framework for national and international action.

Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces:
This initiative is a flagship program by UN Women aimed at preventing and responding to sexual harassment and other forms of violence against women and girls (W&G) in public spaces. It works collaboratively with city governments, local communities, and civil society organisations.

Beijing Platform for Action:
The 1995 Beijing Platform for Action identifies specific actions for governments to take to prevent and respond to violence against women and girls.



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708
NMCSS Group 0304-7722782

Apr. 13: Six additional judges of the SHC – Justice Amjad Ali Bohio, Justice Sana Akram Minhas, Justice Jawad Akbar Sarwana, Justice Khadim Hussain Soomro, Justice Mohammad Abdur Rahman and Justice Arbab Ali Hakro – took oath as permanent judges of the high court.

Apr. 13: PMA 148 Long Course's gentleman cadet (GC) Abdullah achieved the distinction at the UK's Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, by winning Hodson's Horse Merit Award.

Apr. 13: A new Asian Development Bank report revealed that Pakistan has the highest living cost in whole of Asia with 25% inflation rate and its economy may grow at the fourth lowest pace of 1.9% in the region.

Apr. 14: The World Bank approved a $1 billion loan for the 2,160-megawatt Dasu Hydropower Project.

Apr. 14: Amir Sarfraz Tanba, the man who was allegedly involved in the killing of an Indian terrorist Sarabjit Singh in jail in 2013, was fatally shot in Lahore.

Apr. 15: The LHC struck down the section that deals with gender-based age distinction in the Child Marriage Act, 1929, and directed the Punjab government to revise the legislation.

ARVIND KEJRIWAL



- 27-party-bloc opposition leader and New Delhi chief minister
- 55-year-old mechanical engineer
- Detained since March 21 related to corruption probes
- Founder of Aam Aadmi Party (AAP)
- Recognised for anti-corruption campaign and prominent for Right to Information (RTI) movement

Education and innovation go hand in hand

Education and innovation are two sides of the same coin. One cannot exist without the other. The subtle interplay between the two can be instantiated from the fact that knowledge develops a peculiar sense of curiosity and ingenuity which enables them to speak up their minds regarding their interior and exterior surroundings. The learning process cultivates in them the trademarks of free discussion and open inquiry which ultimately empower them to think beyond the traditional societal box. In this way, from the engagement of conflicting views arises the novelty of truth. This is how the cycle of education and innovation goes hand in hand. Therefore, investment in the disciplines of STEM education and human resource development is the practical way out for catching up with the zeitgeist of the technology-savvy world.

Keeping the above realities in mind, what have we been doing to improve the state of education in recent years? What provisions have been taken by the government to bring our educational stature in line with international standards, especially in areas of science and information technology? Does anybody at the helm bother to talk about the enrolment of 20 million out-of-school children between the ages of 5 and 16 years? And, does our society really encourage an innovative mindset and progressive culture of free debate in the youth in schools and universities? How can we reap the rewards of cyber marketing when a large chunk of the population even does not know about such concepts as online freelancing and gig economy? These questions reflect that we are nowhere nearer to the developed world especially our neighbors, China and India, in providing inclusive education to all children for the underfunding in the education sector itself speaks for the average competence level of students, let alone entrepreneurial and IT skills.

US vetoes Palestine's bid for full UN membership

Draft UN Security Council resolution demanding Palestine's full membership in the United Nations —— Total 15 MEMBER



Apr. 15: The federal government appointed Nadeem Mahboob the new Secretary National Health Services Regulation and Coordination.

Apr. 15: Justice Ishtiaq Ibrahim, the senior most judge of the PHC, took oath as acting Chief Justice.

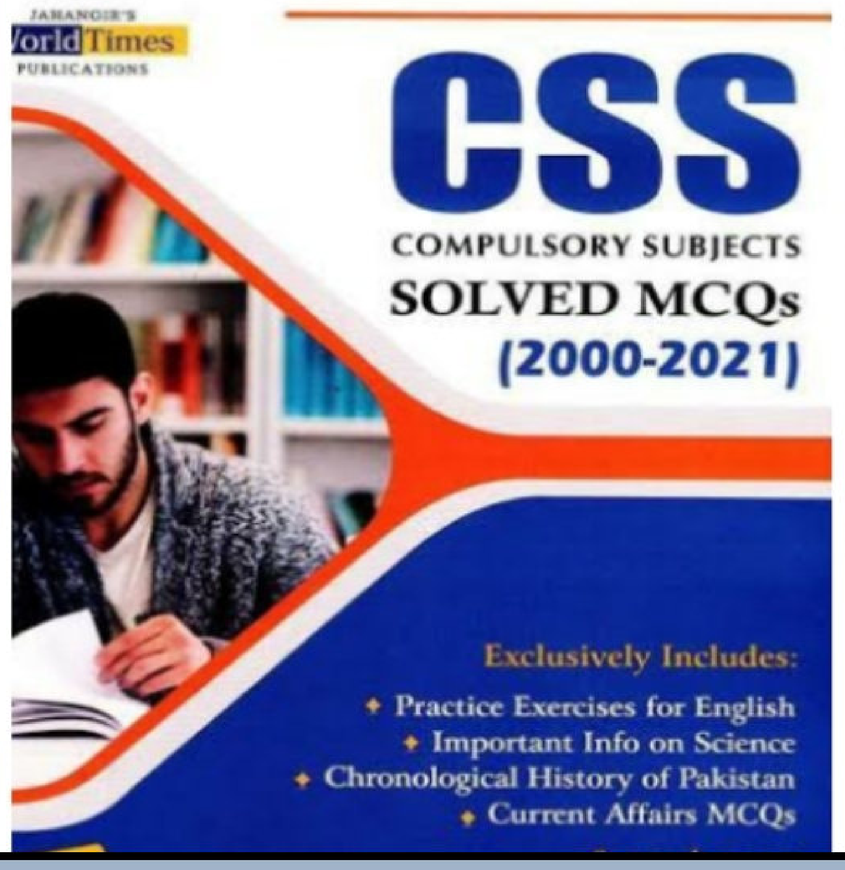
NMCSS Group 0304-7722782

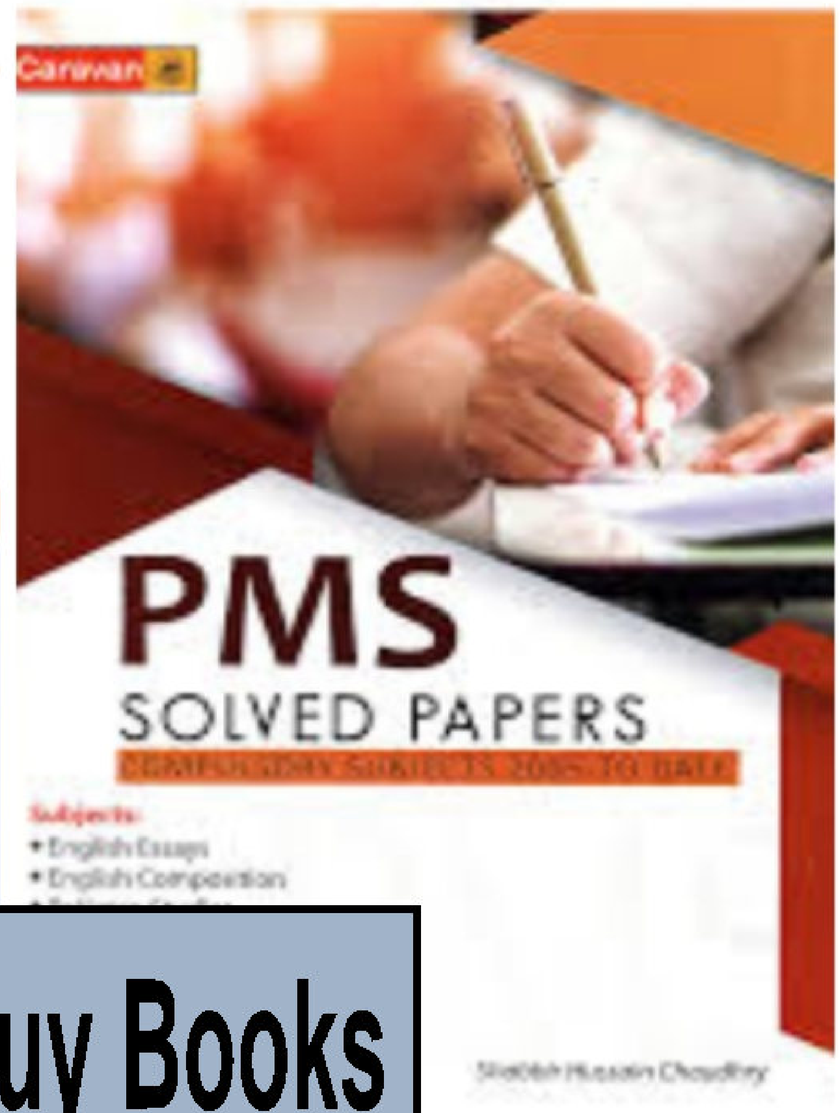
Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

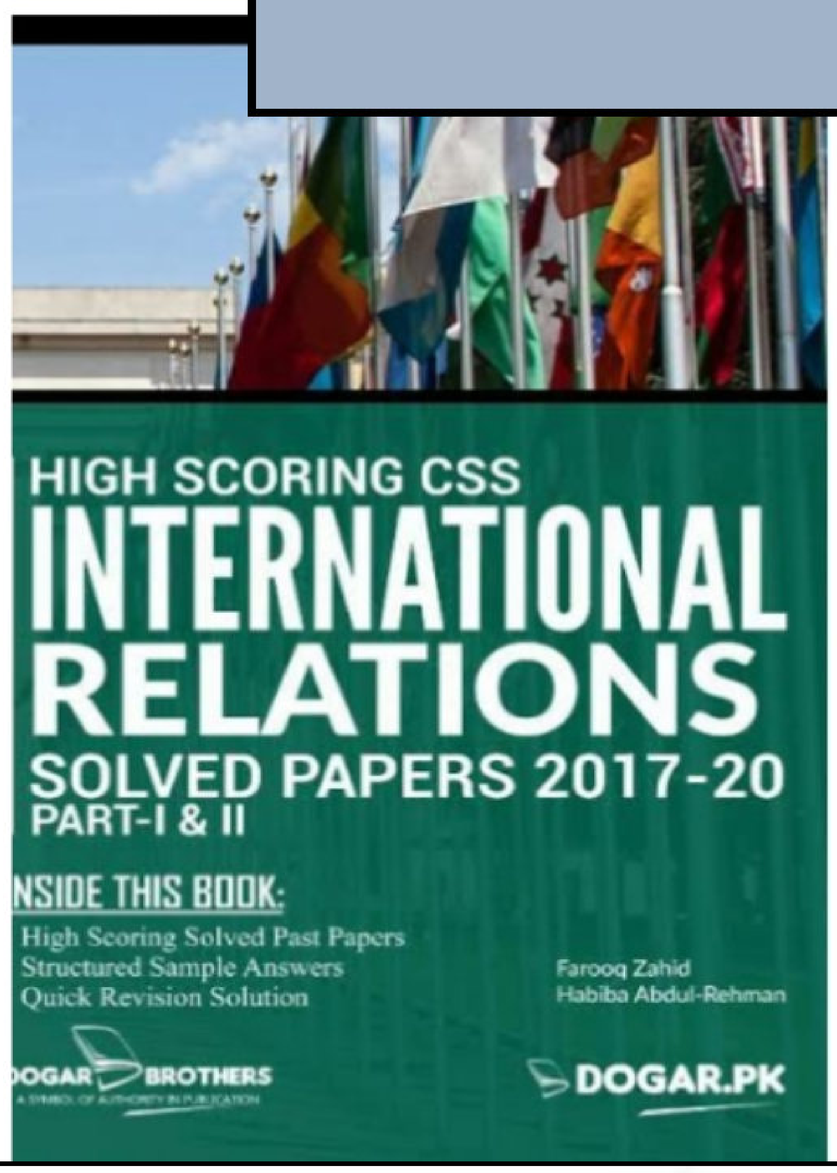
Contents

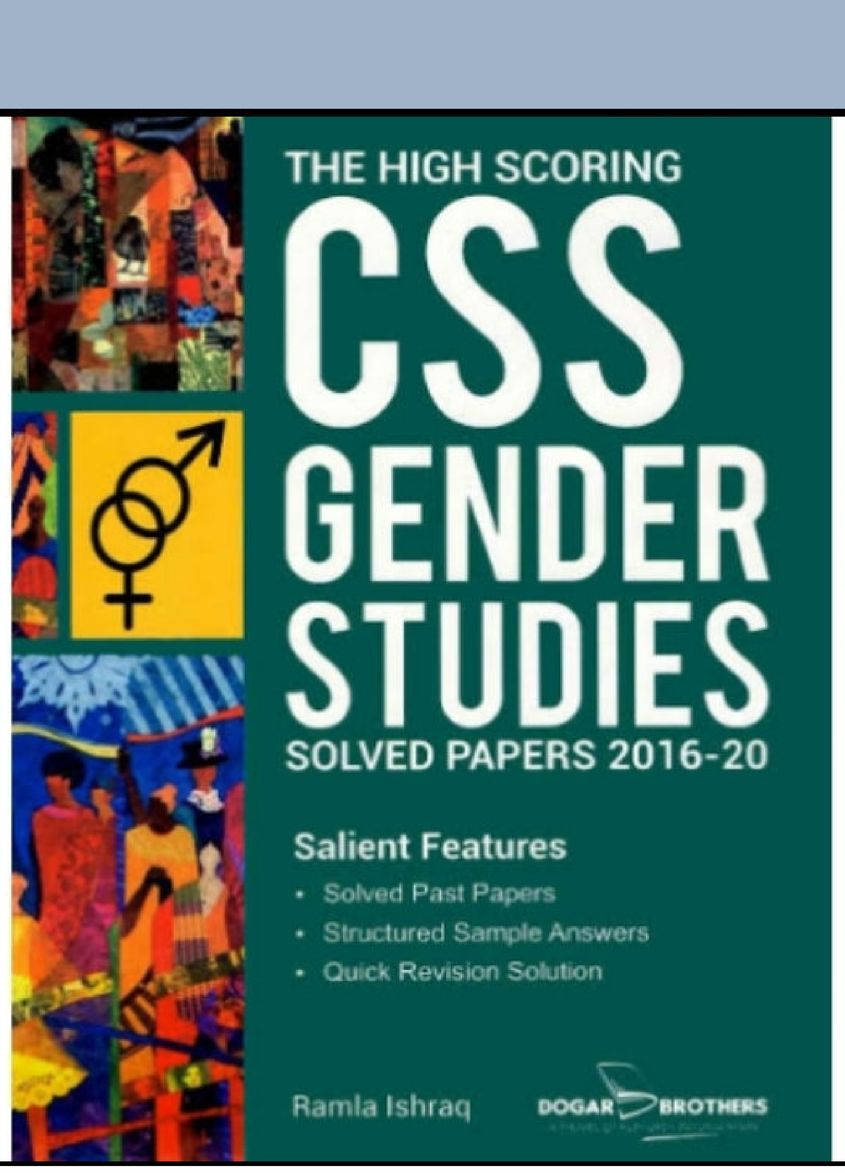




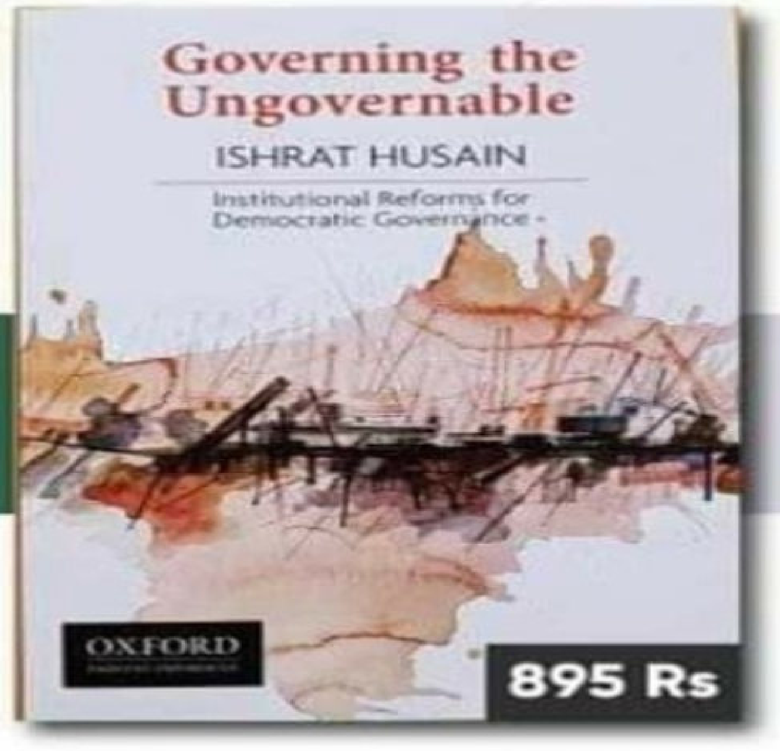


0332-5339708 (WhatsApp To Buy Books

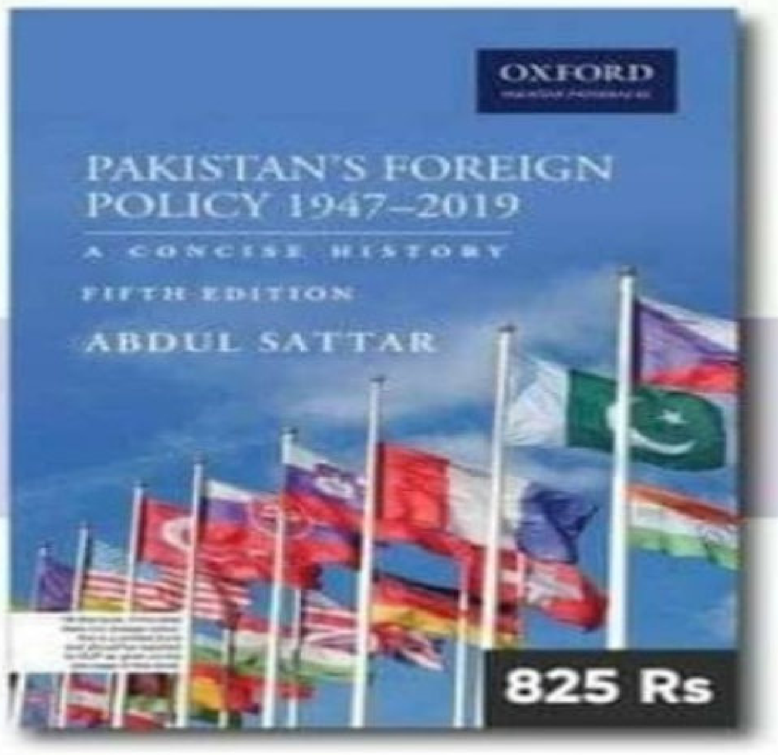




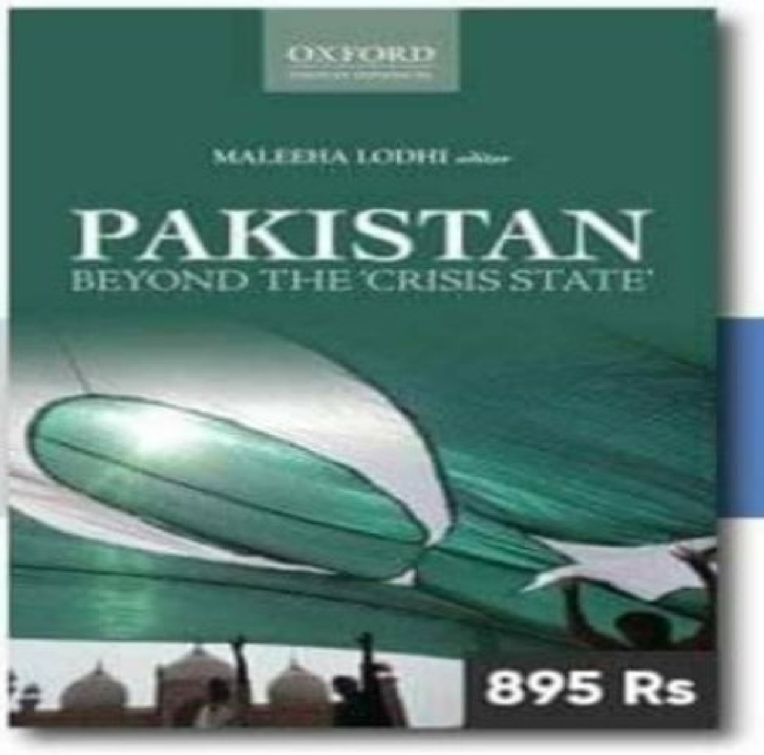




Governing The Ungovernable



Pakistan's Foreign Policy 1947-2019



Pakistan Beyond The Crisis State

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

0304-7727820

GK CORNER

INTERNATIONAL

Mar. 16: American Mikaela Shiffrin extended her record career haul to 97 Alpine World Cup victories.

Mar. 17: Iran sealed contracts worth billions of dollars with domestic companies to boost its oil production in the face of Western sanctions.

Mar. 17: Primatologist Frans de Waal, whose study of chimpanzees and apes helped reveal the reconciliatory and empathic nature of primates, including humans, died at age 75.

Mar. 17: President Vladimir Putin won a record post-Soviet landslide in Russia's election, garnering 87.8 percent of the vote, the highest ever result in Russia's post-Soviet history.

Mar. 17: Niger's ruling junta revoked with immediate effect a military accord that allows military personnel and civilian staff from the US Department of Defence on its soil.

Mar. 17: The European Union announced a 7.4 billion euro ($8.1 billion) funding package and an upgraded relationship with Egypt, part of a push to stem migrant flows to Europe criticized by rights groups.

Mar. 18: Jacob Graham, 20, a left-wing anarchist who had described himself as "the First Homegrown UK Terrorist," was jailed for 13 years for terrorism-related offences.

Mar. 18: North Korea fired short-range ballistic missiles into the sea.

Mar. 18: EU's foreign ministers agreed to impose sanctions on people and organizations that bear responsibility for the death of Russian opposition leader Alexei Navalny.

Mar. 18: The third Summit for Democracy conference, an initiative of US President Joe Biden aimed at discussing ways to stop democratic backsliding and erosion of rights and freedoms, was held in Seoul (South Korea).

Mar. 18: World number one Iga Swiatek won the Indian Wells final to claim the title for a second time.

Mar. 18: Bangladesh won the ODI series against Sri Lanka by a 2-1 margin.

• How Much Money is Needed for Effective Climate Action?

Global climate action faces a significant hurdle due to inadequate financing, especially in developing countries.

Annual climate finance flows fall far short of the promised USD 100 billion mobilization by developed countries since 2020.

Even if that amount were available, it would only be a small fraction of the money needed to keep the world on the 1.5°C pathway until 2030.

Current assessments suggest annual financial requirements amount to several trillions of dollars.

A 2021 report by UN Climate Change estimated that developing countries would need about USD 6 trillion annually until 2030 to implement their climate action plans. Updated reports are expected to raise this figure substantially.

The final agreement at Sharm el-Sheikh outlined that transitioning to a low-carbon economy could require USD 4-6 trillion annually until 2050.

Tripling renewable energy capacity, as agreed in Dubai, is estimated to cost USD 30 trillion by 2030 as per the International Renewable Energy Association (IRENA).

Combining these estimates suggests an annual requirement of USD 5-7 trillion, equivalent to about 5-7% of global GDP.

Mar. 19: Australia called off a T20 series against Afghanistan citing a deteriorating human rights situation for women and girls in the Taliban-ruled country.

Mar. 19: The World Meteorological Organisation (WMO) released its annual State of the Global Climate report, whereby it said that every major global climate record was broken last year and 2024 could be worse.

Mar. 19: Hong Kong lawmakers unanimously passed a new national security bill, a major piece of legislation that critics say further threatens the China-ruled city's freedoms.

Mar. 20: Indonesia's election commission formally announced Defence Minister Prabowo Subianto as the winner of the country's presidential election held in Feb. 2024.

NMC Group 0304-7727826

Global life expectancy has increased: Study

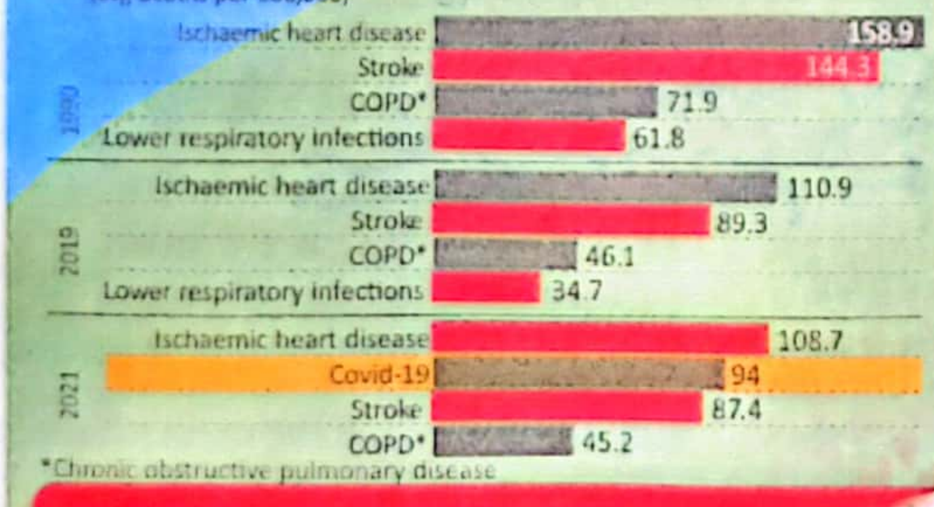
A new study, published in The Lancet journal, has said that life expectancy across the world has increased in the last 30 years, despite setbacks from the Covid-19 pandemic. Here's what the data shows.

LIVING LONGER BY 6.2 YEARS

Global life expectancy has increased by 6.2 years since 1990. The progress has been attributed to reductions in death from leading killers, which were the same globally in 2019 as they were in 1990. In 2021, however, Covid-19 became the second-leading cause of death.

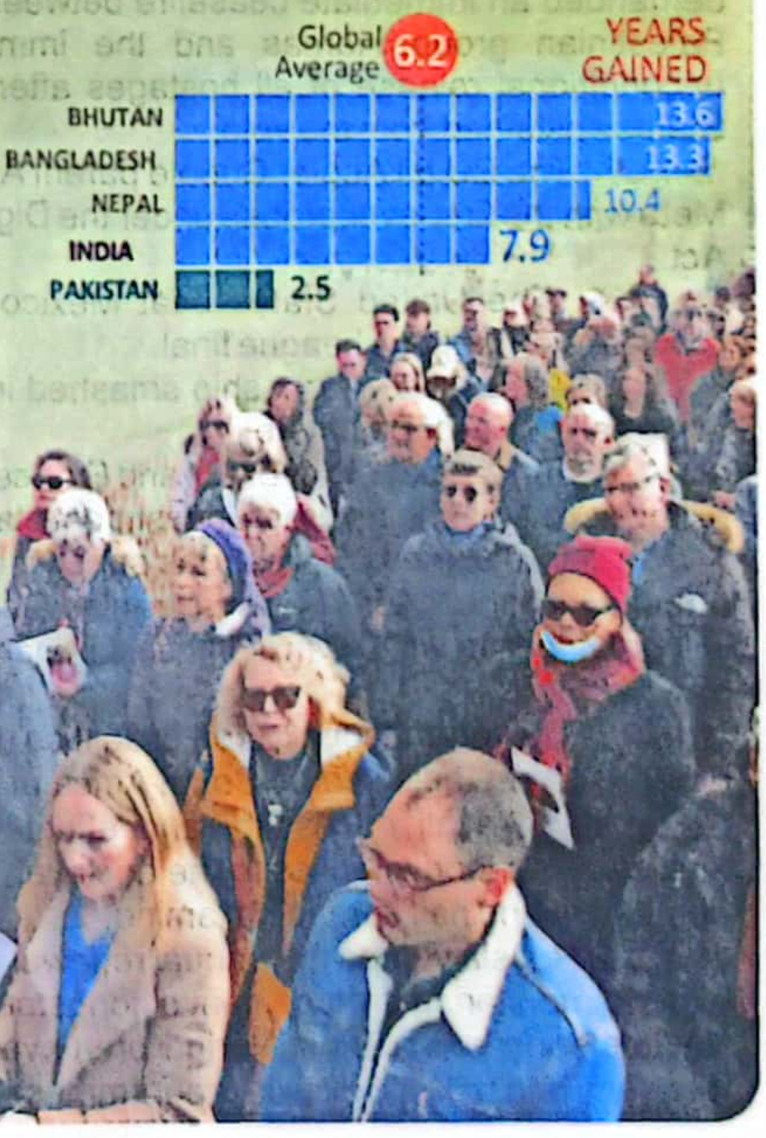
LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH GLOBALLY

(avg deaths per 100,000)



*Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease

As per the report, people across the world are, on average, living more than six years longer in 2021 than what they did in 1990. This progress is attributed to reductions in death from leading killers such as diarrhoea, lower respiratory infections, stroke, and ischemic heart disease (heart attacks caused by narrowed arteries). The paper, however, added the gains would have been far more significant had it not been for the arrival of the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020, which heavily derailed the progress. In the South Asia region, Bhutan saw the biggest gains in life expectancy (13.6 years), followed by Bangladesh (13.3), Nepal (10.4), India (7.9) and Pakistan (2.5 years).



THE PANDEMIC IMPACT

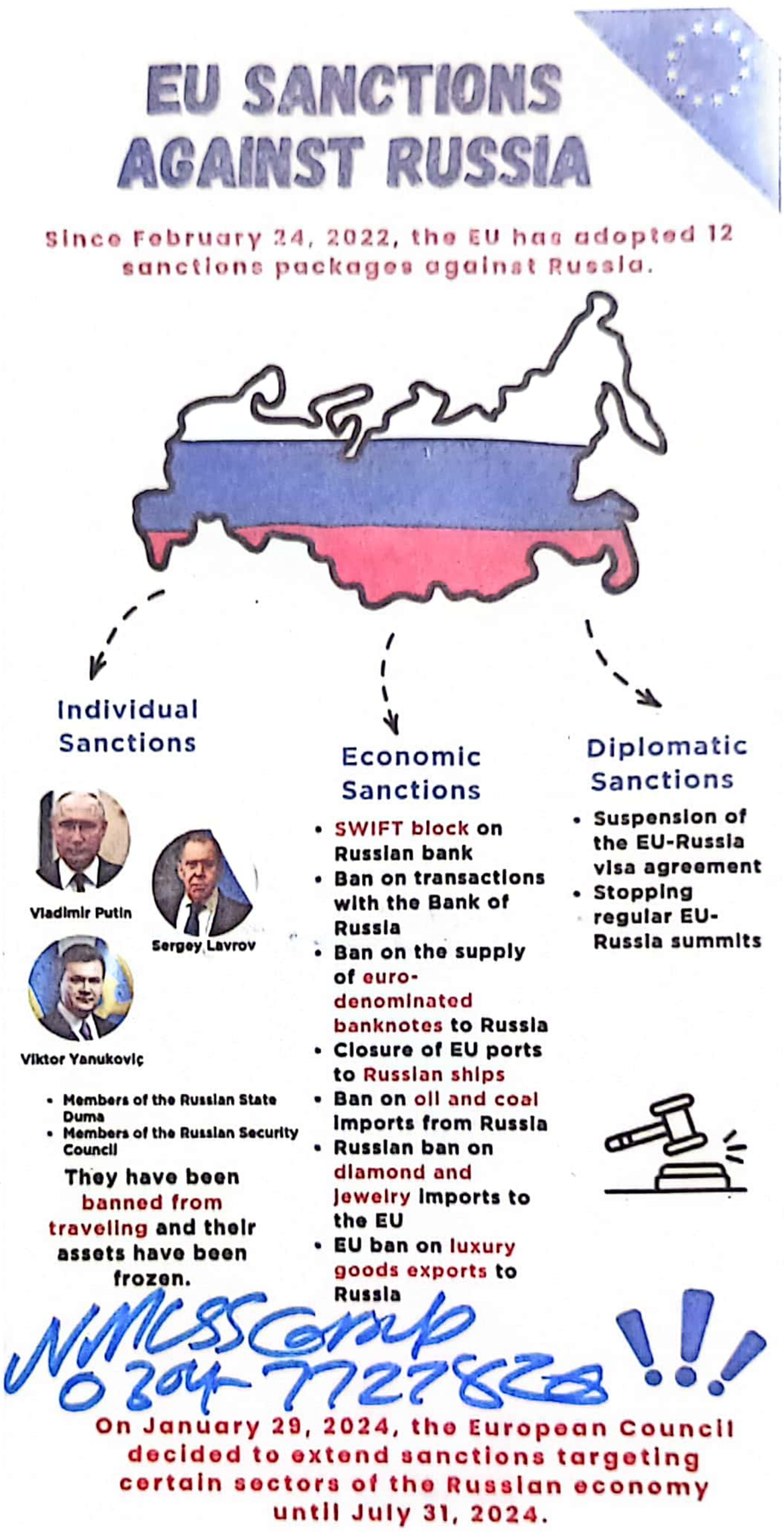
A net reduction of 1.6 years occurred in global life expectancy between 2019 and 2021, primarily due to increased death rates from Covid-19 and other pandemic-related mortality. Life expectancy was highly variable between regions, with southeast Asia, east Asia, and Oceania gaining 8.3 years overall, while having the smallest reduction in life expectancy due to Covid-19 (0.4 years). The largest reduction due to Covid-19 was in Latin America and the Caribbean (3.6 years).

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Mar. 20: Leo Varadkar announced that he would step down as Ireland's prime minister.
Mar. 20: Finland remained the world's happiest country, as per the annual UN-sponsored World Happiness Report, for a seventh straight year.
Mar. 20: The Netherlands announced to provide Ukraine with 350 million euros for F-16 fighter jet ammunition and advanced reconnaissance drones.
Mar. 20: President Biden's administration reached a compromise deal with Republicans in the House of Representatives to lift the number of resettlement visas for Afghans who worked for the United States.
Mar. 20: Vietnam's president, Vo Van Thuong, resigned.
Mar. 21: The US Department of Justice and 15 states sued Apple alleging the iPhone maker monopolized the smartphone market, hurt smaller rivals and drove up prices.
Mar. 21: The United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted the first global resolution on artificial intelligence to encourage protecting personal data, monitoring AI for risks and safeguarding human rights.
Mar. 21: Mexico signed an agreement with Venezuela to deport migrants and reached deals with Mexican and Venezuelan companies to employ them.
Mar. 22: China and Russia vetoed a US-sponsored resolution in the UN Security Council that linked the immediate ceasefire in Gaza to the release of all prisoners held by Hamas.
Mar. 23: A court in India scrapped a 2004 law governing madrassas in Uttar Pradesh, essentially banned Islamic schools in the country's most populous state.
Mar. 23: President Biden signed into law a $1.2 trillion spending package, keeping the US government funded through a fiscal year that began six months ago.
Mar. 24: Ecuador's youngest mayor, Brigitte Garcia, was shot dead.
Mar. 24: Ferrari's Carlos Sainz won the Australian Grand Prix.
Mar. 24: Florian Wirtz scored Germany's fastest international goal, within just seven seconds.
Mar. 25: The United Nations Security Council demanded an immediate ceasefire between Israel and Palestinian group Hamas and the immediate and unconditional release of all hostages after the United States abstained from the vote.
Mar. 25: The EU hit Apple, Google parent Alphabet and Meta with the first-ever probes under the Digital Markets Act.
Mar. 25: The United States beat Mexico to win the CONCACAF Nations League final.
Mar. 26: A massive freight ship smashed into a bridge while sailing out of Baltimore.
Mar. 27: The presidents of Brazil and France launched a billion euro Amazonian green investment plan.
Mar. 27: Iraq signed a 5-year gas supply deal with Iran under which the latter's National Iranian Gas Company, will provide Iraq with 50 million cubic meters of gas per day.
Mar. 28: The International Court of Justice unanimously ordered Israel, accused by South Africa of genocide in Gaza, to take all necessary and effective action to ensure basic food supplies to the enclave's Palestinian population and halt spreading famine.
Mar. 29: Russia vetoed the annual renewal of a panel of experts monitoring enforcement of longstanding United Nations sanctions against North Korea over its nuclear weapons and ballistic missile programmes.

Mar. 29: The British Army lifted the ban on serving soldiers having beards.



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

Mar. 31: Turks punished President Tayyip Erdogan and his party in nationwide local elections that reinforced Istanbul Mayor Ekrem Imamoglu as the president's chief future rival.
Mar. 31: President Putin signed a decree setting out the routine spring conscription campaign, calling up 150,000 citizens for statutory military service.
Mar. 31: Bulgaria and Romania joined Europe's vast Schengen area of free movement.
Apr. 01: An Israeli airstrike hit the Iranian embassy in the Syrian capital Damascus.
Apr. 01: DR Congo's President Felix Tshisekedi appointed planning minister Judith Suminwa the country's first ever female prime minister.
Apr. 01: Germany became the largest EU nation to legalize recreational use of cannabis.
Apr. 02: Senegal inaugurated Bassirou Diomaye Faye as its new president.
Apr. 02: Israel attacked the Iranian embassy compound in Damascus
Apr. 02: China renamed about 30 places in its northeastern Himalayan state of Arunachal Pradesh , which it calls Zangnan, and claims is a part of South Tibet.
Apr. 02: A joint UN-World Bank report revealed that the Gaza Strip suffered about $18.5 billion in damages to critical infrastructure in the first four months of the Israeli bombardment since Oct. 7.
Apr. 02: Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi was sworn in for a third term.
Apr. 02: US President Joe Biden and Chinese President Xi Jinping held their first direct talks since meeting in November.
Apr. 02: Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky signed into law a measure lowering the country's army mobilisation age from 27 to 25 years.
Apr. 03: Sri Lanka completed a 2-0 test series sweep against Bangladesh.
Apr. 03: Finland's president Alexander Stubb signed a 10-year security deal with Ukraine.
Apr. 03: Denmark fired its chief of defence Flemming Lenfter.
Apr. 03: Palestine officially revived their bid for a full member state in the United Nations.
Apr. 03: The White House Office of Science and Technology Policy directed Nasa to create a unified time standard for the Moon and other celestial bodies.
Apr. 04: Finland announced to indefinitely extend the closure of land border crossings with Russia.
Apr. 05: The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) adopted a resolution on human rights situation in occupied Palestinian territory including East Jerusalem and the obligation to ensure accountability and justice.
Apr. 05: Icelandic Prime Minister Katrin Jakobsdottir announced her resignation.
Apr. 05: The United States and China held talks on safety in interactions between their armed forces.
Apr. 05: Indonesia's Rizki Juniansyah set a world record at weightlifting's World Cup when he lifted 164kg in snatch and 201kg in clean and jerk to achieve a total of 365kg, breaking the previous record of 364kg set by China's Shi Zhiyong when he won gold at the Tokyo Olympics.
Apr. 05: Zimbabwe replaced its collapsed local dollar with a new gold-backed currency, the ZiG.
Apr. 06: The Israeli government suspended the operations of 28 embassies in countries around the world amid threats from Iran.
Apr. 08: The WHO released its Global Hepatitis Report which said that hepatitis is the second leading infectious cause of death globally – with 1.3 million deaths per year, the same as tuberculosis, a top infectious killer.
Apr. 08: The first total solar eclipse to grace North America in seven years made landfall in Mexico.
Apr. 08: Iran's Foreign Minister Hossein Amirabdollahian inaugurated a new site for Iranian consular services in the Syrian capital of Damascus.
Apr. 08: South Korea's second homegrown spy satellite entered orbit after its launch on a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket from the John F. Kennedy Space Centre in Florida.
Apr. 08: Canada, under pressure from the United States to ramp up defence spending, pledged billions more for the armed forces and said its military expenditures would be closer to the Nato target by 2030.

MMC85 Group 0347727826

GK Tidbits

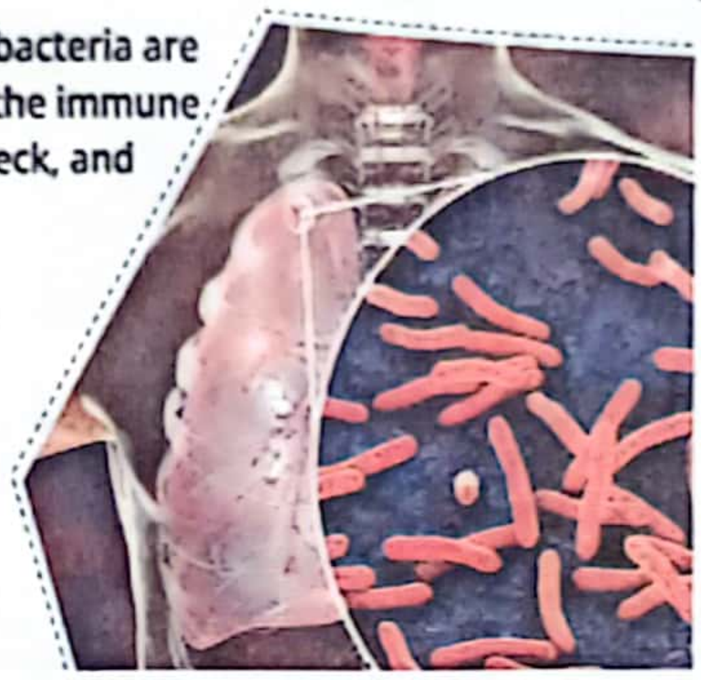
1. The place where Charles Darwin found the inspiration for his theory of natural selection was: **Galapagos Islands**
2. The current chairman of the Higher Education Commission (HEC) is: **Dr Mukhtar Ahmed**
3. The Higher Education Commission was established in: **2002**
4. The North Western Frontier Province (NWFP) was renamed to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in: **2008**
5. The fifth president of Pakistan (from Aug. 14, 1973 to Sept. 16, 1978) was: **Fazal Elahi Chaudhry**
6. The first-ever election for the country's president by directly elected representatives of the people was held on: **Aug. 14, 1973**
7. The first Commander-in-Chief of the Royal Pakistan Air Force was: **Air Vice Marshal Leslie William Cannon**
8. First drilled in 1908, the oldest oil well in the Middle East is: **Well No. 1 in Masjed Soleyman (Iran)**
9. The country that holds the world's third-largest proven oil reserves, behind Venezuela and Saudi Arabia, is: **Iran**
10. The world's biggest manufacturer of semiconductors is a Taiwanese company named: **TSMC**
11. The final of HBL PSL 9 was played at National Bank Stadium in: **Karachi**
12. 'Order of the Druk Gyalpo' is the highest civilian award of: **Bhutan**
13. Cholesterol Is a waxy substance made by: **Liver**
14. The largest mangrove forests in the world are located in: **The Sundarbans (India-Bangladesh)**
15. Avian influenza A(H5N1) or H5B1 Bird Flu originated from a virus outbreak in China in: **1996**
16. The world's largest producer of rice is: **China**
17. The Euxine Sea is also known as: **The Black Sea**
18. The Black Sea is a marginal sea of: **Atlantic Ocean**
19. The World Poetry Day is celebrated on: **March 21**
20. The Boston Tea Party happened in the American colony of Massachusetts in: **1773**
21. The First Continental Congress in the United States was held on September 5, 1774 in: **Philadelphia**
22. The Second Continental Congress unanimously adopted the Declaration of Independence on: **July 4, 1776**
23. The sea the near death of which was described by the UNDP as "the most staggering disaster of the twentieth century" is: **The Aral Sea**
24. World Water Day is observed annually on: **March 22**
25. The world's oldest known legal agreement is: **The Treaty of Mesilim**
26. The second-longest river in Europe, after the Volga in Russia is: **Danube River**
27. The International Day of Forests is observed on: **March 21**
28. World Tuberculosis (TB) Day is observed on: **March 24**
29. When the earth is between the sun and the moon, it causes: **Lunar Eclipses**
30. Former diplomat and an ex-chairman of PCB Shaharyar Khan was from the royal family of the Indian state of: **Bhopal**
31. Pakistan's first satellite earth station was: **Deh Mandro**
32. The person who is often called the Nelson Mandela of South Asia is: **Dr Muhammad Qasim Faktoo**

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

What is Tuberculosis?

- Caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis, primarily affects the lungs.
- Spreads through the air when infected people cough, sneeze, or spit.
- Manifests in two forms: latent TB infection and active TB disease.
- Latent TB infection: the bacteria are present in the body, but the immune system keeps them in check, and the person does not exhibit symptoms.
- Active TB infection: the bacteria can become active later, leading to active TB disease.



Symptoms

- Prolonged cough (sometimes with blood), chest pain, weakness, fatigue, weight loss, fever, and night sweats.
- TB usually affects the lungs, it also affects the kidneys, brain, spine, and skin.

Treatment

- Tuberculosis, which is preventable and curable, is treated with antibiotics.
- The Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine is the only licensed TB vaccine, offering moderate protection against severe TB forms in infants.



Apr. 08: Akshay Bhatia defeated Denny McCarthy on the first playoff hole to complete a wild win at the Valero Texas Open.
Apr. 09: British physicist Peter Higgs, whose theory of a mass-giving particle – the so-called Higgs boson – jointly earned him the Nobel Prize for Physics, died aged 94.
Apr. 09: In a historic decision that could force governments to adopt more ambitious climate policies, the European Court of Human Rights, part of the 46-member Council of Europe, declared that Switzerland was not doing enough to tackle climate change.
Apr. 09: Simon Harris became Ireland's new and youngest prime minister.
Apr. 10: O.J. Simpson, the American football star and actor who was sensationally acquitted in 1995 of murdering his former wife in what US media dubbed the 'trial of the century', died
Apr. 11: South Korea's liberal opposition scored a landslide victory in a parliamentary election.
Apr. 11: Former Taiwan president Ma Ying-jeou met Chinese President Xi Jinping at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.
Apr. 11: A court in Vietnam handed the death sentence to real estate tycoon Truong My Lan for her role in a 304-trillion-dong ($12.5-billion) financial fraud, the country's biggest on record.
Apr. 12: Italian fashion designer Roberto Cavalli, whose penchant for python and flamboyant animal prints made him the darling of the international jet set for decades, died at age 83.
Apr. 12: The Republican-controlled US House of

Success Group 0341-7222222

33. 'Long Walk to Freedom' is the autobiography of: **Nelson Mandela**
34. The Baltimore Francis Scott Key Bridge, which collapsed recently after a ship hit it, is built on the river: **Patapsco**
35. The headquarters of the Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan (Drap) is located in: **Islamabad**
36. Hyperloop is a transportation concept developed in 2013 by: **Elon Musk**
37. Nausena Bhawan in New Delhi is the first headquarters building of: **Indian Navy**
38. The International Court of Justice is also known as: **The World Court**
39. The point at which the Line of Control between India and Pakistan ends is: **Point Nj9842**
40. The constitutional provision that provides for the Council of Common Interests (CCI) is: **Article 153**
41. The Neelum-Jhelum Hydroelectric Project on River Neelum was completed in: **2018**
42. Pakistan's first hand-drawn animated film is: **The Glassworker**
43. Hazrat Ali (RA) succumbed to his fatal injuries on: **21st of Ramazan**
44. Tassaduq Jillani was appointed as the chief justice of Pakistan in: **2013**
45. In British India, a bicameral legislative arrangement was first introduced through the Government of India Act of: **1919**
46. The first meeting of the Senate of Pakistan was held in the National Assembly Hall on: **August 6, 1973**
47. Punjab was formally annexed by the East India Company on: **April 2, 1849**
48. The first Muslim state to officially recognize Israel was: **Turkey**
49. World Autism Day is celebrated every year on: **April 2**
50. The US-led operation against Houthis in the Red Sea was named: **Prosperity Guardian**
51. Pakistan's official logistics and freight transportation organization is: **National Logistics Cell (NLC)**
52. Palestine has observer status at the world body since: **2012**
53. A class of manmade chemicals known as per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances is also called: **Forever Chemicals**
54. Georges Pompidou was a president of: **France**
55. Jamaat-e-Islami was established in: **1941**
56. The first passenger train in India started its journey on: **April 16, 1853**
57. From Bori Bunder to Thane, covering a distance of 34 km, the inaugural train in India had thirteen carriages and three locomotives, named Sahib, Sultan and: **Sindh**
58. Nato's headquarters is located in: **Brussels**
59. The largest living frog on earth is: **The Goliath Frog**
60. First-class cricket started in Pakistan on: **27 December 1947**
61. The country often called the crown of the European tourism circuit is: **Italy**
62. The constitutional amendment that led to the merger of Fata into KP was: **25th Constitutional Amendment**
63. Quito is the capital of: **Ecuador**
64. The genocide in Rwanda that killed more than 1 million people took place in: **1994**
65. The process by which soil is moved or displaced from one location to another is called: **Soil erosion**
66. International Accounting Standards Board was established in: **2001**
67. The main crossing for the movement of people between Israel and Gaza is: **Erez (or Beit**

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC
CamScanner

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

Representatives voted to reauthorize a controversial surveillance program.

Apr. 12: Britain's defence ministry announced to install lasers on warships designed to cheaply shoot down drones from 2027, five years earlier than previously expected.

Apr. 12: A former US diplomat Victor Manuel Rocha, who served as US ambassador to Bolivia from 2000 to 2002, was sentenced to 15 years in prison after admitting to acting as an agent of Cuba.

Apr. 13: Nepal batsman Dipendra Singh Airee became just the third man to hit six sixes in one over in a T20 International match.

Apr. 13: Iran launched a number of drones and cruise missiles in an audacious attack on Israel.

Apr. 13: Teenager Sam Watson broke the speed climbing world record twice in under an hour at a World Cup competition in China.

Apr. 14: Canada dismissed from service dozens of Indian staffers working at its diplomatic missions in India.

Apr. 14: Nigeria became the first country in the world to roll out the "revolutionary" new Men5CV vaccine against meningitis.

Apr. 14: Stefanos Tsitsipas won his third Monte Carlo Masters title in four years.

Apr. 14: German club Bayer Leverkusen lifted the Bundesliga title for the first time in their 120-year history.

Apr. 14: French-Canadian scientist Michel Sadelain was awarded the Breakthrough Prize for his research into genetically modifying immune cells to fight cancer.

Apr. 15: Donald Trump became the first former US president to stand criminal trial when he appeared in a Manhattan court to face charges stemming from a hush-money payment to a porn star.

Apr. 15: Former England bowler Derek Underwood, who was the country's highest wicket-taking spinner of all time in test cricket and the sixth highest wicket-taker overall, died at the age of 78.

Apr. 15: ChatGPT creator OpenAI opened a new office in Tokyo, the first Asian outpost for the groundbreaking tech company.

SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF COMMON FRUITS



APPLE
Pyrus malus



POMEGRANATE
Punica granatum



CHIKU
Achras sapota



GUAVA
Psidium guava



JACK FRUIT
Artocarpus Integra



LEMON
Citrus Limonium



MANGO
Mangifera Indica



MULBERRY
Morus



ORANGE
Citrus aurantium



SWEET POTATO
Ipomoea batatas



PINEAPPLE
Ananus sativus



BANANA
Musa paradisicum



STRAWBERRY
Fragaria × ananassa



PEAR
Pyrus



WATERMELON
Citrullus vulgaris

MMCSS Group 0304-7727876

GK Tidbits

Hanoon)

68. Hamas was founded in: **1987**

69. The writer of the American national anthem 'The Star-Spangled Banner' is: **Francis Scott Key**

70. Entente Cordiale was a series of agreements signed by France and the United Kingdom in: **1904**

71. La Marseillaise is the national anthem of: **France**

72. The Dannebrog is the national flag of: **Denmark**

73. The flag that is considered the oldest, continuously used national flag in the world is that of: **Denmark**

74. The world's largest artificial lake and reservoir by volume is: **Lake Kariba**

75. Meningitis is a dangerous inflammation of the membranes surrounding the brain and: **Spinal cord**

76. Corals are formed by multiple small, soft organisms known as: **Polyps**

77. World Organ Donation Day is observed on: **August 13**

78. The act of digitally publicising a person's private details is called: **Doxxing**

79. The interdisciplinary field focused on understanding the biological mechanisms of aging and age-related diseases is: **Geroscience**

80. An account held by a bank in another bank is called a: **Nostro account**

81. Mount Etna is the largest volcano in: **Europe**

82. Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean Sea, belongs to: **Italy**

83. The only natural Satellite of earth is: **Moon**

84. Currently, the time on the Moon is measured using: **Universal Time Coordination (UTC)**

85. Total average wheat cropping area in Pakistan is around: **9 million hectares**

86. US president Richard Nixon's path-breaking visit to the People's Republic of China came in: **1972**

87. The first 'free world' airline to fly to the People's Republic of China was: **PIA**

88. World Art Day is observed annually on: **April 15**

89. Pakistan's first Violence Against Women Crisis Centre was established in 2017 in: **Multan**

90. Pakistan debuted in Test cricket in: **1952**

91. Dutch engineer Cornelis Drebbel is known to invent: **Submarine**

92. Charles F. Richter played a significant role in the realm of: **Seismology**

93. The printing press was invented by German goldsmith: **Johannes Gutenberg**

94. The first microscope was built by a father and son named: **Hans and Zacharias Janssen**

95. Telescope is one of the most famous and influential inventions of: **Galileo Galilei**

96. The pendulum clock, which remained the gold standard for accurate timekeeping around the world for nearly 300 years, was invented by: **Christian Huygens**

97. The first blood transfusions were performed by: **Jean-Baptiste Denys**

98. The second most important greenhouse gas after carbon dioxide is: **Methane**

99. The Global Methane Pledge was launched in: **Nov. 2021**

100. The Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (Vienna Convention) was agreed in: **1985**

Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708
NMCSS Group 0304-7727828

MCQs / NATIONAL

1. On Mar. 16, Pakistan and _____ agreed to expand "counter-terrorism" cooperation and continue working together in building fraternal bilateral relations.
(a) *Afghanistan* (b) Iran
(c) India (d) Russia

2. On Mar. 16, the Commander of the National Guard of the Kingdom of _____, General Shaikh Mohamed bin Isa bin Salman Al-Khalifa, visited Pakistan.
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) *Bahrain*
(c) Qatar (d) UAE

3. On Mar. 16, former Pakistan pacer Aaqib Javed was appointed the fast bowling coach of the _____ cricket team.
(a) *Sri Lankan* (b) UAE
(c) Zimbabwean (d) Nepalese

4. The current federal minister for power is _____.
(a) *Awais Leghari* (b) Musadiq Malik
(c) Ahsan Iqbal (d) Ishaq Dar

5. On Mar. 17, PM Shehbaz Sharif granted a _____ -year extension to PAF Chief Zaheer Ahmed Babar Sidhu.
(a) *One* (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Five

6. On Mar. 18, Islamabad United won a record third HBL PSL title by defeating _____.
(a) Karachi Kings
(b) Quetta Gladiators
(c) *Multan Sultans*
(d) Lahore Qalandars

7. On Mar. 19, Pakistan emerged as the _____ most polluted country in the world in 2023, as per the IQAir's World Air Quality Report 2023.
(a) *Second* (b) Third
(c) Fourth (d) Fifth

8. On Mar. 19, _____ was elected the first woman president of Pakistan Hockey Federation.
(a) *Syeda Shehla Raza*
(b) Sassi Palejo
(c) Shazia Marri (d) Nafisa Shah

9. On Mar. 21, _____, one of Pakistan's cricketing stalwarts, declared her retirement from international cricket.
(a) Bisma Maroof (b) Aliya Riaz
(c) *Javeria Khan* (d) Fatima Sana

10. On _____, a master diplomat and a former chairman of the Pakistan Cricket Board Shaharyar Khan passed away.
(a) Mar. 20 (b) *Mar. 23*
(c) Mar. 25 (d) Mar. 27

11. On Mar. 24, Ghulam Nabi Memon was appointed the new Inspector General of Police (IGP), _____.
(a) *Sindh* (b) Balochistan
(c) AJK (d) Punjab

12. The current head of the Economic Coordination Committee of the cabinet is _____.
(a) Ishaq Dar (b) Rana Tanveer
(c) *Muhammad Aurangzeb*
(d) Shamshad Akhtar

13. The principal of Aitchison College, Lahore, who recently resigned was _____.
(a) *Michael A. Thomson*
(b) Thibaw Min
(c) Amina Kamran (d) W. A. Robinson

14. On Mar. 28, PM Shehbaz Sharif appointed _____ Coordinator to Prime Minister on PM's Youth Programme.
(d) Mohsin Naqvi (b) Shaza Khawaja
(c) Rana Sanaullah (d) *Rana Mashhood*

15. On _____, the federal cabinet approved the appointment of an in-service army officer as permanent chairman of Nadra.
(a) Mar. 27 (b) *Mar. 29*
(c) Mar. 30 (d) Mar. 31

16. On Mar. 29, all 11 senate candidates from _____ were elected unopposed.
(a) *Balochistan* (b) Sindh
(c) Punjab (d) KP

17. On _____, Pakistan was unanimously elected as the chair of the UN Disarmament Commission.
(a) Apr. 01 (b) *Apr. 02*
(c) Apr. 03 (d) Apr. 04

18. The current number of seats in the Senate is _____.
(a) 92 (b) *96*
(c) 100 (d) 104

19. On Apr. 02, _____ was made the Leader of Opposition in the National Assembly.
(a) Gohar Khan (b) *Omar Ayub*
(c) Hamid Raza (d) Asad Qaisar

20. On Apr. 03, the National Logistics Cell successfully transported the first locally produced potato consignment to _____.
(a) *Tajikistan* (b) Azerbaijan
(c) Turkiye (d) Iran

21. On Apr. 04, Hafiz Naeemur Rehman was elected as Ameer of the Jamaat-e-Islami Pakistan for a _____-year term.
(a) Three (b) Four
(c) *Five* (d) Seven

22. On Apr. 04, Japan announced an additional grant of $5.5 million for a project for the installation of weather surveillance radar in _____.
(a) Badin (b) Gwadar
(c) *Sukkur* (d) Ormara

23. On Apr. 07, _____ removed Pakistan from its 'National Threat Assessment List'.
(a) Switzerland (b) *Norway*
(c) France (d) Denmark

24. On Apr. 08, the first Home-Based Workers Union in _____ was registered.
(a) AJK (b) *Punjab*
(c) Islamabad (d) Sindh

25. On Apr. 09, _____ was elected as the Senate deputy chairman.
(a) *Syedaal Khan* (b) Raza Rabbani
(c) Raza Abidi (d) Mirza Afridi

26. Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani is the _____ chairman of the Senate of Pakistan.
(a) 4th (b) 6th
(c) *9th* (d) 12th

27. On Apr. 09, _____ was appointed the leader of the House in the Senate.
(a) *Ishaq Dar* (b) Hamid Khan
(c) Ali Zafar (d) Musadiq Malik

28. On Apr. 13, a new _____ report revealed that Pakistan has the highest living cost in whole of Asia.
(a) World Bank (b) IMF
(c) UNDP (d) *ADB*

29. On Apr. 14, the World Bank approved a $1 billion loan for the 2,160-megawatt _____ Hydropower



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

Governing the Ungovernable

ISHRAT HUSAIN

Institutional Reforms for Democratic Governance



OXFORD
HIGHER EDUCATION

CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

THIRD EDITION

HAMID KHAN

OXFORD
PAKISTAN PAPERBACKS

PAKISTAN
THE GARRISON STATE

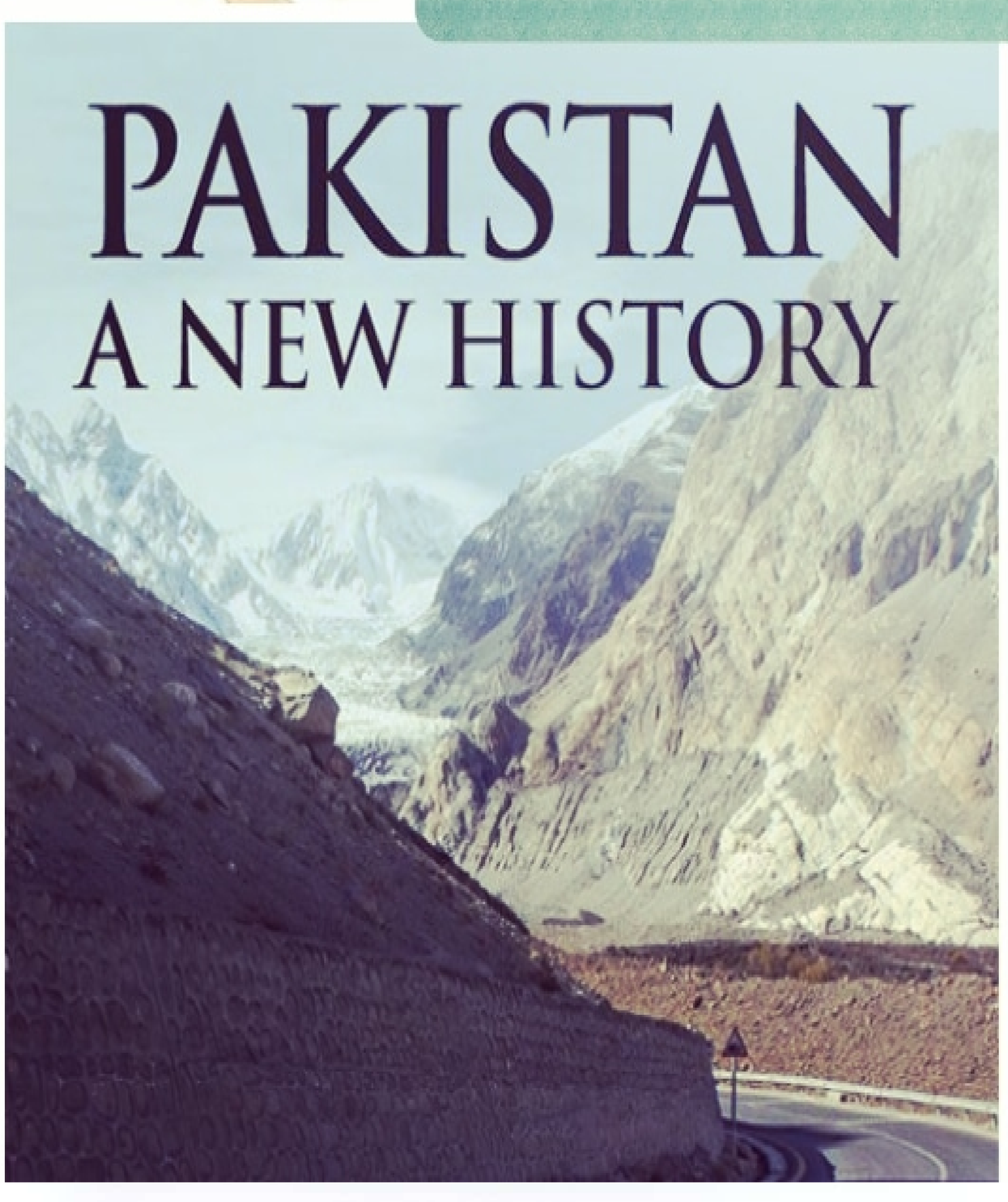
Origins, Evolution, Consequences 1947–2011

ISHTIAQ AHMED



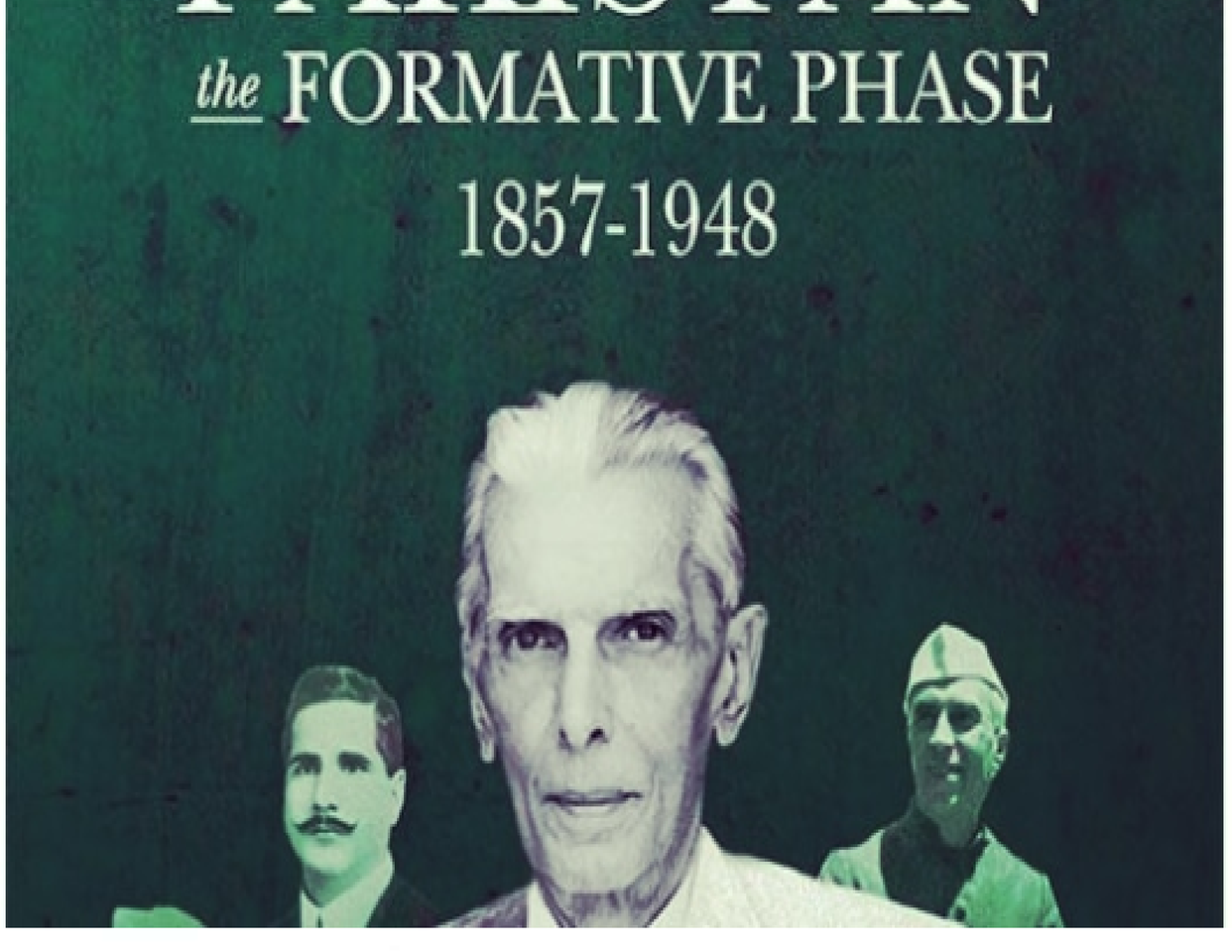
0332-5339708

PAKISTAN
A NEW HISTORY



KHALID BIN SAYEED

PAKISTAN
the FORMATIVE PHASE
1857-1948



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-5339708

NMCSSC Group 0304-7727826

Project.
(a) *Dasu* (b) Kohala
(c) Karot (d) Daral Khwar

30. On Apr. 15, Justice Ishtiaq Ibrahim, the senior most judge of the _____ High Court, took oath as acting Chief Justice.
(a) Balochistan (b) *Peshawar*
(c) Islamabad (d) Sindh

31. "Chilum Joshi" is a festival celebrated in _____.
(a) Chitral (b) Hunza
(c) *Kalash Valley* (d) Swat

32. The Bari Doab is located between river Beas and _____.
(a) Chenab (b) Sindh
(c) Jhelum (d) *Ravi*

33. Chapter 1 of the 1973 constitution deals with _____.
(a) Duties of State
(b) Federation of Pakistan
(c) President's powers
(d) *Fundamental rights*

34. The length of Pakistan-Afghanistan border is _____.
(a) 2300 km (b) 2500 km
(c) *2,640 km* (d) 2870 km

35. The name of the daughter of Quaid-e-Azam was _____.
(a) *Dina* (b) Maryam
(c) Khadija (d) Ratti

36. The architect of Minar-e-Pakistan was _____.
(a) Nawab Zain Yar Jang Bahadur
(b) Bhai Ram Singh
(c) Yahya Merchant
(d) *Nasreddin Murat-Khan*

37. The name of the cold desert located in Skardu is _____.
(a) Qaidam (b) Khaplu
(c) Atacama (d) *Katpana*

38. Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission was established in _____.
(a) 1947 (b) 1948
(c) 1954 (d) *1956*

39. Gwadar officially became a part of Pakistan in _____.
(a) Dec. 8, 1955 (b) Dec. 8, 1956
(c) Dec. 8, 1957 (d) *Dec. 8, 1958*

40. The longest river in Pakistan is _____.
(a) Chenab (b) *Indus*
(c) Hunza (d) Jhelum

INTERNATIONAL

1. On _____, President Vladimir Putin won a record post-Soviet landslide in Russia's election.
(a) *Mar. 17* (b) Mar. 18
(c) Mar. 20 (d) Mar. 22

2. On Mar. 17, _____ ruling junta revoked a military accord that allowed military personnel and civilian staff from the US Department of Defence on its soil.
(a) Mozambique's (b) *Niger's*
(c) Somalia's (d) Chad's

3. On Mar. 17, the European Union announced a 7.4 billion euro funding package and an upgraded relationship with _____.
(a) India (b) Turkiye
(c) *Egypt* (d) Ukraine

4. On Mar. 18, the third Summit for Democracy conference, an initiative of US President Joe Biden, was held in _____
(a) Washington, DC (b) New York
(c) Tokyo (d) *Seoul*

5. On Mar. 19, _____ called off a T20 series against Afghanistan citing a deteriorating human rights situation for women and girls in the Taliban-ruled country.
(a) South Africa (b) India
(c) England (d) *Australia*

6. The annual State of the Global Climate report is released by the _____.
(a) UNDP (b) FAO
(c) *WMO* (d) UNEP

7. _____ has become the world's happiest country for a seventh straight year.
(a) *Finland* (b) Denmark
(c) Iceland (d) Latvia

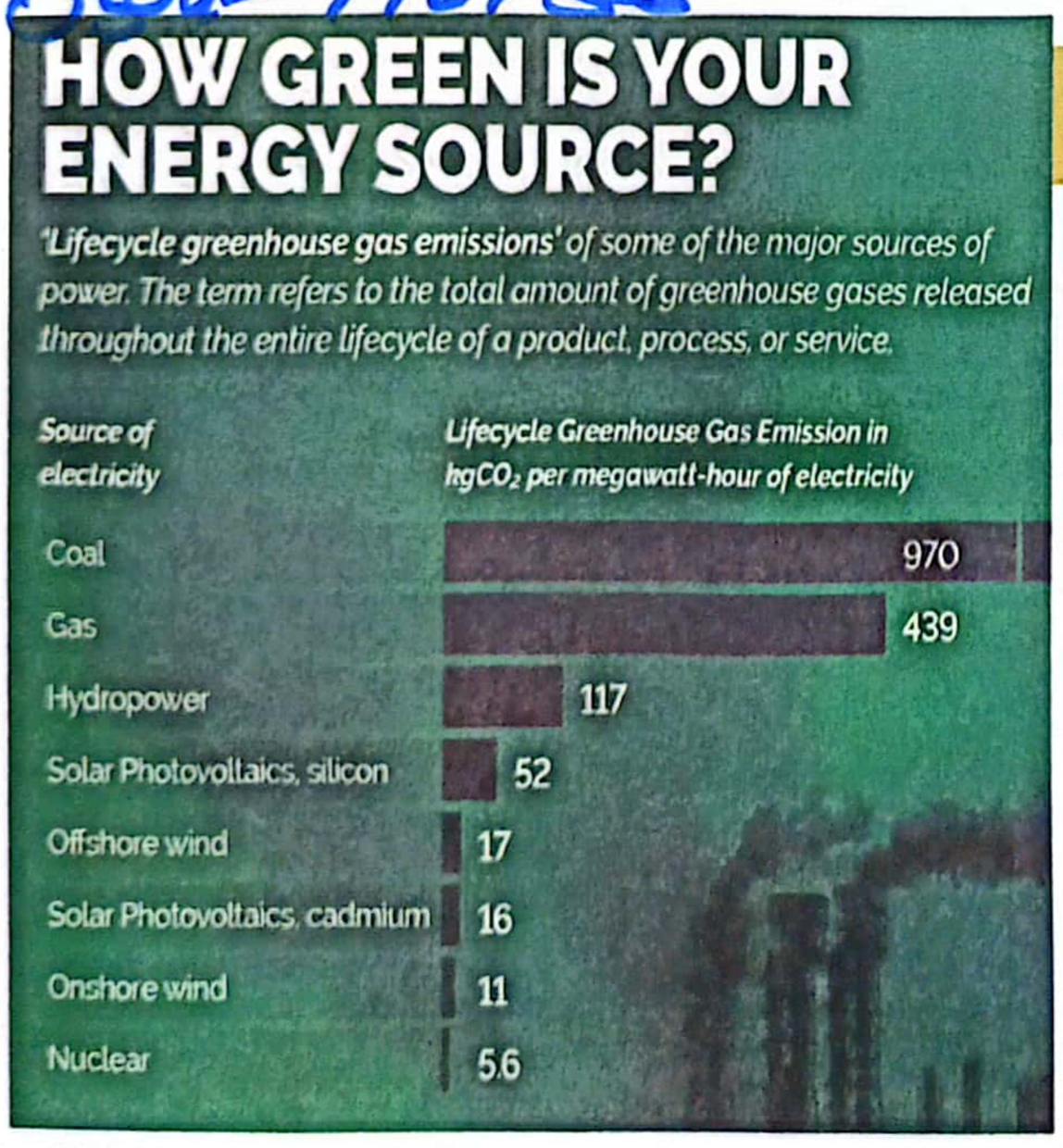
8. On Mar. 20, _____ president Vo Van Thuong resigned.
(a) Venezuela's (b) *Vietnam's*
(c) Cambodia's (d) Taiwan's

9. On _____, the UN General Assembly unanimously adopted the first global resolution on artificial intelligence.
(a) *Mar. 21* (b) Mar. 22
(c) Mar. 23 (d) Mar. 24

0304-7727826

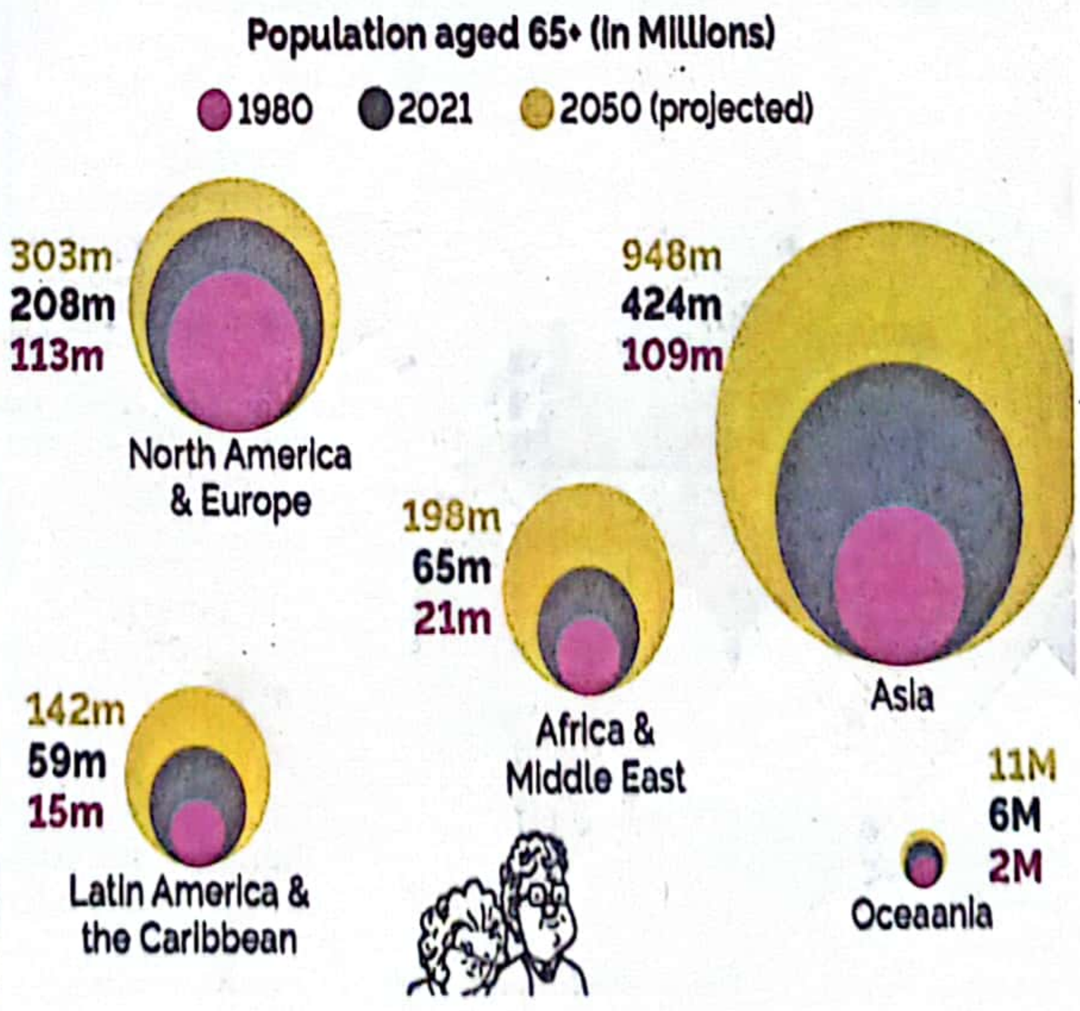
HOW GREEN IS YOUR ENERGY SOURCE?

'Lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions' of some of the major sources of power. The term refers to the total amount of greenhouse gases released throughout the entire lifecycle of a product, process, or service.



GLOBAL AGING

The size of the world's senior population isn't just growing in absolute numbers...



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC

Sale on CSS PMS Books (aghazetaleem.com) Online Book store. 0332-53399708

NMCSS Group 0304-7727822

10. On Mar. 22, _____ and Russia vetoed a US-sponsored resolution in the UN Security Council, which linked the immediate ceasefire in Gaza to the release of all prisoners held by Hamas.
(a) France (b) *China*
(c) UK (d) Germany

11. On Mar. 25, the _____ hit Apple, Google parent Alphabet and Meta with the first-ever probes under its Digital Markets Act.
(a) UNGA (b) World Bank
(c) *EU* (d) UNICEF

12. On Mar. 25, the United States beat _____ to win the CONCACAF Nations League final.
(a) Argentina (b) Brazil
(c) Austria (d) *Mexico*

13. On Mar. 27, presidents of Brazil and _____ launched a billion euro Amazonian green investment plan.
(a) *France* (b) Argentina
(c) USA (d) Cuba

14. On Mar. 29, the _____ Army lifted the ban on serving soldiers having beards.
(a) *British* (b) Indian
(c) Italian (d) French

15. On Mar. 31, _____ and Romania joined Europe's vast Schengen area of free movement.
(a) Finland (b) *Bulgaria*
(c) Sweden (d) Norway

16. On Apr. 01, an Israeli airstrike hit the Iranian embassy in _____.
(a) *Damascus* (b) Cairo
(c) Baghdad (d) Beirut

17. Judith Suminwa is the first ever female prime minister of _____.
(a) Kenya (b) Nigeria
(c) *DR Congo* (d) South Africa

18. On Apr. 02, China renamed about 30 places in India's Arunachal Pradesh, which its calls _____.
(a) Xaidulla (b) *Zangnan*
(c) Kun Lun (d) Xinhai

19. On Apr. 02, Egyptian President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi was sworn in for a _____ term.
(a) Second (c) *Third*
(b) Fourth (d) Fifth

20. On Apr. 03, _____ president Alexander Stubb signed a 10-year security deal with Ukraine.
(a) Germany's (b) Greece's
(c) Belgium's (d) *Finland's*

21. On Apr. 03, _____ officially revived their bid for a full member state in the United Nations.
(a) Myanmar (b) Afghanistan
(c) Cuba (d) *Palestine*

22. On Apr. 05, the United States and _____ held talks on safety in interactions between their armed forces.
(a) Mexico (b) Venezuela
(c) *China* (d) Canada

23. On Apr. 05, _____ replaced its local dollar with a new gold-backed currency, the ZiG.
(a) Kenya (b) *Zimbabwe*
(c) Chad (d) Mali

24. As per a recent report by the WHO, _____ is the second leading infectious cause of death globally.
(a) *Hepatitis* (b) Diabetes
(c) Cancer (d) Obesity

25. On Apr. 09, _____ physicist Peter Higgs, whose theory of a mass-giving particle – the so-called Higgs boson – jointly earned him the Nobel Prize for Physics, died at 94.
(a) *British* (b) German
(c) Swiss (d) Australian

26. The European Court of Human Rights is based in _____.
(a) Brussels (b) *Strasbourg*
(c) Rome (d) Paris

27. The number of member states of the Council of Europe is _____.
(a) 42 (b) *46*
(c) 51 (d) 54

28. On Apr. 11, a court in _____ handed the death sentence to real estate tycoon Truong My Lan for her role in a $12.5-billion fraud, the country's biggest on record.
(a) Cambodia (b) South Korea
(c) *Vietnam* (d) China

29. On Apr. 12, Britain's defence ministry announced to install lasers on warships designed to cheaply shoot down drones from _____.
(a) 2025 (b) 2026
(c) *2027* (d) 2030

30. On Apr. 13, _____ batsman Dipendra Singh Airee became just the third man to hit six sixes in one over in a T20 International match.
(a) Kenya (b) UAE
(c) *Nepal* (d) South Africa

31. On Apr. 14, _____ dismissed from service dozens of Indian staffers working at its diplomatic missions in India.
(a) *Canada* (b) USA
(c) Ireland (d) Australia

32. On Apr. 14, _____ became the first country in the world to roll out the Men5CV vaccine against meningitis.
(a) Russia (b) *Nigeria*
(c) Japan (d) China

33. On Apr. 15, Donald Trump became the _____ former US president to stand a criminal trial.
(a) *First* (b) Second
(c) Third (d) None of these

34. On Apr. 15, former _____ bowler Derek Underwood, who was the country's highest wicket-taking spinner of all time in test cricket, died.
(a) Australia (b) *England*
(c) West Indies (d) New Zealand

35. On Apr. 15, OpenAI opened its first office in Asia in _____.
(a) Shanghai (b) Mumbai
(c) *Tokyo* (d) Seoul

36. Hydrocarbons are organic compounds made up of carbon and _____.
(a) Hassium (b) Helium
(c) *Hydrogen* (d) Mercury

37. The Asian Development Bank is headquartered in _____.
(a) Beijing (b) Tokyo
(c) Bangkok (d) *Manila*

38. The Arab Spring started from _____.
(a) Egypt (b) Syria
(c) *Tunisia* (d) Lebanon

39. Recently, the _____ launched the Patient Safety Rights Charter.
(a) UNDP (b) *WHO*
(c) China (d) USA

40. India developed its BrahMos missile in collaboration with _____.
(a) USA (b) Canada
(c) Japan (d) *Russia*



Join Our PDF Group 0332-5339708 PDFs Material For CSS PMS FPSC